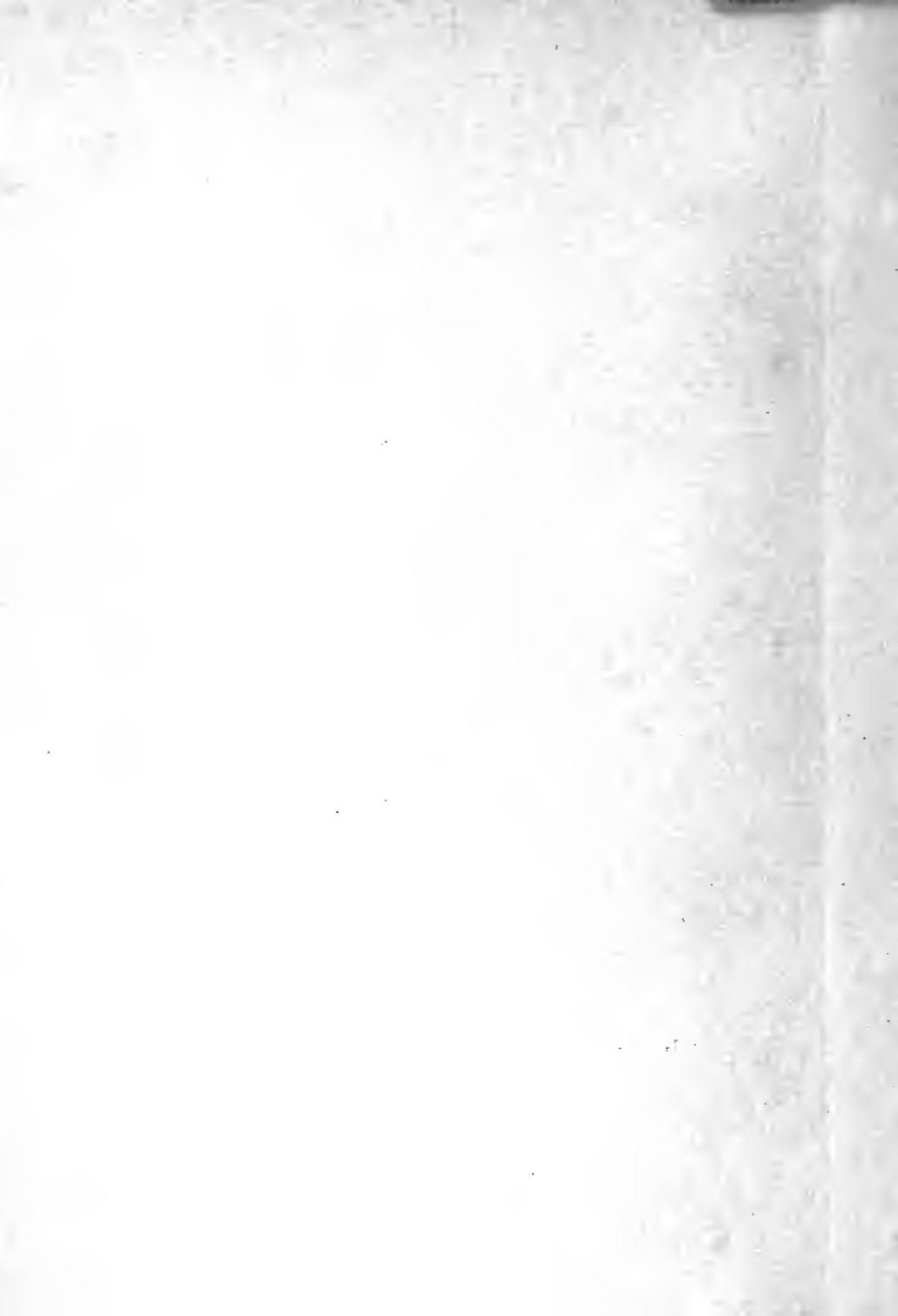




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THE *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* FROM 1731 TO 1868.

EDITED BY
GEORGE LAURENCE GOMME, F.S.A.

ENGLISH TOPOGRAPHY, PART IX.
(*NOTTINGHAMSHIRE—OXFORDSHIRE—RUTLANDSHIRE.*)

EDITED BY F. A. MILNE, M.A.

LONDON:
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INTRODUCTION.



ONLY three counties are contained in this volume, but one of them is Oxford.

The first county is Nottingham, interesting in many ways. Sherwood Forest, Nottingham, the town of the caves, the shire oak and other famous trees, the county seats, the country districts, and the natural beauties, are all fairly represented in these pages.

The volume is peculiar in that very few examples of purely local customs occur. Thus the . . . manorial customs at Worksop (p. 14), the maze near Nottingham (p. 23), the game of quintain as played at Teddington in Oxford (described on p. 97 from Plott's account), are the only representatives of this branch of local antiquities. To these may perhaps be added the municipal regalia of East Retford in 1856, described very fully on pp. 16, 17.

On other subjects generally to be found in these collections there are important contributions in each of the three counties. The piece of church music, *temp.* 1480, scored on a stone in the ancient church of St. Peter, Nottingham (see p. 34), should be specially interesting to those who know the beauties of early English music, and it is to be hoped that the score has been preserved.

Except the particularly good description of Whatton (pp. 39-46), and the slighter account of Teversal (pp. 36-39), the notes on church dedications and arms are not so numerous for Nottingham as in the case of other counties. Domestic architecture, however, is described in several cases, and the full notice of Nottingham Castle is very acceptable. Of the destruction of churches there is, alas! only too much evidence. The record of these barbarous acts is, of course,

necessary as history, but they are painful reading, and they suggest a still more painful question: whether there are really many ancient monuments left to those of this generation who treasure up mementoes of past times.

Coming next to Oxford, we have fuller descriptions both of family history, architectural details, and other county matters.

Church inscriptions and family history are both interesting and numerous, the churches of Oxfordshire being peculiarly fine. Dorchester (pp. 97-102) and Adderbury (pp. 81-88) are very fully dealt with, but the other churches are also well described and oftentimes prior to a restoration of recent years.

The view of the old bridge of Edward III. at Dorchester is an acceptable relic of a very interesting class of structure, of which there are many remains throughout the county which would be well worth the attention of our architectural antiquaries. The hideous structures which now do duty for bridges take the place often enough of ancient and beautiful pieces of work, which are indications of past commercial prosperity, sometimes of great historical events, and always of the lines of inter-communication in early times; but there are, besides these lost bridges, other examples in situations now no longer commanding important routes, and these have been preserved as much by their disuse for traffic as by any large amount of protection afforded to them.

The remarkable story on p. 105 is worth repeating here as a specimen of what might with propriety be termed modern folklore, that is, superstition or myth arising out of modern or contemporary belief.

“ ‘ Here lyes Thomas Gostellow, of Drayton, Gent., who died the 2d day of Dec., 1702, ætat. suæ, 70.’

“Of this last gentleman a report prevails in the neighbourhood that, being of atheistical principles, he had made an agreement with a poor woman of the parish, who had imbibed the same errors, that if it were possible, whichever of them should die first, if they found after their decease there was a God, should make some sign to signify it. The story goes, that after he was dead and laid out, he moved his right hand upon his heart, nor could the efforts of any other person but the said woman replace it in its former situation, who did it with ease. By his own desire he was buried at the depth of nine feet.”

A more familiar form of superstition is supplied by the haunted house of Garsington (p. 114).

Domestic architecture in Oxfordshire is represented at Garsington, and is illustrated (see p. 114), and we have there also an example of the old grammar-schools of former days. Godstow nunnery (pp. 116-120) is a well-known historical relic, but the interesting description of its condition in the last century, given on pp. 117-119, is very welcome. The manor-house at Marston (p. 138) is noted, together with another house in the village. But perhaps the most noticeable example of Domestic architecture is the house at Milton (p. 140), supposed to be the home of the poet's ancestors. Remains of Chaucer's house are also stated (p. 231) to have been still extant in 1792, though then used as a malthouse. A portrait of the poet is mentioned there which it would be worth while inquiring after. The house at Stanton Harcourt, described on p. 216, is also more than ordinarily interesting.

The village cross, sundial, and stocks at Garsington are interesting memorials of a past order of social existence (see pp. 115, 116). There is a cross at Headington also—figured in the original magazine—(see p. 129), and at Marston (p. 139).

The little note of farming life, the names of families repeated through several generations, and the two examples of Oxfordshire dialect from Marston (p. 138), are specimens of what might have been more frequently recorded in these pages. The building account of Thame Church, *temp.* 1442, is also an economical document of some value (pp. 219-230), and outside the ordinary run of subjects to be found in these volumes.

The history of pews in churches has recently been investigated by Mr. W. J. Hardy, and the note as to pews at Elsfield (pp. 108, 109) is interesting in this connection.

The notes about the city of Oxford occupy no less than forty-eight pages (pp. 158-206), but I do not think any could willingly be spared. The churches, colleges, monuments, hospitals, museums, memorials of the Protestant martyrs, relics dug up from time to time in fields and under foundations, are included among the communications. Of course, they are incomplete, but they are genuine notes all the same, coming from people who knew and loved the place, to whose history they make no inconsiderable addition.

Rutland, the smallest county in England, is the third included in this volume. Some good family and heraldic notes, on pp. 244-261, which are of considerable value, and the description of the Earl of

Winchelsea's mansion at Burley-on-the-Hill (p. 263), are the principal communications concerning this county.

As in previous volumes, every article is reproduced in this volume as originally printed, except for the omissions of a few inscriptions of no particular value and of passages of an introductory character, and in such cases a note is made of the omissions, so that comparison may be made with the original if required. References to illustrations, which are given in the original magazine, are always retained because of their value to those engaged in topographical research, even though the plan of this reprint has not permitted a reproduction of the engravings.

G. LAURENCE GOMME.

24, DORSET SQUARE, N.W.
December 17, 1896.





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Nottinghamshire.



NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

[1819, Part I., pp. 209-213.]

ANCIENT STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants.—Coritani.

Roman Province.—Flavia Cæsariensis. *Stations.*—Ad Pontem, Farndon, Newark, or Southwell; Crocolana, Brough; Margidunum, East Bridgeford; Segelocum or Agelocum, Littleborough; Ver-nometum, near Willoughby, on the borders of Leicestershire, to which county, at Burrow Hill, this station has been assigned.

Saxon Heptarchy.—Mercia.

Antiquities.—Excavations at Nottingham, in Nottingham Park, and at Sneinton. Encampments at Barton Hill. Combe's Farm, Gringley on the Hill, Hexgrave, Holly Hill, and Winny Hill. Remains of Roman villa near Mansfield Woodhouse. Castle of Newark. Abbeys of Newstead, Rufford, and Welbeck. Priors of Mattersey and Worksop, or Radford. Churches of Bingham, Blythe, Newark, North Collingham, St. Mary's, Nottingham; Southwell collegiate, Tevershall, and Worksop Priory; the last containing monuments of the Furnivals, Lovetots, and Nevilles. Church-porches of Balderton and Hoveringham, and west door of Edingley Chapel. Fonts of Lenton, Strelley, and Trowell. Plumtre's Hospital at Nottingham (founded 1392), Palaces (Royal) at Clipstone, and (Archi-episcopal) at Southwell. Rependon Grange in Sutton Bonnington, Rampton, and Wiverton Hall Gateways.

Southwell Collegiate Church was founded by Paulinus, first Bishop of Northumbria, about 633, and declared by Act of Parliament, in 1542, to be the Mother Church of Nottinghamshire. It contains numerous most curious specimens of ancient sculpture, many of which have been engraved by Carter, and its screen is of the richest

Gothic. In this church are the monuments of five Archbishops of York; Ludham, 1264; Corbridge, 1303; two Booths, 1464 and 1480; and Sandys, 1588. Cardinal Wolsey passed many of his summers at the palace here.

Welbeck Abbey, by a bull granted in 1512 by Pope Julius II., and confirmed by King Henry VIII., was constituted the superior of all the houses of Premonstratensian Canons (thirty-five in number) in England and Wales.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers.—Blyth, Dean, Dover or Dare-Beck, Erewash, Greet (famous for red trout), Idle, Leake, Lene, Mann, Meden, Poulter, Rainworth Water, Ryton, Smite, Soar, Trent, Wallin or Wollen, Worksop.

Inland Navigation.—Chesterfield, Cromford, Erewash, Grantham with Bingham branch, Nottingham, Trent Canals, Foss Dyke, Dean, Idle, and Trent Rivers.

Lakes.—White Water.

Eminences and Views.—Barton Camp, Beacon Hill, Blacow Hill, Bramcote Hills, Clifton Cliff, Cock's Moor, considered the highest ground in the county; Combe's farm encampment, Gringley on the Hill, Holly Hill, Nottingham Castle, Pusto Hill; Radcliffe on Trent, Robin Hood's Hills, Sir R. Sutton's summer-house, near Farnsfield; Sneinton Church, South Leverton, Sutton Hill, Weston Church.

Natural Curiosities.—Sherwood Forest, 25 miles long, from 7 to 9 miles broad. Mission Car level. St. Anne's Well, near Nottingham, St. Catharine's Well at West Thorpe, and St. John's Well at East Retford, medicinal waters. The Hemlockstone at Bramcote. Langton arbour elm, near Blidworth. Broad oak near Clipstone, 27½ feet in circumference. The shire oak, on the spot where the counties of Nottingham, Derby, and York unite, the boughs of which in Evelyn's time covered a superficies of 707 square yards. Greendale oak, through which, in 1724, a coach road, 10 feet 3 inches high, 6 feet 3 inches wide, was made, and which measures above the arch 35 feet 3 inches in circumference. The Duke's walking-stick, an oak 111 feet 6 inches high, cubic contents 440 feet, weight 11 tons. The Two Porters, so named from a gate being between them, 98 and 88 feet high, 38 and 34 feet in circumference. The Seven Sisters originally consisted of seven stems (but one has been broken off) springing perpendicularly from one root, height 88 feet. The Greendale, Duke's Walking-stick, two Porters, and Seven Sisters' Oaks are in Welbeck Park.

Public Edifices.—Blyth Bridge; Kelham Wooden Bridge; Mansfield Moot Hall and free-school; Newark Bridge, 7 arches, erected 1775; Town Hall, built 1805, cost £17,000; and Grammar School,

founded in 1529 by Thomas Magnus, a foundling discovered in the church porch; Bridge, nine arches, over swampy ground near Newark; Nottingham Infirmary, founded 1781, to which an unknown benefactor subscribed £10,000 in the 3 per cents.; Lunatic Asylum, opened 1812; Exchange 123 feet long; Thurland Hall; Theatre; Race stand; County gaol; Town gaol; Town bridewell; Bridge over the Trent, twenty arches, founded 1683; Range of arches over the Lene and swampy ground; Hospitals; Work-houses; Charity Schools; Free School founded by Agnes Mellors, the widow of a bell-founder at Nottingham, in 1513; Barracks erected 1792; Retford Bridge, Town Hall, Free School, Sloswick's and Dorrel's Hospitals; Southwell County Bridewell.

Seats.—Clumber Park and Nottingham Castle, Duke of Newcastle, Lord-Lieutenant of the County; Annesley Hall, J. M. Chaworth, Esq.; Annesley, W. Chaworth, Esq.; Apsley, E. Willoughby, Esq.; Averham Park, — Easom, Esq.; Babworth Hall, Hon. J. B. Simpson; Babworth, Rev. Archdeacon Eyre; Balderton, Joseph Sykes, Esq.; Beesthorp Hall, Thomas Bristow, Esq.; Berry Hall, T. Walker, Esq.; Blythe Hall, late Colonel Mellish; Blythe, Joshua Walker, Esq.; Bramcote House, John Longden, Esq.; Brook Hill, Rev. D'Ewes Coke; Broughton, Upper, F. Morris, Esq.; Bulwell Hall, John Newton, Esq.; Bunney Park, Lord Rancliffe; Carlton Hall, Sir T. W. White, Bart.; Carlton, R. Ramsden, Esq.; Chilwell, William Charlton, Esq.; Clifton Grove, Sir Gervas Clifton, Bart.; Clipstone Park, Duke of Portland; Cockglade, Dr. Aldrich; Cockle Hall, Sir R. S. Milnes, Bart.; Coddington, S. C. Colclough, Esq.; Colston Bassett, Henry Martin, Esq.; Colwick Hall, John Musters, Esq.; Costock, Lord Rancliffe; Cromwell, Joseph Pocklington, Esq.; Edwinstow, Hon. R. L. Saville; Edwinstow, Dr. Oakes; Edwinstow, Major Boothby; Elston, late R. E. Darwin, Esq.; Flintham Hall, Colonel Thoroton; Forest Lodge, J. Cope, Esq.; Gedling House, W. E. Elliot, Esq.; Grove, A. H. Eyre, Esq.; Holme Pierrepont, Earl Manvers; Hurgarton Hall, G. D. L. Gregory, Esq.; Kelham House, J. M. Sutton, Esq.; Kirtlington Hall, Admiral Trunk; Langar, Baroness Howe; Langford House, — Chaplin, Esq.; Langold, J. G. Knight, Esq.; Lenton Priory, Wm. Stretton, Esq.; Lenton, James Green, Esq.; Lenton, Matthew Needham, Esq.; Lenton, F. Evans, Esq.; Lenton, John Wright, Esq.; Lenton, Joseph Lewes, Esq.; Mansfield Woodhouse, Mrs. Ramsden; Mapperley, Ichabod Wright, Esq.; Muskham, North, Jos. Pocklington, Esq.; Muskham, South, W. D. Rastal, Esq.; Nettleworth, Edward Greaves, Esq.; Newstead Abbey, Lord Byron; Norwood Park, Sir Richard Sutton, Bart.; Nuttall Temple, Lord Vernon; Ordsall, George Brown, Esq.; Osberton, F. F. Foljaube, Esq.; Ossington Hall, J. Denison, Esq.; Owthorpe, Sir G. S. Bromley, Bart.; Oxtou, — Sherbrooke, Esq.; Park Hall, R.

Burdon, Esq. ; Plumtree, Wm. Hallam, Esq. ; Radford, — Elliot, Esq. ; Ranby Hall, Hugh Blades, Esq. ; Ratcliffe Lodge, Thomas Boulton, Esq. ; Ratcliffe, John Topott, Esq. ; Red Hill, John Chamberlain, Esq. ; Rempstone, J. Goodere, Esq. ; Rempstone, W. G. Williams, Esq. ; Retford, West, R. Sutton, Esq. ; Ruddington, W. F. Rawson, Esq. ; Rufford Abbey, Hon. J. L. Saville ; Scrofton, R. Sutton, Esq. ; Screveton, Thomas Thoroton, Esq. ; Serlby Hall, Viscount Galway ; Sherwood Hall, Colonel Kellet ; Sherwood Lodge, Henry Cope, Esq. ; Shirewood Hall, John Need, Esq. ; Shire Oak, John Hewett, Esq. ; Shirland, Sir S. H. Clarke, Bart. ; Skegby, Mrs. Lindley ; Stanford Hill, C. V. Dashwood, Esq. ; Stapleford, Rt. Hon. Adm. Sir J. B. Warren ; Staunton Hall, Rev. Dr. Staunton ; Stoke, East, Sir G. S. Bromley, Bart. ; Strelley, T. W. Edge, Esq. ; Syerston, George Fillingham, Esq. ; Thoresby Park, Earl Manvers ; Thorney, George Neville, Esq. ; Thrumpton, S. W. Emmerton, Esq. ; Thurgarton, John Brettell, Esq. ; Tollerton Hall, Barry Barry, Esq. ; Valley Field, Charles Miller, Esq. ; Watnall, C. Rolleston, Esq. ; Welbeck Abbey, Duke of Portland ; Wellow, H. T. H. Molyneux, Esq. ; Whighay, W. Chaworth, Esq. ; Wigthorpe, N. W. R. Kentish, Esq. ; Wilford House, J. S. Wright, Esq. ; Winckbourne, P. P. Burnell, Esq. ; Winthorpe, R. Pocklington, Esq. ; Wiseton Hall, Jonathan Actom, Esq. ; Woodborough, Mrs. Bainbrigg ; Wollaton Hall, Lord Middleton ; Worksop Manor, Duke of Norfolk.

Peerage.—Granby marquessate to Manners, Duke of Rutland ; Mansfield titles of Countess and Baroness to the wife of the Hon. R. F. Greville ; Newark viscounty and Holme Pierrepont barony to Pierrepont, Earl Manvers ; Nottingham county earldom to Finch, Earl of Winchelsea ; of Langar title of Baroness to the wife of Sir W. Waller, Bart. ; of Upton, Carrington barony to Smith.

Members to Parliament.—For the county two, East Retford two, Newark-upon-Trent (the last borough in England which obtained this privilege, the charter confirming the right of representation being granted in 1676, by Charles II. in recompence of its distinguished loyalty to his unhappy father) two, Nottingham two ; total eight.

Produce.—Coal, gypsum or plaster-stone, limestone, freestone, marle, wheat, barley, oats, particularly the species called skegs ; hops, apples, pears, weld, “the yellow-staining weed luteola,” sheep, cattle, cheese, butter, pigeons.

Manufactures.—Stockings, the frame invented by the Rev. William Lee, a native of this county ; bone and frame lace, cotton, silk, sail-cloth, malt, ale, for which Nottingham is particularly famous, the subject of a song in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for January 1752 ; coarse pottery, candlewick, iron, marble, bleaching, dyeing.

HISTORY.

A.D. 617, on the banks of the Idle, Ethelfrith, King of Northumbria, defeated and slain by Redwald, King of East Anglia.

A.D. 868, Nottingham taken by the Danes under Ivar and Ubba, who were besieged in it by Burrhed, King of Mercia, assisted by Ethelred, King of Wessex, and his brother Alfred; but as the Saxons could not break through the Danish circumvallation, a convention was entered into by which the town was delivered to Burrhed, but the Danes were allowed to retire into Northumbria with all their plunder.

A.D. 941, Nottingham taken from the Danes, called Fitburghers (from their residence in the towns of Nottingham, Stamford, Leicester, Derby, and Lincoln), by Edward I.

A.D. 1068, Nottingham Castle founded by William the Conqueror.

A.D. 1140, Nottingham taken and plundered by the Earl of Gloucester.

A.D. 1173, Nottingham, under Reginald de Lucy, taken and burnt by William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby and Nottingham, an adherent of the young King Henry in his rebellion against his father Henry II.

A.D. 1194, Nottingham Castle, after a siege of several days, taken by Richard I. from the adherents of his rebellious brother, John Earl of Nottingham (afterwards king of England), when Richard assembled a Parliament here, and deprived John of the earldom; but on his submission he was restored to his rank.

A.D. 1212, to Nottingham John retired, and shut himself up in the castle, guarded only by the inhabitants and some foreign archers, having disbanded his army from distrust of the fidelity of his officers.

A.D. 1216, at Newark, October 19, King John died.

A.D. 1264, Nottingham taken from the Barons by Henry III.

A.D. 1290, at Clipstone, Parliament held by Edward I.

A.D. 1291, at Hardby, in the parish of North Clifton (erroneously entered in Lincolnshire), November 29, died Eleanor, the excellent and beloved Queen of Edward I., and daughter of Ferdinand III., King of Castile and Leon.

A.D. 1330, in Nottingham, a Parliament assembled, when Edward III. lodged in the town, and the queen mother, with her paramour, Mortimer, Earl of March, and a guard of 180 knights, kept possession of the castle, but the governor, Sir William Eland, by a secret passage through the rock, known only to himself, admitted Edward with a small body of armed men at midnight, October 19, who seized Mortimer in the presence of the Queen, and, notwithstanding her earnest "Bel fitz, bel fitz, ayez pitie du gentill Mortimer," he was conveyed to Tyburn, and there hanged.

A.D. 1344, at Nottingham, July 10, Council of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal assembled by Edward III.

A.D. 1337, at Nottingham, a Parliament, in which laws were

enacted encouraging foreign cloth-workers to settle in this kingdom, and prohibiting the exportation of wool.

A.D. 1386, at Nottingham, Richard II. assembled the sheriffs and judges, and ordered the former to raise troops against the Duke of Gloucester and the associated barons, and to permit no members to be chosen for the ensuing Parliament but such as were contained in a list which he would deliver to them, but the sheriffs declared their inability to raise men against the barons, who were very popular, and that the people would not submit to dictation in the choice of their representatives. The judges, however, were less patriotic, and pronounced that "the King was above the law."

A.D. 1460, at Nottingham, Edward IV. proclaimed himself King.

A.D. 1485, from Nottingham, where he had assembled his forces, Richard III. marched, August 16, to the fatal battle of Bosworth Field, fought August 22.

A.D. 1487, at Stoke, Lambert Simnel, the pretended Earl of Warwick, who had been crowned King in Ireland, assisted by John de la Pole, Earl of Lincoln, who had been declared by Richard III. presumptive heir to the crown of England, Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare, with a body of Irish, and Martin Swart, at the head of 2,000 Germans, after a desperate resistance, defeated by Henry VII., when Simnel was taken prisoner, and the Earls of Lincoln and Kildare, Lord Lovel, Martin Swart, and 4,000 of their troops, together with 3,000 of the royal army, were slain.

A.D. 1642, at Nottingham, on Standard Hill, near to the site of the present infirmary, August 25, Charles I. first reared his standard against the Parliament.

A.D. 1643, Newark, under Sir John Henderson, successfully defended against the Parliamentarians.

A.D. 1644, on Beacon Hill, March 21, the Parliamentarians under Sir John Meldrum and Lord Willoughby of Parham, who had been unsuccessfully besieging Newark, which was bravely defended by Sir Richard, afterwards Lord Byron, totally defeated by Prince Rupert, with the loss of all their ordnance and ammunition.

A.D. 1644, between Newark and Nottingham, a detachment of Royalists defeated, Captain Thimbleby slain, and fifty prisoners taken by Colonel Hutchinson, governor of Nottingham.

A.D. 1645, at Nottingham, a fort on Trent Bridge stormed, and forty men slain by the Royalist garrison of Newark.

A.D. 1646, at Southwell, May 6, Charles I. surrendered himself to the commissioners appointed by the Scotch army, then besieging Newark.

A.D. 1646, Newark, after an heroic defence under John Lord Bellasis, in which, on January 1, he had made a sally upon General Poyntz's quarters at Stoke, where he killed and took prisoners 200 men, and had repulsed the enemy with very great loss, in a general

assault made by them April 1; at length, by the special command of his royal master reluctantly surrendered to the Scotch army May 19.

A.D. 1648, at Willoughby on the Wold, July, skirmish, in which the royalist, Colonel Stanhope, son of the first Earl of Chesterfield, was slain. He was buried in the church, where there is an inscription to his memory.

A.D. 1812, at Nottingham and its neighbourhood, riots among the stocking-weavers.

A.D. 1816 and 1817, Nottingham and its vicinity kept in constant alarm by a band of miscreants styling themselves "Luddites," who, with masks on their faces, or otherwise disguised, broke open many houses and workshops, destroying the machines invented for diminution of labour, and committing several acts of robbery and murder.

[1819, *Part I.*, pp. 297-300.]

EMINENT NATIVES.

Arden or Ardern, John, reviver of surgery, Newark (flor. fourteenth century).

Ayscough, Samuel, index and catalogue compiler, Nottingham (died 1805).

Blay, John, founder of charity-school, East Leake (died 1731).

Blow, John, musician, North Collingham, 1648.

Brightman, William, commentator on the Apocalypse, Nottingham (died 1607).

Chappel, William, Bishop of Cork, Cloyne and Ross, Lexington (died 1649).

Clifton, Sir Gervase, loyalist commander, Clifton (flor. temp. Car. I.).

Cooper, John Gilbert, biographer of Socrates, essayist and poet, 1723.

Cranmer, Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, martyr, Aslacton, 1489.

Cromwell, Sir Ralph, Baron of Tattershall, High Treasurer to Henry VI.

Darwin, Erasmus, physician and poet, Elstow, 1731.

Dodsley, Robert, bookseller and poet, Auston, near Mansfield, 1703.

Fenton, Edward, navigator, see "Hackluyt's Voyages" (died 1603).

Fenton, Sir Geoffrey, statesman, translator of Guicciardini (died 1608).

Fleming, Caleb, Arian, Nottingham, 1698.

Frobisher, Sir Martin, navigator, Finningley, near Doncaster (slain 1594).

Garnet, Henry, Jesuit, executed for Gunpowder Plot, 1606.

Groves, Thomas, rose from a private to be Colonel of Marine, served seventy-five years, Bingham, 1700.

Hacker, Francis, colonel, regicide, East Bridgeford (hanged 1660).

- Handby, Henry, founder of Hospital, Nottingham, Bramcote (died 1650).
- Holder, William, divine, first instructor of deaf and dumb, about 1615.
- Holles, Denzil, Lord, patriot, Houghton, 1597.
- Holles, John, first Earl of Clare, soldier and statesman, Houghton, 1564.
- Horne, Thomas, Scholar, head master of Eton.
- Howell, Dr. —, author of "History of the World," Beckingham.
- Ireton, Henry, regicide, son-in-law to Cromwell, Attenborough, 1611.
- Jebb, Samuel, physician, learned editor, Nottingham (died 1772).
- Kippis, Andrew, biographer, Nottingham, 1725.
- Lee, William, inventor of the stocking frame, Woodborough (flor. temp. Eliz.).
- Lightfoot, John, divine, Hebrician, Newark-upon-Trent, 1602.
- Magnus, Thomas, diplomatist, founder of school, Newark (flor. temp. Hen. VIII.).
- Mansfield, William, defender of Aquinas, Mansfield (flor. 1320).
- Markham, Gervase, miscellaneous writer, Gotham, about 1590.
- Markham, Sir John, Chief Justice to Edward IV., Markham (died 1409).
- Markham, Thomas, colonel, loyalist, Ollerton (slain 1643).
- Montague, Lady Mary Wortley, introducer of inoculation, Thoresby, 1690.
- Nottingham, William, author of "Concordance of Evangelists," Nottingham (died 1336).
- Parkyns, Sir Thomas, wrestler, author of "The Cornish Hug," Bunney, 1663.
- Plough, John, author of "Apology for the Protestants," Nottingham (died about 1559).
- Plumtre, John de, founder of hospital, Nottingham, Plumtree (flor. temp. Richard II.).
- Porter, Robert, nonconformist divine and author (died 1690).
- Radcliffe, Stephen, founder of the church, Radcliffe-upon-Trent.
- Ridley, Humphrey, physician, author on the brain and animal functions, Mansfield, 1653.
- Rooke, Major Hayman, historian of Sherwood Forest, antiquary (died 1806).
- Sampson, Henry, divine and physician, South Leverton (died 1705).
- Sandby, Paul, painter, Nottingham, 1732.
- Sandey, Thomas, architect, Nottingham, 1721.
- Scarlet, Will, companion of Robin Hood, Eykering (flor. temp. Henry III.).
- Secker, Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, Sibthorpe, 1693.
- Stone, Richard, Archbishop of York, Mansfield, 1596.
- Thoroton, Dr. Robert, historian of this county, Screveton.

- Truman, Joseph, nonconformist divine and author, Gedling, 1631.
 Wakefield, Gilbert, classical scholar, Nottingham, 1756.
 Warburton, William, Bishop of Gloucester, author of "Divine Legation," Newark, 1698.
 White, Henry Kirke, poet, amiable and pious, Nottingham, 1785.
 White, Robert, astronomer, Bingham, 1722.
 Worksop, Robert, author of "Entrance of the Sentences," Worksop (died 1360).
 Wright, Samuel, divine, author of "Happy hour, all hours excellent," Retford, 1683.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

In Averham Church are several monuments of the Suttons, among which is the memorial of the first Lord Lexington.

In Bilsthorpe Church is the monument of William Chappel, Bishop of Cork and Ross, 1649.

In Bingham was buried its native, Robert White, author of "The Celestial Atlas," an almanack which still retains his name, 1773.

In Bramcote was buried its native, Henry Handby, benefactor, 1650. Gilbert Wakefield attempted to establish a school here, but without success.

In Bunney Church is a curious monument of Sir Thomas Parkyns, erected in his lifetime, with a representation of the baronet in one part in a wrestling attitude, and in another part as just thrown by Time, with an inscription ascribed to Dr. Freind :

"Quem modo stravisti longo in certamine, Tempus,
 Hic recubat Britonum clarus in orbe pugil
 Nunc primum stratus ; præter te vicerat omnes ;
 De te etiam victor, quando resurgat, erit."

Clipstone was the frequent residence of John, when Earl of Mortein and Nottingham, and after his accession to the throne.

In Clumber Park, among numerous fine paintings, is the "Sigismunda weeping over the heart of Tancred," ascribed to Correggio, but by Horace Walpole attributed to Furino, with the remark that "it is impossible to see the picture, or to read Dryden's inimitable tale, and not feel that the same soul animated both." Hogarth, in an attempt to rival it, miserably failed. The state dining-room, 60 feet long, 34 broad, and 30 high, is magnificently ornamented. The park is 11 miles in compass.

Gotham is famous in proverbial story. "The Merry Tales of the Madmen of Gotham" were written by Andrew Borde, "Andreas Perforatus," a travelling quack, with whom originated the term of "Merry Andrew." The tale most celebrated is a pretended attempt to hedge in a cuckoo, and there is still a bush at Court Field, in this parish, called the "Cuckoo Bush." "Gotham" is the title of one of Churchill's satires. It was the rectory of John Lightfoot, the botanist, author of "Flora Scotica."

Gryesley parish is the largest in this county ; it is said to be twenty miles in circumference. The vicarage was the first ecclesiastical preferment of the learned Bishop Warburton.

In Holme Pierrepont Church are monuments of the noble family of the Pierreponts, and a memorial of John Oldham, satiric poet, 1682.

In Houghton were buried its illustrious natives, John Holles, first Earl of Clare, 1637, and Denzil Lord Holles, one of the five members demanded by Charles I., 1680.

In Hucknall Torkard Church are monuments of the Byrons, of whom the brave Richard, first Lord Byron, with his seven brothers, all bore arms for their unfortunate king.

In Kilham Church is a richly-wrought monument of the last Lord Lexington and his lady ; but their effigies are strangely placed back to back.

At Kingston upon Severn was the seat of Anthony Babington, conspirator against Elizabeth, executed 1586. In the church is a curious monument of one of this family, adorned with upwards of two hundred heads of a *babe in a tun*.

Langar was the seat of the brave veteran, Admiral Earl Howe. In the church are many monuments of the Scroopes, one of which, for Lord Scroop, who died 1609, is very elegant.

In Lenton and Wilford, the churches, and almost all the houses, were swept down by a tremendous hurricane, accompanied by thunder and hail, July 7, 1558.

Mansfield was the frequent residence of our early Norman Kings, who were extravagantly fond of the pleasures of the chase, which they enjoyed in the surrounding forest of Sherwood. A ballad of "The King (said to be Henry II.) and the Miller of Mansfield," is preserved in Percy's "Reliques," and is the subject of two dramatic entertainments by Dodsley. The church was considerably injured and the greater part of the town destroyed by a fire in 1304.

In Markham East Church is the monument of the upright judge, Sir John Markham, 1409.

In Newark Church is a curious brass, engraved in Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments," of an ecclesiastic, supposed to be Alan Flemyng, the founder of the church in the time of Henry VII.

Nottingham, softened from the Saxon Snottingham, denoting the place of caves, gives name to the county, and the town is also a county in itself. November 1, 1785, here was observed one of the largest water-spouts ever seen in England. February 7, 1795, a great flood, when the damage done on the river Trent was estimated at above £1,000,000. The present castle was founded by the Duke of Newcastle in 1674. Over the principal entrance is a fine equestrian statue of the founder, sculptured by Wilson out of one solid block of stone brought from Donnington, in Leicestershire. Marshal Tallard,

taken prisoner by the Duke of Marlborough at Blenheim, August 13, 1704, resided in this town; and here Gilbert Wakefield vainly endeavoured to establish a school. St. Peter's was the rectory of John Plough, author of the "Apology for Protestants." In the church was buried John de Plumtre, founder of the hospital that bears his name; and in the churchyard, Charles Dering, physician, and historian of the town.

Ordsall was the rectory of Dr. Marmaduke Moor, whose living was sequestrated by the Parliament in 1652 for the heinous offence of playing at cards three several times with his own wife!

In Ossington is a magnificent mausoleum to the memory of the late Mr. Dennison, who acquired a very large fortune by the woollen trade at Leeds.

Owthorpe Hall was built by, and was the residence of, the regicide Colonel Julius Hutchinson, Governor of Nottingham Castle, whose "Memoirs," written by his interesting wife, have been published by one of his descendants. In the church are several monuments of this family.

At Papplewick, the seat of his friend Mr. Frederick Montague, Mason composed a great part of his "English Garden."

In Radcliffe-on-Trent Church is a wooden effigy of its founder, Stephen Radcliffe.

Rufford Abbey was often visited by James I. and Charles I., and was the residence of the patriotic Sir George Saville, member for Yorkshire. It contains numerous portraits and other paintings.

Screveton was the residence of Dr. Thoroton, the historian of this county.

At Scrooby was a palace of the Archbishops of York.

Sherwood Forest was the principal haunt of the famous outlaw Robin Hood, with his "merry men." The collection of ballads, entitled "Robin Hood's Garland," is universally known. Ritson has displayed his usual acumen and research in illustrating his history.

At Southwell are held two annual synods of the clergy of this county.

Stapleford Hall was rebuilt about 1797, by its gallant proprietor, the Right Honourable Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. G.C.B.

Sutton in Ashfield was the vicarage of the facetious and pathetic Lawrence Sterne.

Thoresby Park House, burnt down March 4, 1745, was shortly afterwards rebuilt by the Duke of Kingston. The park is thirteen miles round.

Tuxford town was almost entirely destroyed by fire, September 8, 1702.

Warsop was the rectory of Dr. Samuel Halifax, afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph, and Richard Southgate, numismatist.

Welbeck Abbey contains many interesting portraits. The riding-house was built in 1623 by the brave and loyal William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, author on horsemanship, who also erected the stables, 130 feet long, by 40 broad, in 1625. The park is eight miles round.

In Whatton Church is the monument of Thomas Cranmer, father of the martyred Archbishop of Canterbury, 1501.

In Wollaton Church are several ancient and handsome monuments of the Willoughbys. The hall was built from his own plan by Sir Francis Willoughby, in the reign of Elizabeth, with stone brought from Ancaster, in Lincolnshire. It contains several fine paintings and interesting portraits.

Worksop ancient manor-house was burnt down in 1761, when the loss in paintings, statuary, books, and furniture, was estimated at more than £100,000. It was quickly rebuilt; architect Payne; its front 318 feet long. It contains many valuable paintings, and the bed, of silk damask, on which his present Majesty [George III.] was born in Norfolk House, London, May 24, O. S., 1738. The lord of this manor presents an embroidered glove, which the King puts on his right hand immediately before he receives the sceptre at his coronation.

Balderton.

[1806, *Part II.*, p. 913.]

Fig. 9 (on the accompanying Plate II.) exhibits the entrance to the church at Balderton, a village two miles south-east of Newark. This church, with the exception of a small entrance in the same style of architecture, on the opposite side, is a small and plain building, having a spire, in common with many others in this part of the country.

W. SHEPPARD.

Bella Valla Priory.

[1814, *Part I.*, p. 108.]

By accident, the Leiger Book of Bella Valla Priory is now in my hands. It appears complete, and perfect in all its parts. From every information I am able to collect, no doubt can exist but that it is the same to which Thoroton had recourse in his "History of Notts"; in his notes to that work he refers to it, and gives extracts from it which exactly correspond with the supposed original. It commences in the 16th year of King Edward III., at which time the Priory was founded for monks of the Cistercian Order, and contains the Letters Patent for its foundation; an account of the different properties assigned for its support; conveyances of lands, etc.; exchanges; the internal regulations of the house; and, what appears of most consequence, and is omitted by Thoroton, the appropriations of, and subsequent endowments of vicarages in, the churches of Grysley, alias Griesley, and Seslton, in the County of Nottingham, and

Farnham, or Fernham, in the Archdeaconry of Richmond, Diocese of York. These endowments are first given in the body of the deeds of appropriation, and afterwards in separate acts. They took place at a late period, in the year 1343. I am ignorant whether they be registered in the Archbishopal Records at York, in which diocese Notts is; but, as many at this day are not discoverable, to the great loss and detriment of the vicars, I may perhaps render a service by giving publicity to the repository of these three. Numerous clergy are at this moment instituting expensive and often fruitless searches for such necessary documents. It is well known to what causes their so frequent absence is to be attributed.

The identity of this Leiger Book for legal purposes may perhaps be questioned, as it is not deposited in an Office of Records, but in private hands. This must be decided by abler judgment than I can presume to offer. Its internal evidence, and correspondence with Thoroton's publication, may perhaps entitle it to the rank of an original, and establish its authenticity. If this be the case, it appears of considerable importance to the vicars whose endowments are enumerated in it. It is a well-known point of law, that "talibus ordinationibus nullum tempus occurrit"; in other words, that no prescription will invalidate their contents; that they are esteemed in all cases as conclusive evidence to ascertain the vicarial rights, as if the deeds were of yesterday's production.

T. L. CURSHAM.

Coddington.

[1806, *Part II.*, p. 913.]

Fig. 6 (on the accompanying Plate II.) is an impression from a seal ring found at Coddington, a village three miles from Newark, and is in the possession of Mr. Jacob Ardoyno of the same place, and on whose estate it was found.

W. SHEPPARD.

East Markham.

[1796, *Part I.*, pp. 12, 13.]

In a tour which I made last summer, I visited the village of East Markham, in the county of Nottingham. In the church is the monument of Chief Justice Markham, with this inscription:

"Orate pro anima Joh^{is} Markham, Justiciarii, qui obiit in festo sctⁱ Silvestri . . . ann^o Dⁿⁱ milleno CCCC nono. Cujus anima propitiet Deus. Amen."

The whole of this inscription is perfectly legible, except one word after Silvestri, apparently of about four letters, which have been defaced. Thoroton in his "History of Nottinghamshire," and, to the best of my recollection, Mr. Gough, in his new edition of Camden, make no mention of this word. . . .

E. C.

East Retford.

[1856, *Part II.*, pp. 334, 335.]

I beg to send you a short account of what still remains of the municipal regalia of East Retford, Nottinghamshire.

"These originally consisted of two silver maces, gilt; the oldest and smallest was given by Sir Gervase Clifton, Bart. (about 1620); the largest was given by Sir Edward Nevile, Bart., of Gerne, in 1679." Also by the same donor—"four silver bowls, two silver salts, and twelve silver spoons. They also possess a stately silver cup presented by the Earl of Lincoln."*

Of these, the present description, though short, will, I trust, be sufficiently intelligible to your readers:

1. Maces. The smallest and oldest of these is not more than two feet long, and quite plain, with no other ornament than the royal crown at the summit. The largest is of a more elegant design and workmanship. The bowl is of large size, and entwined with the rose and thistle, like the acanthus of some varieties of the Corinthian capital. Above this is a broad band or fillet, ornamented in rich relief, in compartments, with the emblems of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, the royal arms, those of the town, and the coat of the donor; an inscription of the name of the donor, and date of presentation. The whole is surmounted by the royal crown, of admirable execution. Both these maces are in the best state of preservation.

2. The two silver bowls are wanting.

3. The two silver salts are perhaps the most curious part of the collection, as showing the scarcity of that necessary article during the reign of James I. They are of a triangular shape, like the small three-cornered hats of a later period, about two inches on each side, with a depression in the centre which would not contain a modern teaspoonful. That there were but two of them, seems to denote that they were only intended for the top and bottom of the table; and we may be puzzled to distinguish who sat "below the salt."

4. The silver spoons. These are still twelve in number. The bowls are of the same shape as those of Apostle-spoons; and from the tops having the appearance of being cut off, and the initials of the donor, G. C., engraved upon them, I am rather inclined to think they had originally the twelve Apostles surmounting them, but removed by the donor as savouring of popery.

5. The great silver cup presented by the Earl of Lincoln is much bruised, as if in frequent use, and the inscription nearly obliterated; but sufficient is still legible to denote the donor's name and the date, 1620. Beneath is a shield, with the ancient arms of the town—a

* White's "Historical Directory and Gazetteer of Nottinghamshire," 8vo., 1844, p. 603.

rose, upon a chief a lion passant guardant. The tinctures are not given, or are obliterated by wear. The same arms will be found on the great mace. The present arms of two falcons is more modern, but when granted I could not learn.

6. Among the regalia are silver medallions for the city waits, of oval form, surrounded by a wreath; within this are the old city arms and the donor's name.

7. Two silver cups, of the shape of modern wine-glasses.

Such are the curious articles which compose this interesting regalia, and form one of the very few antiquities of the town, if we except St. Swithin's Church, which, on its south side, on the outside, has a figure sitting, with a kind of mitre or tiara, and holding up the right hand, as if in the act of benediction. I do not find this figure has ever been explained.

E. G. B.

Fledborough.

[1808, *Part II.*, p. 1073.]

You herewith receive a view of Fledborough Church, Nottinghamshire (see Plate II., Fig. 1), and with it a sketch of a figure at the east end of the south aisle of that church (see Fig. 2).

Gonalston.

[1848, *Part II.*, p. 635.]

In Thoroton's "History of Nottinghamshire," under the head of Gunnolston is the following notice: "In Gonalston Church three ancient stone tombs low on the ground; two knights crossleg'd; upon one of their shields three hedgehogs were embossed. The third is a woman." In Thoresby's additions to that work (1796) it is stated that "the figures mentioned by Thoroton are removed, or rather destroyed at the diminution of the church as usual." From the statement of two persons now living, one a widow aged eighty-four years, that in their youth they had seen figures in the church, though they could give no account of the manner of their disappearance, further than they had heard they had been removed or buried by Sir Philip Monoux, Bart., who then owned the estate of Gonalston, it was determined to make a careful examination of the church, in the hope of finding some traces of these interesting monuments. This has been lately done, and, after several unsuccessful trials in various places within the church, as well as outside the walls, on the site of a former north aisle (taken down by the before-mentioned Sir Philip Monoux), the remains of the statues, closely corresponding with the description of Thoroton, have been discovered. They were lying all three together, not in a horizontal position, but edgeways, having evidently been thrown without care or respect into a hole dug to receive them, and afterwards filled up with earth, stones, and rubbish. They extended under the flooring of two pews, in the nave of the

present church, and were not at any very great depth under the surface. All the figures are much injured, but they are sufficiently well preserved to have a high value in the estimation of the antiquary. The statues are recumbent. Two of them are knights, and their hands are raised on their bosoms as in prayer. The female figure also has her hands on her bosom, but she holds an object clasped before her. On the broken shield of one of the knights, who is dressed in chain armour, with surcoat, is one hedgehog entire, with part of another, fixing beyond a doubt the individuality of that figure as one of the family of Hering, whose arms (Azure, three hedgehogs or) appear in one of the windows of the church. The second male figure is more injured than either of the others, and nothing has been found to identify the knight it represents. He is crosslegged, in chain mail, and with a short surcoat, and, like the other figure, his feet rest on a lion couchant. The female figure is of extremely elegant design. The drapery is ample, and arranged with great simplicity and taste. Her head reposes on a flat cushion, and above is a rich and boldly-projecting canopy, with a trefoil head. Her feet rest on a greyhound. The property now belongs to John Francklin, Esq., who inherits Gonalston from his maternal grandfather, Sir Philip Monoux, and the search was conducted by R. Westmacott, Esq., F.R.S., in the presence of the rector, the Rev. E. Footitt, the Rev. Dr. Crawford, and Mr. T. Hind, of Goverton.

Hardwicke Hall.

[1797, *Part I.*, p. 280.]

Hardwicke Hall is a grand object in so many points of view that I have been tempted to present it to your readers (see Plate II.).

Hardwicke was built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and possesses all the features of sublimity that we attach to the fanciful and well-painted edifices of our best romances.

It belongs to the Duke of Devonshire, and is situated in the vicinity of Chesterfield and Mansfield.

“The state apartments, fitted up by the Countess of Shrewsbury for the reception of the Queen of Scots, and on account of the designed visit of Queen Elizabeth, remain in their primitive state, with the original furniture, to this day, and deserve to have a large and accurate account preserved of them, as a means of conveying to the curious, in time to come, an exact idea of the ancient style of living, and of the manner of that peculiar age.”*

There are many ancient portraits in a long and magnificent gallery, but the house appears almost too large for our modern style of living.

J. P. M.

* Mr. King in *Archæologia*, vol. v., p. 361.

Holme Pierrepoint.

[1794, *Part I.*, p. 115.]

Bayle in his Dictionary mentions a monumental inscription in the church of Holme Pierrepoint, Nottinghamshire, to the memory of Oldham the poet. I was at Holme last summer, and saw the remains of this inscription on a tablet broken into several pieces, and most probably it will never be repaired.

B. T.

Lenton.

[1797, *Part I.*, p. 281.]

The inclosed (Plate III.) is an impression from a piece of copper, weighing upwards of seven ounces. From a first inspection I imagined it would prove useless in the rolling-press, but an experiment has evinced the contrary, and the accompanying impression was the result. The reverse appears never to have been perfected, but the few figures engraven upon it I have also struck off and inclosed. The plate was many years in the possession of a friend, who presented it to Mr. Greene's Museum. It is an uncommon crucifix, found at Lenton Abbey, near Nottingham, and supposed to have been left there by Cardinal Wolsey, on his way to Leicester Abbey, where he closed his ambitious and quiet life.

H. W.

Mansfield.

[1795, *Part I.*, p. 277.]

The situation of Mansfield, in Nottinghamshire, is on the eastern side of Sherwood Forest, or rather, more correctly speaking, what was Sherwood Forest. . . .

The town of Mansfield, with few exceptions, consists of handsome white stone houses. The church (see Plate II.), though a good building, is not remarkable either for beauty or size.

J. P. MALCOLM.

Newark.

[1818, *Part II.*, p. 225.]

In my passage through Newark to the north about a month ago, observing that the church was under some repairs, I made the following entry in my note-book :

"Newark, July 5th. The spire of this noble church is surrounded by a scaffold, and a considerable portion of the upper part has been taken down."

I again passed through on my return to London (August 2nd), and had the mortification to ascertain that this beautiful building has been "robbed of its fair and just proportions," by at least ten or twelve feet. That portion, which with tapering elegance supported a

finial and a vane, is now abruptly cut off, and a large cap covers the summit; upon which, I suppose, it is intended to fix a vane. I believe I am correct in stating that no accident had really happened to the spire, but that it was taken down in consequence of its decayed state, to prevent its falling. This is, indeed, a certain method of getting rid of a supposed dangerous neighbour, but I question whether it can be justified.

AN OBSERVER.

[1846, *Part II.*, pp. 37, 38.]

I send you a drawing (engraved in the accompanying Plate) of an ancient painting in Newark Church, which forms the only remaining group of a Dance of Death, and from its quaintness and singularity will, I trust, be acceptable to your antiquarian readers. The painting is upon a stone screen in the choir, and in order to explain its situation more clearly, I may be allowed to point out the arrangement of that part of the church, which still preserves its original order. The centre division, or *sanctum sanctorum*, is elevated above the level of the surrounding aisles and the Lady Chapel, and is inclosed on every side: viz., on the west by the magnificent rood-loft, now converted into an organ gallery; on the east by a stone reredos, dividing it from the Lady Chapel; and on the north and south sides by elaborately carved stalls, and also towards the altar end by two stone screens or parcloles, forming the backs of the sedilia and Easter Sepulchre on their respective sides; and which are divided into numerous square panels by moulded mullions and transoms. The painting in question occupies the two lower panels towards the east of the southern or sedilia screen, and faces the aisle. The date of the screens, as well as the rood-loft and stalls, I have no hesitation in referring to a period not earlier than the reign of Henry VIII., about 1520, an opinion which is confirmed by the costume of the figure in the painting. The picture appears to be in oil, and its style much resembles that of painted glass, as the figures have the same hard, decisive outline absolutely necessary for effect in glass painting but which is unnatural on any other than a transparent ground. Though very rude in design there is yet a considerable degree of expression in the symbolical meaning of the group; the action of the skeleton holding in one hand a flower and with the other pointing to the grave beneath, together with its ghastly grin, and the solemn measure of the ghostly dance, is very significant, while the earnest, thoughtful countenance of the gaily dressed figure, whose hand mechanically rests on the contents of the purse at his girdle, coupled to the apparent unconscious action of his legs joining in the dance, suggest the idea of the rich man busied in the multifarious pleasures and employments of life, and giving little heed to the warnings of mortality. There is a sort of dreamy earnestness and mystery in the composition to be found nowhere but in Catholic art, and which is,

to a certain extent, visible even in its rudest and least refined productions.

The Dance of Death, as must be well-known to most of your readers, was a very favourite subject during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and the earliest allusion, according to Warton, seems to be in "Piers Plowman's Vision," written about 1350. Warton is of opinion that the pictorial representation was founded upon a kind of spiritual masquerade, anciently enacted by the ecclesiastics in the churches of France; but I am not aware that this ceremony, which seems to have been allied to that of the boy bishop and feast of asses, was ever actually performed in the English churches. The first painting of the subject on record was at Minden, in Westphalia, as early as 1384. The next was a celebrated one at the Holy Innocents in Paris, in the century succeeding, and from which Lydgate translated the verses accompanying, at the request of the Chapter of St. Paul's, London, who caused them to be inscribed under a Dance of Death, executed at the expense of one Jenkin Carpenter, on the walls of their cloister, some time about the year 1430, and which Dugdale ("History of St. Paul's") says was an imitation of that in the cloister of the Holy Innocents.

These paintings at Paris and St. Paul's appear to have consisted of a long procession of figures, each led by a skeleton towards the grave, where the dance ended; whereas the Newark one was evidently in single groups, similar to those in the "Imagines Mortis," erroneously attributed to Holbein, the woodcuts to which must have been executed as early as 1520 or 1530. The number of characters represented at St. Paul's was thirty-eight; at Lubeck twenty-six; and in the earliest edition of the "Imagines Mortis," etc., forty-three; while the Newark screens contain forty-eight panels, which, allowing two panels for each group or character, gives twenty-four as the original number of subjects.

J. C. ROBINSON.

[1798, *Part I.*, p. 17.]

Newark Castle stands on the eastern part of the county of Nottingham, and was built, in the reign of Stephen, by Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, who built also the castles of Banbury and Sledford. During the troubles in the reign of John, this castle was in the hands of the royal party, and was well defended. It was here that miserable monarch ended his life, in 1216. On the accession of Henry III., this castle was in the hands of the barons, being surrendered to them by Robert de Gangi, the governor. Henry ordered it to be restored to the Bishop of Lincoln; but Gangi would not comply; whereupon the king besieged it, and it was given up to him on the eighth day of the siege. In 1376, Sir Peter de la More was imprisoned here; and, in the year 1530, Cardinal Wolsey lodged in this castle on his

way to Southwell. It is also mentioned as one of the mansions of Queen Elizabeth.

This castle and town are famous for the attachment of the garrison and inhabitants to the royal interest during the civil wars in the reign of Charles I. It was twice unsuccessfully besieged by Sir John Meldrum; but surrendered on May 6, 1646, in obedience to the King's special commands. The view is in the north aspect. W. P.

[1806, *Part II.*, p. 913.]

With this you will receive an impression from an ancient seal found near the site of the Friary that once existed here. Also a drawing (Plate II., Fig. 1) of a silver coin of the shape and size represented, having on one side what I have delineated; on the other nothing remains, being worn entirely smooth.

Fig. 2 represents the seal with its inscription; Fig. 3 the back or topside; and Fig. 4 a section of the same. Fig. 7 is a specimen of the figures on the steeple of Newark Church.

The beautiful village of Holme, three miles north of Newark, is highly deserving of the notice of antiquaries. W. SHEPPARD.

Nottingham.

[1785, *Part II.*, p. 850.]

I enclose you an exact representation of the caverns near Nottingham, with the conjectures of a learned antiquary concerning the origin of these remarkable remains of antiquity (see Plate I., Fig. 3).

R. D.

These cavernous structures are situated three parts of a mile southwest of Nottingham in the park the property of the Duke of Newcastle. They consist chiefly of a number of houses, a dovehouse, and a church, in which is an altar, etc.; there are two pillars, and there was formerly painting upon the walls. The river Leen or Lin gently glides through a part of them, and continues its course towards Nottingham. Various have been the opinions of antiquaries concerning these excavations; some imagine them to have been British colonies; others think them of much later date.

"One may easily guess," says Dr. Stukeley, Nottingham to have been "an ancient town of the Britons; as soon as they had proper tools, they fell to work upon the rocks, which everywhere offer themselves so commodiously to make houses in, and I doubt not there was a considerable collection of colonies of this sort; that which I have described* will give us an idea of them. It is in the Duke of Newcastle's park. What is visible at present is not of so old a date as their time, yet I see no doubt but it is formed upon theirs. This is a ledge of perpendicular rock, hewn into a church, houses, chambers,

* "Itinerarium Curiosum," Plate XXXIX.

dove-houses, etc. The church is like those in the rocks of Bethlehem, and other places in the Holy Land ; the altar is a natural rock, and there has been painting upon the wall ; a steeple, I suppose, where a bell hung, and regular pillars ; the river, winding about, makes a fortification to it, for it comes at both ends of the cliff, leaving a plain in the middle. The way into it was by a gate cut out of the rock, and with an oblique entrance for more safety ; without is a plain with three niches, which I fancy was their place of judicature or the like. There is regularity in it, and it seems to resemble that square called the Temple, in the Pictish castle in Scotland."

[1786, *Part I.*, p. 10.]

As you gave your readers an external view of the excavations near Nottingham in your Magazine for November, it will, no doubt, prove a gratification to them to be acquainted with the inside formation of these remarkable structures, for which reason I send you an accurate internal view of them.* It seems highly probable that they once belonged to some religious house or other, though at what era is not known ; they still retain the name of popish or papish holes, which, in some degree, confirms the conjectures of many, viz., that they actually belonged to an abbey or monastery, probably that of Leriton, built by William Peverel in the reign of Henry I. and situated about a quarter of a mile distant from them.

Yet this by no means overturns Dr. Stukeley's hypothesis, viz., that they were originally ancient British cells. The Britains might form them in the beginning after the rude manner of their day, and make them subservient to their own purposes. After the reduction of Britain by the Romans, they might not be inhabited or occupied perhaps for some centuries, until they were used for religious purposes, as is evident by that part resembling a church, etc. A view of the whole of the inside could not be taken.

You receive likewise an elevation of the General Hospital near this town, which may boast of two things: (1) of being an eleemosynary asylum to the indigent and impotent, and (2) that it is built upon the identical spot on which the unfortunate Charles I. fixed his royal standard on August 25, 1642. The south-east front (the view given) commands a beautiful prospect towards Belvoir Castle, the seat of the Duke of Rutland, situated on a vast eminence about twenty miles distant. On digging for the foundation of this building were found human bones, a sword and target, broken spears, etc., and the boundaries of a camp are very evident in the park below.

[1786, *Part I.*, p. 220.]

You will receive herewith (Fig. 6) the plan of a labyrinth, cut on the surface of the earth, about a mile from Nottingham. Deering,

* See Plate II., Fig. 3.

who wrote the history and antiquities of the town of Nottingham, says that this maze, which is called Shepherd's Race, is more ancient than the Reformation, as is evident from the cross crosslets in the centres of the four lesser rounds ; the path is near a mile in length, and is circumscribed within 15 square yards ; he says it is made somewhat in imitation of those of the ancient Greeks and Romans, who formed such intricate courses for their youths to run on to acquire agility of body. Dr. Stukeley in his "Itinerary" speaks of one at Aukborough, in the county of Lincoln, which is undoubtedly of Roman original, and to this day retains the name of Julian's Bower.

R. D.

[1796, *Part I.*, p. 344.]

As some labourers were lately digging in a garden at Fox-lane, near Nottingham, they discovered six human skeletons entire, deposited in regular order, side by side, and supposed to be part of the fifteen foresters that were killed by that daring outlaw, Robin Hood, who haunted the forest of Sherwood. Near the above place anciently stood a church, built in the early ages of Christianity, dedicated to St. Michael, which was totally demolished at the Reformation, and the parishioners on certain times repair to this place, to offer their religious functions, as being some centuries ago consecrated ground. Great quantities of human bones have been found, most of which were in a mutilated state ; also several Saxon and old English coins, viz., angels, marks, nobles, etc., that denote it to have been a place of consequence. No doubt but the bones in question were properly buried in St. Michael's churchyard, and are conjectured to have been deposited above four hundred years. What is remarkable, the teeth appeared perfectly sound.

[1818, *Part II.*, pp. 578, 579.]

I send you the annexed drawing of the Lodge (see the Plate, Fig. 2), the only remnant now existing of the former ancient and famous castle at Nottingham, erected undoubtedly at the time of, and forming part of the circumvallation of the fortress built by William I., as may be seen in Speed's bird's-eye view thereof.

The first castle we have any mention of was in Alfred's time, when that monarch, in the year 855, with Burrhed, King of the Mercians (of whose kingdom Nottingham was the capital), and Etheldred, King of the West Saxons, attempted to dislodge the Danes from a strong tower they had possessed themselves of, not effecting which, they continued the siege for a considerable time, till at length they forced the Danish generals. Hengar and Hubba, to conclude a peace with the Mercians. When the above tower was built must remain unknown, nor is it necessary to inquire ; we may, however, reasonably conclude that a station so commanding, and naturally defensible,

would be among the first of fortified places in Britain, and that in a country so fertile and desirable as the vales of the Trent, and the vast forest on its north bank, this spot may have been of consequence as a fortification in the very earliest intestine feuds of the barbarous natives, and this remark may extend to the town as well, which, as Dr. Deering says, may plead for its antiquity that there is no account of its beginning. From Alfred's time to the Norman invasion, no mention is made of the castle, which, it is very probable, was demolished in the time of Canute, or else suffered to go to decay. Rapin informs us that William I., in his march against the insurgent Earls of Chester and Northumberland, fortified the castle of Warwick, and at the same time also he built the castle of Nottingham, as Camden says, to secure a retreat in case of necessity, and to keep the town in awe. Of this castle, Peverell, William's natural son, who had superintended its building, was made governor in 1068, the second year of his father's reign. This Peverell it was who founded the adjacent Priory of Lenton, and not, as has been supposed, his grandson, who retired thither and turned monk. Leland, who visited the castle in Henry VIII.'s time, has this description of it :

"The Castelle of Nottingham stonndith on a rocky hille, on the West side of the town: and Line riveret goith by the roots of it. The base court is large and meetly strong. And a stately bridge is there with pillars beiring beastes and gientes, over the ditche into the second warde: the front of the which in the entering is exceeding strong with toures and portecallices. Much part of West side of this inner warde, as the hall and other things, be yn ruines. The Est side is strong and well tourrid. And so is the South side. But the most bewtifulle part and gallant building for lodging is on the North side, where Edward the Fourth began a right sumptous peice of stonework, of the which he clearly finished one excellent goodly toure of three heights yn building, and brought the other part likewise from the foundation with stone, and marvelous pain cumpacid windoes, to laying the first site of chambers, and then left. Here King Richard Third his brother, forced up upon that work another peice of one loft of tyMBER, making rounde wyndoes, so that surely this North is an exceeding fair peice of work. The dungeon or keep of the castelle stonndith by South and Est, and is exceeding strong. There be divers buildings betwixt this dungeon and the yinner court of the castelle, and there goith also down a stair ynto the ground, where Davy, King of Scots (as the Castellanes say) was kept prisoner. I marked in all, three Chapels yn the castelle and three Welles."

An anonymous MS. author, a native of Nottingham, who lived on the spot in the reigns of King James and Charles I., says :

"Within is a fair green court, fit for any princely exercise. The South-east parts of the castle are strong and well towered; within the old tower there is another court, though somewhat less than the

last-mentioned, in the midst whereof there is a staircase of stone, about six or seven feet above ground, in which there is a door to enter and steps to lead (of late much worn) through the main rock to the foot thereof and the bank of the river Leen; by this passage (the keepers say) Edward the Third's band came up through the rock and took Earl Mortimer prisoner."

The ruins spoken of were in consequence of this place, among many others, being suffered to go to decay in the reign of Henry VII., who demolished some, and rendered others useless; Camden, however, who lived in Elizabeth's time, says the place was so strong, *et naturâ loci et operâ*, as to be thought invincible if well garrisoned, except by famine, and that it was once ineffectually besieged by Henry of Anjou, at which time the garrison burnt all the buildings about it; it was also taken by surprise by Robert, Earl Ferrars, in the Barons' Wars. James the First granted the castle to Francis, Earl of Rutland, under whom Thoroton tells us "it became far more ruinous; in the latter end of whose time many of the goodly buildings were pulled down, and the iron and other materials sold."

"Notwithstanding" (says Dr. Deering) "all this, it appeared still a place of defence in the year 1642, else King Charles would hardly have thought it a fit place for setting up his royal standard," all which shows what an amazing strong place it must once have been. During the time that Cromwell was gone northward to meet the Scottish army, Colonel Hutchinson furnished Captain Poulton, who succeeded him in the Governorship, with the means of dismantling the castle, and rendering it unserviceable for war; the reason of this proceeding of the colonel's was his dislike to the arbitrary and usurping intentions of Cromwell, who for this act of the patriotic colonel could never endure his name more. The Earl of Rutland, above mentioned, died in 1632, 8th of Charles the First, leaving only a daughter, whose son, George Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham, claimed the castle in right of his mother, and sold it to William Cavendish, afterwards Duke of Newcastle, who in the year 1674, and in his eighty-second year, cleared away the foundations of the old buildings, and laid those of the present structure, which he lived to see raised some feet above ground. Henry, his son and heir, finished it agreeably to his father's will, a considerable estate being tied for that purpose; the expense was £14,002 17s. 11d.; it is unnecessary to give a description of the building, being pretty well known. The old lodge, represented in the Plate, is about 200 yards below the castle; this, with a large ruinous bastion a little below, and some smaller ones along the top of the rock, overlooking Brewhouseyard (some of which serve for foundations of summer-houses in the gardens, occupying the site of the old upper courtyard) are the chief remaining vestiges. A dry moat, of considerable depth and breadth, surrounded the wall, over which is the bridge, seen in the drawing, on the left of which, in

the moat, stands a riding-school and livery-yard ; the arches are now used as stables. The moat on the right of the bridge was filled up in 1807, and is now the main road into the park ; the keeper of which resides in the bastion on the left of the gateway ; the other, containing kitchen and other out-offices. These "ivy-mantled towers" have a very ruinous, but venerable appearance, and of great strength ; the towers are about 45 feet in height, and in the inside 16 feet in diameter, the walls being 2 yards in thickness ; the width of the gateway is 10 feet, the length of the bridge 50. A plan of the old castle is given in Colonel Hutchinson's "Memoirs," from the original drawn by Mr. Smithson in 1617, in the possession of William Stretton, Esq., architect of Nottingham, a gentleman of great antiquarian research ; from whose extensive cabinet was also furnished the autograph of the colonel, given in the above work.

E. L. C.

[1831, *Part II.*, pp. 393-396.]

The late riots at Nottingham involved the destruction of a very singular mansion, which in former times had been a kind of provincial town residence of the Dukes of Newcastle. Its situation, on a lofty rock, is (or rather was, before the town had grown to its present size) a very fine one ; but the form of the edifice was certainly not suitable to the situation. Its own elevation was so low, and its outline so flat, that, when compared with the giant rock on which it stood, it could not be said to present an imposing appearance. It rather resembled the shallow hat purposely worn by a tall man, in order to increase his height as little as possible. The much grander effect, on such an eminence, of a broken outline and high aspiring towers, has been well displayed by the Duke of Rutland at Belvoir. . . .

The only description we have of the ancient castle of Nottingham, is that by Leland. The best parts of the edifice at that time were some which had been erected by King Edward the Fourth and King Richard his brother. Other portions were then already in ruins ; it grew, we are told, still more ruinous whilst it was in the possession of Francis, Earl of Rutland ; a corroboration of which is the circumstance, that King James the First, on his visits to Nottingham, was not lodged at the castle, but at a house in the town ; and it was finally demolished by order of Cromwell. The very ruins were removed to make room for the late mansion. The outer gate is the only remaining feature of the ancient works. It may be sufficient here to remark, that the two most memorable historical events connected with it, are the arrest, in 1330, of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, who was here torn from the presence and protection of Queen Isabella ; and the erection of the royal standard in 1642, the Rubicon of the Civil War.

I shall proceed to assemble the scattered notices of the late magnificent mansion.

When that most indefatigable scribbler, Margaret Duchess of New-

castle, first published her life of the Duke her husband, in 1667, he had already purchased Nottingham castle of the Duke of Buckingham (to whom it had devolved from his mother Lady Katherine Manners), but had not yet commenced his building. Speaking of the Duke's lands, her grace says, "Some he sold in Derbyshire to buy the Castle of Nottingham, which, although it was quite demolisht, yet, it being a seat which had pleased his father very much, he would not leave it, since it was offer'd to be sold." Afterwards, mentioning the Duke's parks, she adds, "Though he has not yet built the seat at Nottingham, yet he hath stock'd and paled a little park belonging to it."

A few years after, when Dr. Thoroton was writing his "History of Nottinghamshire," the works had commenced. He says that the Duke, "this present year 1674, though he be above eighty years of age, hath a great number of men at work pulling down and clearing the foundations of the old tower, that he may build at least part of a new castle there. The park pale he repaired at his first entrance."

The next account is that given by Dr. Deering, whose history of the town was published in 1751. He informs us that the Duke "lived so long as to see this present fabric raised about a yard above ground; which was finished in the time of Henry, his son and successor in his estates and honours, as appeared by the inscription on an oblong square white marble table, in the wall over the back-door, now not legible, but preserved and communicated to me by the late Mr. Jonathan Paramour, once a servant in that most noble family, viz.:

"This house was begun by William, Duke of Newcastle, in the year 1674 (who died in the year 1676), and, according to his appointment by his last will and by the model he left, was finished in the year 1679."

"The founder of this modern castle designed it to be one of the completest and best finished in England, for which end that most honourable lord tied the revenue of a considerable estate to be employed for that purpose, until the accomplishment of the whole according to his intention. The architect was one March, a Lincolnshire man,* who, with Mr. Richard Neale, of Mansfield Woodhouse, one of Duke William's stewards, Mr. Mason, of Newark, the Duke's solicitor, and Mr. Thomas Far, steward both to Duke William and Duke Henry, were made joint trustees for finishing the work.

* Of this architect the only circumstance related by Walpole, who calls him "— Marsh," is that he designed additional buildings at Bolsover, which was another seat of the Duke of Newcastle. The Duke there commenced a very magnificent pile of building, the proposed extent of which may be conceived by the dimensions of the gallery, which was 220 feet in length and 28 feet wide; but the works were stopped, and the outer walls alone are now standing. It is, however, elsewhere stated that the principal architect of Bolsover was John Smithson, who was sent to Italy to collect designs by Sir Charles Cavendish, the Duke's father; and, as Smithson did not die until 1678, the design of Nottingham Castle may have been his, although executed by March.

An Account of what Nottingham Castle cost building, beginning February the 12th, 1680, and ending April the 14th, 1683.

	£	s.	d.
His Grace the Duke of Newcastle paid with 500h. of wood	-	-	-
And his Grace Henry, Duke of Newcastle, Oct. 16th, 1686	-	-	-
Feb. 5th, 1680. To Mr. Wright, for cedar-wood	-	-	-
To ditto for marble chimney-pieces	-	-	-
To packing them	-	-	-
To ditto for a saw for the cedar	-	-	-
More paid from the 12th of Feb., 1680, to the 20th of August, 1681	-	-	-
More paid from the 20th of August, 1681, to the 12th of November following	-	-	-
More paid from the 12th of November, 1681, to the 18th of February following	-	-	-
From the 18th of February, 1681, to the 14th of April, 1683	-	-	-
Total	£	14,002	17 11

“The building,” continues Deering, “is on a rustic basement, which supports in front a Corinthian order, with a double staircase leading to the grand apartment. Over the door is placed an equestrian statue of the founder with the face to the north, carved out of one single block of stone brought from Donnington in com. Leicester; the statuary’s name was Wilson, an ingenious artist, of whom it is remarkable, that soon after this performance of his he was for a time spoiled for a statuary; because a Leicestershire widow lady, the Lady Putsey, who was possessed of a very large jointure, falling deeply in love with him, got him knighted, and married him; but he, living up to the extent of his apron-string estate, and his lady dying before him, Sir William returned to his former occupation, and the public recovered the loss of an eminent artist.

“The east, south, and west sides of the building are encompassed with a yard paved with broad stones, and secured by a breast-wall of stone; here the ladies and gentlemen in this town walk, and take the air, both in winter and summer, to which they are more particularly invited by a convenient arcade under the south side of the castle, where in rainy or windy weather they may walk under shelter. On the north side there is a spacious green court, which is likewise encompassed by a stone wall, not so high as to hinder any prospect. In this court, facing the middle of the north front, is a wooden door opening into the park. . . . Besides the bridge which goes over that part of the ditch where the ancient fortified bridge once stood, another was built across the moat more directly opposite to the old gate of

the outer ward, after this new palace was finished, for the more convenient driving a coach up to the castle; but the foundation of this was so badly secured that the north side of it fell down some few years after. This has lately been made good with earth, and is railed on each side, and covered with green sods, and is now become a pleasant way into the green court, between which and the north front of the castle there are many steps leading from east to west down into a paved yard, by which, when his Grace and family are here, the tradespeople who serve the house with provisions can go into the kitchen and other offices under the main building. At the west end of this yard there goes a door out of the rock, where his Grace the present Duke, in the year 1720, caused a convenient slaughter-house to be built, whither oxen, sheep, deer, etc., were brought immediately from the park, and, when dressed, by the just-mentioned door through this lower yard into the kitchen and store-places. At the east end of this yard is to be seen a place walled up with brick. This opened the way into the dungeon of which Leland speaks, and also Mr. Camden, where those figures (said by tradition to be the work of David King of Scots) were graven on the walls. His Grace, when at Nottingham in the year 1720, as I am informed, had this place opened, in order to see whether anything of them was yet to be found; but, it being almost entirely filled up with rubbish, no discovery could be made."

Of the interior Deering says nothing. Paul Sandby published two views of Nottingham Castle in 1776 and 1777, and in the description accompanying the first of them we are told that "the late Duke of Newcastle (Thomas, who died in 1762) beautified it, and wainscoted the rooms with cedar, and had laid out a plan for the finest gardens in all that part of England, being to contain no less than sixty acres; but the design is changed, and the intended gardens are made (perhaps rather continued) a park."

It is now many years since a Duke of Newcastle made any lengthened stay within the walls of Nottingham Castle. At the time it was noticed in the "Beauties of England and Wales," about twenty years ago, it was inhabited by two ladies, in separate tenements. The following statement, which contains the only account I have seen of the interior, has appeared in the newspapers since the fire. "I can remember it in my younger days the residence of an ancient lady of rank connected with the Newcastle family. She lived with as much state as her means would allow. There were many strange reports in circulation respecting her manners and the cause of her retirement. Perhaps her fondness for lap-dogs and a large ape—her constant companion—with other eccentric habits, were the only foundation on which these reports rested. It is now three years since the writer of this sketch inspected the castle, but the recollection of its interior is still fresh upon his memory. The rooms were of

noble dimensions, and furnished in half modern style. In the drawing-room, which commanded an extensive prospect, were heavy velvet curtains, and cabinets of the time of Louis XIV. The dining-room and the suite adjoining were, perhaps, the most ancient in the house. They were adorned with some good family pictures, several of them inserted in the panels, the heavy carved work of which served them as frames. The staircase was a fine specimen of English oak and stone work, but most of the pictures which had at one time adorned it were removed. One or two ancient helmets remained, as well as the long rolls of the genealogy of its noble possessor, but amidst these relics of the past there was no attempt to introduce modern art or comfort. An air of desertion pervaded the entire building.

"Its finely-proportioned rooms, its halls and chambers, have now passed away, and a shapeless ruin alone remains to endear the spot to the antiquary, the artist, and the man of taste." J. G. N.

[1843, *Part I.*, pp. 14, 15.]

I present to you an effigy, beautifully cut in alabaster, which was found in the collegiate church of St. Mary, Nottingham, some time since, when that church was undergoing repairs. I know not if it is still in existence, for it was then in three pieces. Its costume is evidently, from the cut of the beard, of the period of Richard II., who reigned from 1377 to 1399, and I find "that King by Letters Patent, bearing date at Nottingham, 8th July, in the 16th year of his reign, 1392, granted a license to John Plumptre of Nottingham, to found and endow within the said town an hospital or house of God, of two chaplains, one of whom should be the master or guardian (*Magister sive Custos*) of the said hospital, and thirteen widows bent by old age, and depressed by poverty (*senio contractis et paupertate depressis*) in a certain message of the said John Plumptre." I am induced to believe this to be that person in effigy.*

THE ITINERANT ANTIQUARY.

[1846, *Part I.*, p. 516.]

On removing the old oak stalls from the chancel of St. Mary's church, in the same town, preparatory to the repairing of the roof, a

* Whilst we have little doubt of the general accuracy of our correspondent's observations as to the age and costume of the effigy here engraved, we think he is probably mistaken in his supposition that it was made for John Plumptre.

The Plumptres had a chapel in this church, dedicated to All Saints, the monuments in which are represented by Thoroton. On one of them, a table monument, was an effigy, which, from Thoroton's plate, seems to have had a cap not very different from the present figure. In Throsby's time, however, its head was defaced and broken (see his sketch, vol. ii., p. 83).

But the present effigy, which is also slightly sketched by Throsby, was on the opposite side of the church, "behind a seat or pew, in a recess of the wall, in a place very difficult to be seen."—EDIT.

sculptured tablet of marble was discovered, buried with its face downwards, which probably has been lying there since the period of the Reformation. It is a spirited and well-executed bas-relief, consisting of eight figures, which represent the Pope seated on a canopied and elevated throne, inaugurating a bishop. Beside the Pope are two cardinals wearing their hats. The bishop is attended by his apparitor, bearing the crozier, and three other attendant figures complete the group. The tablet is about two feet in height and one in width, and has been curiously painted and illuminated, the traces of which are still visible. It is now in the possession of the vicar. Several pieces of copper and silver coins were likewise discovered in the same part of the chancel. They consisted principally of brass and copper jettons or counters. Amongst them were a silver penny of King Henry VII. or VIII. ; the face is not in profile, but full, and the inscription nearly effaced ; a sixpence of Elizabeth ; a tradesman's leaden monograph or token ; an Anglo-Gallic coin, struck off in France when the English were in possession of it, the French arms being in the first quarter instead of the English ; a Henry II. of silver, but the head and inscription nearly obliterated ; a leaden coin of 1618, called a " trial piece," and a Scotch coin, date effaced. There were also discovered with the above-mentioned coins a solitary die and a leaden bullet ; the latter had evidently struck one of the pillars, a portion of which still adhered to it ; hence it is very probable that it was fired during the civil wars, and at the time Colonel Hutchinson was governor of Nottingham Castle.

[1843, *Part I.*, p. 300.]

The persevering exertions of Mr. Cottingham have been successful in upholding the venerable and majestic tower of St. Mary's Church, from the state of which it was feared the church would become a ruin. In making these arrangements, the screen erected in 1839 has necessarily been removed, and in examining the roof, the timbers are found to be so much decayed from the effect of the false plaster ceilings as to make it necessary to remove them also, in order to repair the beams and rafters. These operations have disclosed large portions of architectural beauty, hitherto concealed or disfigured, both in the chancel and the nave, but which it is now hoped may be restored to the excellence of the original design. In digging out the ground to ascertain the depths of the foundations of the four great piers, beneath the two western ones have been discovered a series of richly carved capitals and bases, unquestionably portions of the original church. The position of the capitals has been reversed ; the columns have been broken into fragments, and used to form the foundation on which these piers rest. They are placed upon the mould, several feet above the sand-stone rock on which the noble and massive fabric of the church stands. The ornaments are the interlaced Norman, terminated

with the Romanesque honeysuckle or lotus of large size, and of excellent workmanship. As it is impossible to remove these interesting relics, casts have been taken for the purpose of preserving some memorial of them.

[1841, *Part I.*, p. 416.]

On the site of the intended union workhouse, at Nottingham, where the church of St. Michael formerly stood, outside of the town walls to the north, a pavement of glazed floor tiles has been found, and very numerous portions of wrought stone. A rude cell of detached stones was also found, arranged like a coffin, and a skull in good preservation was discovered therein; the other bones had decayed. A stone coffin, with a cross sculptured on the lid, had a skeleton nearly entire in it. The church, it is supposed, was accidentally destroyed by fire, and was never rebuilt; but a recollection of its having formerly been religious ground is retained in the custom of reading a passage of Scripture when the septennial perambulation takes place.

[1846, *Part II.*, pp. 631, 632.]

In December, 1842, the massive central tower of St. Mary's Church was pronounced by Mr. Cottingham to be in imminent danger, and in the subsequent year the structure was reported to be in such a state of dilapidation that it was shut up.

In the following year measures were adopted for raising funds for the necessary repairs, the estimates of which amounted to £6,175, exclusive of architect's commission and other incidental expenses.

The repairs were found to be greater than at first contemplated, but nevertheless the committee have been able substantially to repair the tower, under the direction of Messrs. Scott and Moffatt. The tower and piers have been strengthened with iron ties; large portions of the chancel, transepts, and aisles, have been rebuilt; the tracery of the clerestory has been reconstructed, and the roof of the nave partly restored; and in addition the debt incurred by shoring up the tower, amounting to £555 5s., has been liquidated.

The committee have, in consequence of the magnitude of their undertaking, been obliged to suspend the repair of the west front, the estimate for which is £1,380. The necessity for this restoration is forcibly shown by the lithograph view of the west front. The upper view shows an Italian alteration of the last century in which the gable has been reduced to a pediment, the windows made into circular arches, with Doric fittings, and three Italian doorways inserted; the old buttresses still existing, as if to mark more plainly the anomalous design; below is Mr. Scott's restoration, in which a magnificent window, with three tier of mullions, is seen in the nave, and two subordinate ones in the same style in the aisles; a panelled parapet

has superseded the pediment, and a Tudor porch and doorway take the place of the Italian interlopers. To accomplish this restoration, as well as minor repairs to be done to the church, £2,000 is still required.

The vicar, the Rev. F. W. Brooks, accompanies the whole with a circular, containing a plain statement, which appeals forcibly to the wealthy admirers of church restoration, to contribute to the completion of the repair of this magnificent parish church.

No church-rate has been granted for the last twelve years, and there appears to be no possibility of obtaining one. In the year 1839 the sum of £3,000 was contributed for the repairs then needed, all of which was lost in consequence of the unforeseen instability of the great tower.

Nearly £5,000 have been raised by the same voluntary subscription, but, owing to the depressed state of the trade of the town, there appears to be little chance of the £2,000 still required being raised in the parish. The necessary repairs of the present unsightly porch will require from £700 to £800, and the present appearance of the building will remain the same. The vicar, therefore, earnestly appeals to the benevolent residing in other places. We cordially add our wish that he may be successful, and that he will, through this simple but forcible appeal, be enabled not only to perfect the beautiful design shown in the view, but to furnish the interior of the church with appropriate fittings and decorations to the full extent of his wishes.

E. I. C.

[1846, *Part 1.*, p. 516.]

The interior of the ancient church of St. Peter in Nottingham has undergone a general repair. The church consists of a spacious chancel, nave, north and south aisles, and a western tower and spire. The stone of the nave arcades (those on the south being of the first period, and those on the north late in the second period) and the corbels of the roof (late third-period work) have been cleaned of many years' accumulation of paint and whitewash; the walls of the chancel and nave have been re-drawn, and the Roman Ionic work, which for the last century has obscured the chancel and disfigured the nave, has been removed, so as to display a beautiful stone arch, erected about A.D. 1480. During the taking off of the whitewash several interesting discoveries were made. Upon the south capital of the chancel arch was discovered a piece of ancient church music, of about the year 1480, which was undoubtedly scratched upon the stone by the mason who worked it. A beautiful flowered diapering was also laid bare in many places. The staircase, with its entrance to the rood-loft, was also opened, and the greater portion of a stone coffin with its lid was discovered. The clerestory and nave roof were

evidently the work of the Strelleys, of Strelley, whose arms form a prominent ornament of the work.

Radford.

[1813, *Part II.*, pp. 538, 539.]

The original and present entrance to the abbey church of Radford, near Worksop, in Nottinghamshire, is through a large and richly-ornamented gateway, whose present condition cannot but be lamented, and whose destruction appears to be fast approaching. The principal front is south, towards the road, presenting niches of the most beautiful design, and figures of the finest execution, the greater number of which remain. The room over the gateway is entered by an elegant porch, and till lately was used as a school. . . . The abbey is situated nearly 500 yards north of the gateway, the nave of which only remains, built in the reign of Henry I. Small fragments of the dwelling buildings are attached to the north-west angle of the church.

B. C.

Sherwood Forest.

[1800, *Part I.*, p. 514.]

I send you a drawing (see the accompanying Plate, Fig. 6) which I took about five years ago of a tree struck with lightning in a very extraordinary manner. This tree is in Birkland, an extensive wood on Sherwood Forest, in which are many venerable majestic oaks. The lightning evidently appears to have come from the south-west, and in that direction there is an opening of 50 yards clear of other trees. The discharge of the electric fluid from the clouds seems to have been attracted by the negative electricity contained in the earth, for it plainly appears to have struck the tree near the ground, where it tore off the bark, and formed several spiral channels round the tree; as high as from thence to the top of the tree the bark remained untouched, and where it had been stripped off the trunk was perfectly smooth. I should therefore imagine there must have been two vivid flashes; the first tore off the bark, and the second, containing the united force of both electricities, might cut the spiral channels, which are in some places an inch deep.

The storm happened about twenty-five years ago. Circumference of the tree at the bottom, 19 feet 10 inches, at one yard from the ground, 15 feet.

H. R.

Tollerton.

[1848, *Part I.*, p. 136.]

In looking over some papers I find a sketch (made thirty years ago) of a curious Norman pedestal of a piscina. It was found among some rubbish in Tollerton Church, near Nottingham, and may be worthy of notice. A Norman piscina is very seldom to be met with;

and I believe the pedestals are particularly rare, for, as they project beyond the face of the wall, they are generally cut away.

J. ADEY REPTON.

Teversal.

[1810, *Part I.*, pp. 120-122.]

The parish of Teversal is situated about four miles to the westward of Mansfield, and is the property of Sir Francis Molyneux, Knt. and Bart., LL.D., and Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, in whose patronage is also the rectory.

The church (Fig. 1), dedicated to St. Lawrence, is built of stone, and consists of two small side-aisles, with a nave and chancel, whose united length is about 75 feet; having its sides supported with Gothic and Saxon arches, surmounted on circular pillars, around whose capitals are a few rude ornaments. Its exterior affords no exact idea as to the precise period of its erection, but it is doubtless very ancient; the south door being arched, and of Saxon architecture, in very good preservation, with an indented moulding, and surrounded with very curious devices of birds, fish, and other figures, over whose surface the zealous parishioners have cast an uncouth daubing of whitewash. The tower seems of still older date than the church, from the contracted construction of the different stories, and contains five musical bells, around which are several inscriptions.

The monuments which claim the greatest antiquity are of flat marble in the south part of the church, in memory of Roger Grenehalghe, who died in 1562, and Ann his wife, deceased in 1538 (Figs. 1 and 2), who are interred beneath, and who were possessed of this lordship.

The inscriptions on these slabs are in the old Church hand, in Latin, engraven around the two figures:

"Orate pro animâ Rogeri Grenehalghe, armigeri, domini quondam istius ville, qui quidem Rogerus obiit vicesimo tertio die mensis Januarii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo sexagesimo secundo; cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen."

Fig. 3:

"Orate pro animabus Rogeri Grenehalghe, armigeri, et Anne uxoris sue, unius filiarum Thome Babington de Dethik; que quidem Anna obiit nonagesimo die Junii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo tricesimo octavo; quorum animabus propicietur deus. Amen."

Over which the following is placed on the wall, in the same hand, on a scroll:

"Memor esto, quoniam mors non tardat; quid superbie terra et cinis."

Near it are some armorial bearings of their family cut in white marble.

In the chancel are three mural monuments to the memory of the baronets of the Molyneux family. The first is of the second baronet, who died in 1674; it is of white alabaster, having an elegant cornice, surmounted by his crest, and, in various parts, emblazoned with his

own and five other coats of arms. His bust is in the centre between two black marble pillars of the Corinthian order; and under, on a white marble tablet, is the following memorial:

“Corpus hic requiescit Dⁿⁱ Francisci Molyneux, à Baronetto Baronetti, qui patrimonio familiam, familiæ patrimonium, reliquit et adauxit. Fortunam omnem iulit, omnemque emendavit; quem Theodosia, Edwardi Heron de Cressy Hall in agro Lincoln. Balnei militis filia, in uxorem ducta, numerosâ prole ditavit: quatuor nempe filiis sexque filiabus. Ipse in manerio suo de Kneveton corpus deposuit, et in Domino obdormivit, 12^o Octob. anno Dⁿⁱ 1674, ætatis suæ 72; Matrimonii verò cum præcharissimâ dictâ conjugæ 54. In cuius memoriam Johannes Molyneux, Baronettus filius hæresque hoc meritò lugens posuit.”

The second, which is somewhat like the other, has the same coat of arms emblazoned; is surmounted by a flaming urn and his crest; and two busts of Sir John and his lady, in white alabaster, appear between black columns of the Ionic order. Beneath is inscribed:

“Here lyes interred the body of Sir John Molyneux, son and heire of Sir Francis Molyneux, Baronett; and also the body of Dame Lucy his wife, by whom he had three sonns and four daughters. Sir John departed this life in October, 1691, and Dame Lucy in August, 1688. Sir Francis, son and heire of Sir John Molyneux, erected this.”

The third, which is built of white and black marble, displays the busts of Sir Francis and his lady in white marble, and their joint arms emblazoned underneath, with this eulogium:

“M. S. In a vault in this church are deposited the remains of Sir Francis Molyneux, bart., of this place, and of Dame Diana his wife, the daughter of John Howe, esq., of Langar, in this county. She had by him seven sons and three daughters, and departed this life the 8th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1718, in the 60th year of her age. Sir Francis died the 12th day of March, 1741, aged 85 years. Happy in the conjugal, not unhappy in the parental state, they ended their days in peace, and in full assurance of a blessed Resurrection.

“Sir Charles Molyneux, bart., fifth son and heir, put up this monument to the memory of the best of parents.”

On flat stones before the altar, as follow:

“Here lieth interred ye body of the Rev. Mr. Henry Bugg, Rector of this Parish, who died Feb. ye 20th, 1773, in the 74th year of his age.”

“Here lieth the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Bugg, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Bugg; died Nov. 30, 1777, aged 71.”

On the south side of the nave are hung the achievements of several of the baronets and their ladies. The roof of the church has a few years since been painted blue and white, which gives it a pleasing and light effect. It is regularly and well pewed with oak; and there is also, of the same wood, a large and elegant seat of the baronets, with double doors, ornamented at each corner with twisted columns of the Corinthian order, which support a large canopy, in the centre of which the Molyneux arms are carved; and beneath is a spacious vault, where are deposited the remains of the family. The church door appears to be very antique, and that of the chancel has on it the initials “J. M.” (for John Molyneux) 1617.

The communion plate of silver is very handsome, consisting of a large flagon, the gift of Sir Charles Molyneux, Bart., 1749, with two salvers and a cup, presented by the late Mrs. Diana Molyneux, and the whole adorned with their arms.

The register is as early as the eleventh year of Queen Elizabeth, in which is recorded a List of Rectors from the year 1571 :

Richard Morley, buried 1609, 33 years; James Mason, buried 1638, 29 years; William Smithson, about 17 years; Thomas Key, buried 1676, 21 years; Francis Chapman, buried 1715, 39 years; Edward Wilson, buried at Bath 1752, 37; Septimius Plumptre, resigned this rectory 1761, 9 years; and Henry Bugg succeeded, and was buried February 25, 1773, 12 years; Thomas Hurt succeeded, and being inducted into the living of Bishops Hitchingdon in the county of Warwick, Nov. 6, 1778, this then became void, 5 years; Charles Plumptre succeeded the Rev. Thomas Hurt, vacated the living Oct. 10, 1792, 14 years; William Rawlins, M.A. (the present rector), succeeded Charles Plumptre, M.A., on his removal to the vicarage of Harthorne, in the county of Northumberland.

In the churchyard, on a plain head-stone, is this inscription :

“ Here lyeth the body of Mr. Richard Marriot, of Rowthorn, who departed this life Sept. 9, 1743, aged 84. He lived in the service of the Molyneux family, of this place, upwards of 70 years. Well done, thou good and faithful servant.”

The rectory house is excellent and commodious, with good gardens, and a lawn in front, surrounded with high and stately trees. The parish contains nearly 2,600 acres; of which about 100 are in Hardwicke Park, belonging to the Duke of Devonshire; the lofty and venerable turrets of whose princely mansion are seen from the churchyard.

R. R. RAWLINS.

[1814, *Part II.*, p. 617.]

I have sent you a front view, from the north, of Teversal Hall, in the county of Nottingham, as it appeared in 1811, but which has since been taken down.

The house was of stone, and appeared to have been erected at different periods; the middle part was the most ancient, and was probably built by Roger Grenehalghe, in the reign of Henry VIII., which the style of the building and coat of arms over the porch seem to confirm.

The grand entrance was through a porch (over which, in 1811, were still remaining the arms of the Grenehalghe family, impaling Babington), having at the farther end a massy oaken door, bearing date 1612; and that once opened into a spacious hall, at the north end of which was the gallery. The suite of rooms, though not on an extensive scale, were, nevertheless, stately and handsome in their day. The principal ones most deserving of observation were the dining-parlour and the drawing-room, the former having its sides

embellished to the last with white embossed stucco, representing a variety of rural scenery, the sports of hawking, and the story of Actæon.

The edifice stood on high ground (of which the offices are now inhabited by the principal farmer in the lordship), and overlooked to the south several extensive and hanging gardens, descending to terraces by different flights of steps, and ornamented at intervals with some venerable yews. The prospect around, though confined, is very picturesque, and presents to the eye a rural and cultivated landscape.

This antique mansion, after having been the residence of the Grenehalghes, descended from them to the Molyneux family before the reign of James I., by which monarch the title of baronet was conferred on John Molyneux, June 29, 1611.

The estate, at the time the view was taken, was the property of Sir Francis Molyneux, Knight, Baronet, and Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod; but since his death it has devolved on Henry Howard Molyneux, Esq., M.P. for Gloucester, brother to the heir-presumptive of the Dukedom of Norfolk, and nephew to the late Sir Francis Molyneux.

R. R. RAWLINS.

West Bridgford.

[1853, *Part II.*, pp. 337, 338.]

In the tower of the church at West Bridgford, near Nottingham, on its south side, is inserted an inscribed stone which has hitherto been unnoticed, or, at least, undeciphered; but it is clearly to be read, *Christus lapis adjutorii*. . . .

The position of the stone, which is shown in the sketch of the tower above given, is extraordinary and unaccountable. It is neither a foundation stone nor a corner stone, but at the height of about twenty feet from the ground; it is not of cognate nature with the rest of the fabric, and it measures about twenty-eight inches across.

The dedication of the church is to Saint Giles.

For the facsimile rubbing from which the inscription has been reduced we are indebted to Mr. Potter of Wymeswold, the author of an intended "History of Leicestershire."

Whatton.

[1792, *Part II.*, pp. 990-992.]

The town of Watton, or Whatton in the Vale, . . . is situate in the hundred of Bingham, county Nottingham, two miles from the town which gives name to the hundred. A remarkable particular in the description of it in Domesday, folio 290b, is that, besides a mill, there was a "molaria ubi molæ fodiunt," which Dr. Thoroton renders "marle-pits," where "marle was dug." "In these parts," says he, "mold signifies fat earth, almost in powder, fit to receive seed.

There have been marle-pits at Whatton; but that husbandry hath been long disused hereabouts. There is only a thin, blue, shelly sort of stone, and perhaps there may have been plaster, like that of Paris, in this lordship, which there is in divers near it." Mr. Kelham, p. 276, explains it, a quarry where mill-stones are dug; and I find "molaria" in Charpentier's "Supplement" to Du Cange, "locus, or lapidina, unde molæ extrahuntur"; and "mola," explained by the French "meule," a mill-stone.

At the Conquest, Watton (Watone) was the property of Gilbert de Gand, and under him held Robert, whose posterity assumed the name of the place. Sir William de Watton, lord here, was a benefactor to Blyth Monastery. Adelina, daughter and heiress of Robert de Watton, gave the church of Whatton to Welbeck Abbey. From this family it came to that of Newmarche,* who came in with the Conqueror. Adam de Newmarche, father and son, confirmed Adelina's gift. This family became extinct in a daughter married to Sir William Gascoigne, in the reign of Henry VII. One of the Gascoignes sold this manor to Sir Thomas Stanhope, Knight, grandfather of Philip, first Earl of Chesterfield, whose grandson Philip, second earl, enjoyed it in Thoroton's time.

The church, dedicated to St. John of Beverley, stands on rising ground on the north side of the village, and consists of a body, two aisles and a chancel, and a tower at the angle of the north aisle and chancel. The nave rests on three pointed arches on a side, with octagon pillars. Against the north-east pillar is fixed up a white slab with the figure of a man in flowing hair and gown, and a purse at his right side, his head on a cushion, and round him on a ledge:

"*Hic iacet Thomas Cranmer armiger qui obiit vicesimo septimo die mensis maii anno dñi m^om^o† centesimo primo cui aie ppicietur de amen.*"

On the right side of his head five fusils in fess, which, in Thoroton's time, were charged with as many escallops, being the arms of Aslacton; on the left a chevron between three cranes.‡ Both these coats make part of the arms of Archbishop Cranmer, who was born 1489, at Aslacton,§ an adjoining village and curacy, whose chapel, dedicated to St. John of Beverley, being converted into a private house, the parish is united to Whatton. The manor came to his great grandfather Edmund by marriage with the heiress of the Aslactons, who held it from the reign of Henry II.|| It passed, by

* Dugd. Bar., i., 435. Thoroton, 140.

† That is, half a thousand, q.d. 500.

‡ In the notes at the end of Glover's "Visitation of Yorkshire," they are called pelicans, and are so emblazoned repeatedly in a fine pedigree of the Cranmers in our own possession; yet cranes are a much more suitable allusion to the family name.—EDIT.

§ Not, as it is ridiculously written in the margin of his life in "Biogr. Britan.," and not corrected in the new edition, *Aslacton*.

|| Thoroton, 137, 138.

an heiress of Cranmer, to Sir John Molyneux, Bart., who sold it to the Marquis of Dorchester, proprietor in Thoroton's time, and is now, I believe, in the representative of the Duke of Kingston. Thomas Cranmer, to whom this monument was erected,* may have been the father of the Archbishop, though I cannot find the time of his death in history.

An oblong stone, inserted in the pillar over the font, has this inscription on a brass plate :

“Memorandum, that JOHN WELLS, of Aslacton, out of his charitable benevolence and good-will to the poor, did, by his last will and testament, May 9, 1710, give 5*l.* to be put out to interest, the use half to the poor of Watton, and half to the poor of Aslacton, divided every Easter by the minister and churchwardens then being.”

The font is octagonal, adorned with a rose, tulip, fleur-de-lis, etc., on a shaft of the same, on which is a blank shield and the date 1662.

In the north wall of the north aisle are two arches, one empty ; under the other a priest in curled hair, his head on a double cushion.

In the middle of this aisle, on a raised tomb, is a cross-legged knight in mail, and a pointed helmet of the same, his head reclined on a double cushion to the right, his hands elevated ; on his shield a bend between six crosses botoné, charged with only one bezant ; over his mail a fur coat, falling back at the crossing of his legs ; his sword at his left side. His right leg crosses his left ; his upper rowels have no circle ; his thighs, legs, and feet are in mail, but his knees bare ; at his feet a lion, whose tail curls on his back. The tradition of the village calls this Philip or Richard de Watton. Dr. Thoroton, p. 142, says : “Sir Richard de Whatton lies buried in the church under a well-cut stone tomb, whereon is his portraiture, with his shield, having his arms embossed upon it, which the windows also show to be : Argent, on a bend sable, between six cross

* From the Cranmer pedigree, drawn up, in 1663, we are enabled to say that the monument in question is that of the Archbishop's father, whose family, originally of Sutterton, removed to Aslacton on the marriage of Edmond Cranmer with Isabell, daughter and heir of William Aslacton, of that place, whose son Thomas, marrying — Marshall, had Thomas, the Archbishop's father, who, by Agnes Hatfield, his wife, had :

1. John Cranmer, of Aslacton, Esq., who married twice, and, continuing at the family residence, had the Thomas first mentioned in the parish register [see p. 44], and several other children. This Thomas had a son, grandson, and great-grandson, all of the same name.

2. Thomas, the Archbishop, who had two children, Thomas and Alice.

3. Edmond, Archdeacon of Canterbury, some of whose descendants are buried in St. Mildred's church in that city.

The Archbishop had also four sisters :

1. Dorothy, wife of Harrold Rossell.

2. Isabel, Lady Sheppey.

3. Jane, wife of John Monnings, lieutenant of Dover Castle.

4. Agnes, wife of Edmund Cartwright.

crosslets gules, three bezants. His name was on the side, where yet some gilding is visible." This Sir Richard was living 3 Edward II.

The only arms that remain in the windows of this aisle are, in the east window, Azure, 5 lozenges gules. In the south wall is a double piscina. The top and bottom of two niches are to be seen over the figure of the priest; under the bottoms are carved David playing on his harp, and an angel holding a shield with an inclined cross. Between them is the bust of a woman. By the priest has been a door, now stopped.

The east end of the south aisle is converted into a school-house. In the middle of it is an altar-tomb and figure of alabaster. On the sides of the tomb these coats, six on a side, and one at each end.

On the south these shields, with six garlands :

Three pickaxes.

A fess and label of three points.

A lion rampant between cinquefoils.

A lion rampant.*

Three chevronels.

Five lozenges in fess—Newman.

A lion rampant.

A chevron under a label of 3 points.

At the west end a lozenge, and at the east end 5 lozenges in fess.

On the north side :

Bendy of six.†

Seems a spread eagle.

One gone; two in Thoroton's time.

A fess between three cinquefoils.

Three crosses botoné fitché, a chief.

On a chief three stars.

Two lozenges.

Barry of seven.‡

The knight on this tomb is in mail close to his face; his helmet, pointed, has a frontlet of oak leaves, and on it, in black letter, "Adoramus te Xpe," on the left side, and on the right, "Ave Maria."§ At the joining of the frontlet, a griffin sitting on a wheel. The figure has whiskers, a collar of SS. buckled thrice in front, mail at his arm pits and on the hollow of his arms, gauntlets with the knuckle part raised; his belt is sprinkled with butterflies, a flowing

* Thoroton adds, "with double queue."

† "Three bends," Thoroton.

‡ Seems Thoroton's Barry of six, three roundels in chief. He gives eighteen coats on the sides, wherein he includes the ends, for there are but eight on a side, and one at each end. On the south he has, besides those above noticed, Quarterly 2 and 3, fretty, a bend. Six roundels, 3, 2, 1. On the north, Quarterly, per fess indented. Party per fess; in the upper part, two mullets of six points pierced. Ermine, a chief indented.

§ Not as Thoroton, p. 143, read it,

"*Itt . . . A . . . Aitwmarsh.*"

fringe to his coat of mail ; on his breast 5 lozenges* in fess, hilt remaining at his right-hand ; a lion at his feet looking up. Tradition gives this to one of the Newmarches.

In the south wall of this school-house a flowered arch terminating in a bouquet and surmounted by purfled finials ; but only rubbish under it. It probably covered another of the same family, who might have chosen this for their burial-place.

It is not improbable that the alabaster figure represents Thomas de Newmarche, who had free warren granted him here by Edward II., and a market and fair in this lordship, 12 Edward III.†

The chancel is quite plain, fitted up with modern seats and desks.

The style of the church bespeaks it of the reign of one of the Edwards. The east window of the north aisle chapel is of a rich quatrefoil pattern. The north window is fine, as is another of the north aisle. The north porch rests on clustered columns with ring capitals. Two north windows of the chancel are lancet-fashion, and a third of two bays.‡ Its south windows are rich. The south porch is of stone.

Dr. Thoroton describes the following several coats of arms, including those of Aslacton, Newmarch, and Whatton in the windows :

Quarterly, a lion rampant in a border engrailed azure.

Sable, a chevron between ten cross crosslets, azure.

Gules, a lion rampant azure, crowned or. Crest : an eagle's head between the wings sable, coming out of a crown azure.

The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York, valued in the King's Books at £5 6s. 8d. ; to the archbishop 6s. ; to the archdeacon 7s. 6d. The manse and glebe there worth per annum 10s. in tithes of wool, lamb, cattle, geese, chicken, etc. It was appropriated by Galfridus, Archbishop of York, to the abbey of St. James at Welbeck, saving always a competency for the vicar that should minister, viz, a third part. The patron was, 1725, William Shipman, Esq. ; in 1763 and 1781, John Hewett, Esq. ; present patron, 1792, Richard Foljambe, Esq. He presented Mr. Newsam, July, 1790, who, on being presented to the vicarage of Richmond, in Yorkshire, 1792, quitted this place, but did not resign the living, which is served by the neighbouring clergy, as it suits them. The curacy of Aslacton, which belonged also to Welbeck Abbey, is united to it, and together valued at £100 per annum. There is a neat small vicarage house to the north-east out of the churchyard.

D. H.

* "Fusils," Thoroton, who adds that this coat on his breast, and at the east end, impaled a chief and three cross crosslets *botoné fiché*.

† Thoroton, pp. 140, 141.

‡ Though I am not perfectly satisfied with the engravings of monuments in Thoroton's book, it is to be regretted he had not represented these.

[1792, *Part II.*, pp. 993, 994.]

I send you a sketch of a figure on a large slab of alabaster, reared against one of the north-east pillars of Whatton Church (see Plate III., Fig. 7).

Archbishop Cranmer, it is well known, was born at Aslacton (*vulgo* Aslotton), an hamlet in that parish, in the year 1489. Whether he descended from the Cranmer represented in the figure, or a collateral branch, may admit of conjecture, by the following extracts from the Parish Register :

BAPTISMS.

1541. Margaret Cranmer, the daughter of Thomas Cranmer,* was baptized the 23d day of December.

1543. John Cranmer, the son of Thomas Cranmer, was christened the 30th of January, anno spr. dicto.

1545. Edmund Cranmer, the son of Thomas Cranmer, was baptized the 1st day of September.

1546. Robert Cranmer, the son of Thomas Cranmer, was christened the 19th day of Februarie.

1548. Elizabeth Cranmer, the daughter of Thomas Cranmer, was christened the 18th day of July.

1554. Thomas Cranmer, the son of Richard Cranmer, was baptized the 24th day of June.

1556. Thomas Cranmer, "the daughter and son" [so the original] of Thomas Cranmer, was baptized the 29th of December.

1558. John Cranmer, the son of Richard Cranmer, was christened the 20th of September.

1560. John Cranmer, the son of Richard Cranmer, "weare" was baptized the 20th of September.

1561. Johan Cranmer, the daughter of Edmond Cranmer, was baptized the 11th day of May.

1561. Alice Cranmer, the daughter of Thomas Cranmer, esquire, was christened the 28th of Auguste.

1565. Pall Cranmer, the son of Richard† Cranmer, was baptized the 3d of June.

1568. Marie Cranmer, the daughter of Richard Cranmer, was baptized the 9th of April.

1582. Marie Cranmer, the daughter of Mr. Edmunde Cranmer, was baptized the 2d of March.

1584. Elizabeth Cranmer, the daughter of Edmund Cranmer, was baptized the 2d of May.

1585. John Cranmer, the son of Edmunde Cranmer, was baptized the 2d day of March.

* The Archbishop's nephew. See p. 41.

† Another nephew, brother to Thomas.

1585. Margaret Cranmer, the daughter of Edmund Cranmer, was baptized the 2d of March, an. fr. dicto.

1587. Thomas Cranmer, the son of Edmund Cranmer, was baptized the 6th of June.

BURIALS.

1550. Isabell Cranmer, the wife of Thomas Cranmer, was buried the 27 day of May.

1554. Marie Cranmer, daughter of Thomas Cranmer, was buried the 8th of Auguste.

1558. Anne [Alice] Cranmer, the wife of Thomas Cranmer, was buried the 20th of Auguste.

1564. Peter Cranmer, the son of Richard Cranmer, was buried the 7th of July.

1568. Marie Cranmer, the daughter of Mr. Richard Cranmer, buried 9th of June.

1568. Thomas Cranmer, the sonne of Thomas Cranmer, was buried the 29th day of Auguste.

1576. Alice Cranmer, the wife of Mr. Richard Cranmer, was buried 28th of May.

1578. Thomas Cranmer, esquire, was buried the 6th of December.

1583. Mr. Richard Cranmer was buried.

1587. Margaret Cranmer, the daughter of Edwarde Cranmer, was buried the 17th of October.

1590. Jane Cranmer, the wife of Mr. Edmond Cranmer, was buried the 26th of Auguste.

MARRIAGE.

1623. Richard Bell and Elizabeth Cranmer were married Feb. 3d.

Hence it is plain there were, in the sixteenth century, three families of the Cranmers, unto whom were born ten sons and eight daughters, and, what is remarkable, in the seventeenth century, the name of Cranmer never appears, except in the marriage of Richard Bell and Elizabeth Cranmer in 1623-24. Neglect of further entries, which is not an uncommon circumstance, is the only way I have to account for this. Of the ten sons, one only occurs among the deaths; that all the rest, with some of the daughters, left the country, is improbable. A great inattention to registers I have had many opportunities of observing; I lament it in all cases, in this very particularly. I had satisfaction, notwithstanding, in these trifling researches, and if any of your correspondents can answer the following queries, that satisfaction will be increased:

When or where died Thomas, son of Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, who, by a quotation from Strype's "Mem." in Rapin's "History of England," was restored in blood 5th Elizabeth?

Had he, or any of the sons or daughters of Thomas, Richard, or Edmund Cranmer, above mentioned, any issue?

Or, Do any of the name of Cranmer yet exist? They are known only in the parish of Whatton by tradition.

Veneration for the great reformer led me to the place of his birth. A modern farmhouse occupies the spot. At a little distance, raised about three or four feet, on the foot-path to Orston, is a walk of more than a hundred yards long, running east and west, and which bears the name of Cranmer's Walk. Near the west end, separated by a moat, is a square mount considerably elevated, and which affords some little prospect in a flat country. Another, near the east end, has, I am told, been lately destroyed, many moats in different directions filled up, etc., and in a few years, in all probability, not a trace of anything of this sort will be seen.

Part of the walls of the ancient chapel of Aslacton are yet visible under a brick and tile house lately built; advantage was taken of what remained firm and substantial, and common prudence prevented its destruction. Fragments of painted glass have been preserved, but, as they are fancy-work only, description is unnecessary. Whether this was the site of a convent,* I have no means of information, and will not hazard a conjecture. One thing I am almost unwilling to mention: that this chapel, or this house—call it which you please—is now a common alehouse.

W. M.

Worksop.

[1814, *Part I.*, pp. 118-120.]

It is painful to the feelings to be obliged to mention the havoc daily and hourly committing on the gate of the abbey church at Worksop, one of the most enriched and beautiful examples now remaining in the kingdom. . . . Among other ornaments which are destined to suffer from their situation, is a basso-relievo in front, under the ruined pediment, containing three or four figures much injured by time and violence, and every effort was made to separate the stones. From such frequent practice it is painful to remark, that but *one* stone now remains of the ornamented parapet of the side walls, to convey an idea of what the whole design was originally. . . .

The south or principal front of the gateway presents three divisions in width and two in height, with a well-proportioned pediment over the centre, which is the widest space; for the greater strength to the walls are four buttresses rising nearly to the cornice under the roof; the two inner have very beautifully enriched niches, with brackets, but no figures. In the centre is the great arch of entrance, supported by stout clustered columns on a plinth and bases. Over it, in the

* Thoroton, p. 140, says, "there was a chapel in the town, which is now a dwelling-house."

second division, is a very handsome window ; the arch is a segment of a circle, and the weather cornice reaches to the springing of the tracery, which is very ornamental. Six mullions divide the space, but the compartments are without glass. On each side of this window is an ornamented niche, with figures in good preservation. The pediment likewise contains a niche with a figure, and a small circular window over it.

On the right hand of the arch of entrance, or easternmost division of the gateway, is the porch, a projection nearly square, and rising above two-thirds the height of the whole front. This elegant appendage more particularly claims our attention, as it is, I believe, the only instance in the kingdom, of so magnificent and highly decorated an entrance attached to a gateway ; its delicate buttresses, canopies, pinnacles, and ornaments, merit the highest praise, while its graceful proportion and beautiful execution surpass admiration. A great novelty here observable is, that the entrance is not in the front of the porch, but by a door on each side, over each of which are two tiers of niches with ornamental canopies, the lower containing figures ; that on the east front the salutation of the Virgin Mary. These were terminated by a handsome parapet, which, as before noticed, is destroyed to a single stone. The front of the porch is occupied by one large window ; the proportion of the arch is nearly that of a triangle, generally considered to be the most elegant ; it originally contained very beautiful tracery, but it is now boarded up, and fragments only remain. Over this, in the desolated pediment, is a basso-relievo, and two grotesque projecting figures.

On entering to ascend the lofty stone staircase, we behold a most magnificent and highly-wrought niche and canopy ; but the destruction before named has extended itself to this, as well as to most of the other decorations. From its size and situation we may conclude it has contained a figure of particular veneration. The roof of the porch is very ornamental, consisting of stout ribs cut into a variety of mouldings, with a boss, or knot of leaves and flowers at each intersection.

Such is the present state of this rare and valuable relic of ancient architecture. By the proportions, ornaments, and particularly the shape of arches, canopies, etc., it may be given a date as early as Edward III. or that immediately following. Its decorations accord with many distributed about the other parts of the building, though doubtless the walls and buttresses of the gateway are of an earlier period ; the window in the pediment in the east end, when compared with those in front, and contrasted with the light and elegant niches, argue distinct styles, while the great arch and capitals which support it agree with neither in character. Indeed, the alterations appear to have been numerous, but the effect of the whole is imposingly grand ; and whether the porch was original with the design, or an after-

thought, it is unquestionably the chief object of admiration, and the beauty of the whole.

Passing under the gateway, we approach the dignified and small remains of the Abbey Church. Of its original extent but one part of the four principal members now exists; and an elegant chapel in ruins, which was attached to the south transept. This portion is the nave, or body of the church, terminating at the west end by two towers, simple and not lofty in their design, but the masonry so perfect that scarcely a joint is visible; a beautiful Saxon door in the front is the chief entrance. The alterations that have taken place at various periods, and in different styles of building, have left but little of the original Saxon architecture in the south side, except the upper tier of windows, and a fine doorway under the porch, which is perfect, with its richly varied iron ornaments on the woodwork. One of the great circular arches, originally under the centre tower, now terminates the east end, being walled up.

Near the south-east angle is the fine ruin of a chapel, in that elegant style of building which prevailed about the reign of Henry III. The windows are lofty and narrow, and the few ornaments that remain in various parts are beautifully executed. It was originally connected with the transept; but, by the demolition of that part, is now quite insulated. On the north side of the church is a small fragment of the cloisters, and highly curious remains of the dwelling buildings of the Abbey. In a house now formed out of the ruins is preserved entire a most magnificent and enriched Saxon doorway, probably from its situation the original entrance to the cloisters. Several other arches of doorways, windows, etc., of the same age are in the walls adjoining, and among other fragments worthy of notice is an ornamented bracket supporting a chimney.

Numerous, indeed, are the small detached fragments of walls, arches, etc., on the site of the habitable parts of this extensive religious foundation, to bespeak its former grandeur, and which now only mark the spot where they once existed; hillocks of mouldering stone occupy a space where the solemn cloisters' endless walk appeared so dignified; chapels, set apart for the performance of particular ceremonies, now degraded as hovels and pig-sties; in short, the proper uses for the different appendages to a sacred edifice unknown or neglected, their beauty despised, their grandeur forgotten.

AN OBSERVER.

[1814, *Part II.*, p. 224.]

Having not long since had occasion to pass through Worksop, I have an opportunity of informing your correspondent, "An Observer," that within these few months the fine monastic ruins have undergone a substantial and thorough repair. Great labour has been bestowed to clear the ornaments of the whole, particularly the

beautiful and unrivalled porch, and no reparations have taken place which are not consistent with the old work, excepting the roof, which is covered with common house tiling. The room has again been converted into a school, consisting at present of one hundred and fifty boys, and is, I believe, not to exceed two hundred. The east entrance of the porch has been walled up for greater security, and the window in front boarded. With respect to the latter, I hope I may be permitted to suggest a restoration of the tracery and mullions; it is the principal feature in the front of the porch, and in its present condition is inconsistent with the rest of the building. The fragments left are sufficient to prove what the design originally was, and, with the assistance of some person who has drawn the parts and mouldings with accuracy, it might easily be accomplished, and at a trifling expense; nor should this work be executed in new stone. . . . A farther reparation might be made. . . . I allude to the parapet of the east side of the porch; one stone of the old work remains, and that on the west side is entire, with its small decorative battlements. This, too, should be done in old stone, and two pieces only would be necessary, following in every particular the parapet that is left. These are the only restorations necessary, and sufficient to show its pristine elegance; then may we hope that it will subsist for ages, and excite the admiration of posterity.

J. C. B.

The following articles, which are of no special interest, are omitted :

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| 1804, part i., p. 516 | } Correspondence concerning Kirton Church. |
| 1804, part ii., pp. 721, 1186 | |
| 1805, part i., p. 199. | Newark Prison. |
| 1807, part i., pp. 106, 107. | Southwell Bridewell. |

References to previous volumes of the *Gentleman's Magazine Library* :

- Prehistoric Antiquities*:—Cave remains near Nottingham; mammoth's tooth found in River Trent, near Nottingham.—*Archæology*, part i., pp. 18, 22.
- Roman Remains*:—Burton-upon-Trent, Littleborough, Mansfield, site of Causennis.—*Romano-British Remains*, part i., pp. 259-261; part ii., p. 429.
- Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian Remains*:—Place names.—*Archæology*, part ii., p. 292.



Oxfordshire.





OXFORDSHIRE.

[1820, *Part II.*, pp. 202-206.]

ANCIENT STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants.—Dobuni.

Roman Province.—Flavia Cæsariensis. *Stations.*—Alauna, Alchester, Branavis, Banbury.

Saxon Heptarchy.—Mercia.

Antiquities.—Rollrich stones; Druidical circle, called by Bede the second wonder of Britain; “Devil’s coits,” three monumental stones near Stanton Harcourt; Bickley pillar. Earth-works: Grime’s Dyke, Astall barrow. Roman entrenchments at Alchester, Challow Hill, Chest Hill, Deddington, Dyke Hills (near Dorchester), and Hill Wood, Hook Norton (Saxon) and Tedmorton Castle (Danish) camps. Abbeys of Dorchester, Ensham, Osenev, and Thame. Priors of Bicester, Brightwell, Burford, and Minster Lovel. Nunneries of Godstow and Goring. Churches of Adderbury (steeple 160 feet high), Bampton, Bloxham (over the west door curious sculpture), Dorchester (windows painted with the history of Birinus), Henley-upon-Thames (handsome town), Iffley (one of the finest specimens of Saxon architecture in the kingdom), Christ Church Cathedral, St. Mary’s (the University church, and where the Bampton Lectures are delivered; erected in 1498; spire 180 feet), St. Peter’s in the East (Oxford), Thame, and Witney. Fonts of Dorchester (of cast lead, noticed by Stukeley and Gough as the most ancient, and perhaps only one of its kind in the world); at Kiddington, in Mr. Brown’s garden (brought from Islip, and said to be that in which Edward the Confessor was baptized); Rotherfield Gray’s; and St. Peter’s in the East. Crosses of Ensham, Iffley, Kiddington, and Marston. Castles of Bampton, and Broughton. Mansions of Adderbury, Astall, Ewelme, Mapledurham, Mincherry, Minster Lovel, Stanton Harcourt (curious

kitchen), Swinbrook, and prebendal house at Thame. Conduit at Nuneham Courtenay, erected near Carfax Church, Oxford, in 1617, taken down and presented to Earl Harcourt in 1787.

Dorchester was an episcopal see, established by Birinus, the apostle of the West Saxons, in 635, and removed by St. Remigius de Fescamp to Lincoln in 1086. It comprised the kingdoms of Mercia and Wessex. Most of its bishops had sepulture in its abbey. The town once contained seven churches.

In Ewelme Church are the monuments of Thomas Chaucer, son of Geoffrey, the poet, 1434; Matilda Chaucer, widow of the poet, 1436; and Alicia, his grand-daughter, widow of William de la Pole, first Duke of Suffolk, 1475. The mansion-house was built by the Duke of Suffolk in 1424.

Godstow Nunnery, founded by Editha, widow of Sir William Launcelme, was consecrated in 1138, in the presence of Stephen, his Queen Maud, and many of the nobility. Here was educated Rosamund Clifford, the beautiful mistress of Henry II. The story of her being poisoned by Queen Eleanor is of modern invention. She was buried before the high altar in this place, with the epitaph:

"Hic jacet in tumba Rosa mundi, non Rosa munda,
Non redolet, sed olet, quæ redolere solet."

At Oxford was established, in 1221, the first house of the Dominicans, called also Preaching or Black Friars. The cathedral of Christ Church was founded as a nunnery in 727 by Didanus, a *Regulus* of this county, and his daughter *Frideswide*. The present building was erected about the eleventh century, and in it are monuments of St. *Frideswide*, its first prioress, 740; *Guimond*, first prior, 1149; *Lady Elizabeth Montague*, who gave Christ Church meadow, 1353; and *Robert King*, last Abbot of *Oseney*, and first Bishop of Oxford, 1557. The *Arundelian marbles* collected by *Thomas Howard*, Earl of *Arundel*, and given by his grandson, *Thomas Duke of Norfolk*, at the instigation of *John Evelyn, Esq.*, the author of "*Sylva*," are in an apartment near the schools. The first printer in England was *Corsellis*, who printed at Oxford in 1468, three years before *Caxton* began printing, and six years before he printed in England.

At Thame died *Osketyl*, Archbishop of *York*, 970. In the church, among many ancient monuments, are those of *Geoffrey Doimer*, merchant of the staple of *Calais*; *Richard Quatremayne*, founder of the chantry here, died 1460; *Sir John Clarke*, who on August 16, 1573, took prisoner *Louis of Orleans*, Duke of *Longueville*; and *John Lord Williams of Thame*, founder of the school and almshouses.

At *Woodstock*, *Alfred the Great* translated *Boethius's* "*De Consolatione Philosophiæ*." *John Rous* says here was the most ancient park in England; it was surrounded by a stone wall by *Henry I.* In

it was the bower of the fair Rosamund, the scene of Addison's poetical comedy :

“And now perhaps with Dido's ghost she roves,
And hears and tells the story of their loves.
Alike they mourn, alike they bless their fate,
For love that made them wretched, made them great :
Nor longer that relentless doom bemoan
Which gain'd a Virgil, and an Addison.”—TICKELL.

Elizabeth was confined in the manor-house, in the custody of Sir Henry Bidingfield, in her sister Mary's reign.

COLLEGES AND HALLS.

All Souls' College, so named from the directions given to the society to pray for the souls of all the faithful deceased, was founded in 1437 by Henry Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury. The first court, 124 feet by 72 feet ; the second, architect Hawksmoor, 172 feet by 155 feet. The chapel is simply beautiful : over the altar is a fine “*Noli me tangere*,” by Mengs, cost £315. In the hall is a statue of Judge Blackstone, by Bacon, cost £472 10s. In the library, the largest room of its kind in the kingdom, 198 feet long, 32½ feet broad, 40 feet high, is a bust of Chicheley, by Roubiliac, and a statue of Colonel Christopher Codrington, buried in the chapel, 1716. He left £10,000 to build the library, the first stone of which was laid by Dr. Young, the poet, in 1716, and its total cost was £12,101 5s. The song of “The All Souls' Mallard” is in the Oxford Sausage. Of this college—Prelates : Sheldon, of Canterbury ; Thomas, of Winchester ; and Taylor, of Downe and Connor. Statesmen : Sir William Petre, Sir Clement Edmondson, Henry Coventry, and Sir William Trumbull. Lawyers : Lord Chancellor Talbot, and Sir William Blackstone. Physicians : Linacre (the first person who taught Greek at Oxford), and Sydenham. Architect : Sir Christopher Wren. Traveller : Sir Anthony Shirley. Poet : Robert Heyrick. Political writer : Marchmont Needham. Platonist : Norris. Sceptic : Tindal.

Baliol College, so called from its founder in 1263, John de Baliol, of Bernard's Castle, in Durham, father of the unfortunate King of Scotland. Quadrangle 120 feet by 80 feet. The windows of the chapel are brilliantly painted. Among the plate is a cup presented by Kyrle, the “Man of Ross.” Of this college—Reformer : Wickliffe. Prelates : Morton and Abbot, of Canterbury ; Tunstall, of Durham ; and Douglas, of Salisbury. Statesmen and patrons of learning : Humphrey, the good Duke of Gloucester ; and Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester. Lawyers : Lord Keeper Coventry, Chief Justice Popham, and Chief Barons Davenport and Atkyns. Historians and topographers : Rous, of Warwick ; Atkyns, of Gloucester ; and Hutchins, of Dorset. Astronomers and mathematicians : Knill and Bradley.

Naturalist: Evelyn. Political economists: Charles Davenant and Adam Smith. Jesuit: Parsons. Founder of the Antinomians: Crisp.

Brasenose College, so named from being built on the site of a hall thus denominated from a large nose of brass affixed as a knocker to the gate, was founded in 1509 by William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton, of Cheshire, Knt. Over the hall-door are very ancient busts of Alfred the Great, and Johannes Scotus Erigena. In the library are the MS. notes and collations of the classics by Wasse. Of this college—Prelates: Smith, of Gloucester, and fourteen others. Lawyers: Lord Chancellor Egerton; and Ley, Earl of Marlborough. Physicians: Caldwell. Scholars: The two Nowells, Deans of Westminster and Litchfield; Whittingham, Dean of Durham; Sir Henry Savile; Sir John Spelman; Burton, author of "The Anatomy of Melancholly"; and the Puritan Bolton. Martyrologist: Fox. Astronomer: Brerewood. Poet: Sir John Stradling. Political arithmetician: Sir William Petty. Antiquaries and topographers: Humphrey Llwyd, of Wales; Erdeswick, of Staffordshire; Sir Peter Leycester, of Cheshire; Burton, of Leicestershire; Ashmole, of Berks; Prince, of Devon; Watson, of Halifax; and Whittaker, of Manchester.

Christ Church College, the largest in the University, was founded in 1525 by Cardinal Wolsey. West front, 382 feet long; principal quadrangle, 264 feet by 261 feet. In the tower over the gateway, completed by Sir Christopher Wren in 1661, hangs the bell "Tom," brought from Oseney Abbey, and recast in 1680, weight nearly 17,000 pounds. It is celebrated by Bishop Corbet in his "Poems"; by Spark, in the "Musæ Anglicanæ"; and by Dean Aldrich, in the catch, "Hark, the bonny Christ Church bells." The hall, built by Wolsey, 115 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 50 feet high, has a beautiful Gothic window and highly-ornamented roof. Peckwater Court, so called from the proprietor of an inn or hotel which stood on part of its site, was begun from a plan by Dean Aldrich, in 1705. The library, which occupies the east side of the square, was founded in 1710, from a design by Dr. Clarke. It is 141 feet long, 30 feet broad, and 37 feet high, and contains a very valuable collection of books, prints, and coins, a statue of Locke by Roubiliac, and many busts. In a room below is a fine collection of paintings, given by General Guise in 1765. Canterbury Square, so denominated from occupying the site of Canterbury Hall, which was founded by Islip, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1361, and of which Sir Thomas More was a student, was completed in 1783; architect, Wyatt. The cathedral, before noticed in "Antiquities," is 154 feet long; cross aisle, 102 feet. Christ Church has been the occasional residence of Henry VIII., Elizabeth, James I., his queen, Anne of Denmark, and his son Henry, Prince of Wales, Charles I., and his brother-in-law, Frederick, King of

Bohemia, both of whom were matriculated here in 1616, Queen Henrietta Maria, and her nephews, Princes Rupert and Maurice, Charles II., James II., and his present Majesty in 1814. Of this college—Reformer: Peter Martyr. Prelates: Wake and Potter, of Canterbury; Boulton and Robinson, of Armagh; Piers, Matthew, Dolben, and Markham, of York; Compton, of London; Trevor, of Durham; Duppa, Morley, and Trelawny (one of the Seven Bishops), of Winchester; Corbet, Reynolds, and Bagot, of Norwich; Fell, of Oxford; Atterbury, of Rochester; Prideaux, of Worcester; Sander-son, of Lincoln; Francis Gastrell, of Chester (buried in the cathedral, 1725); Benson, of Gloucester; Thomas Tanner (buried in the cathedral, 1735); and Shipley, of St. Asaph; Smalridge and Cony-beare, of Bristol. Statesmen: Carleton, Viscount Dorchester; Sir William Godolphin; Sackville, Earl of Dorset; Heneage and Daniel Finch, Earls of Nottingham; Bennet, Earl of Arlington; Sir William Wyndham; Carteret, Earl Granville; St. John Lord Bolingbroke; Lord Lyttelton; and Sir Thomas Hanmer. Lawyers: Lord Keeper Edward Lyttelton; Baron Mounslow (buried in the cathedral, 1645); Chief Justice Sir John Banks (buried in the cathedral, 1644); and Murray, Earl of Mansfield. Philosophers: Locke; experimental, Desaguliers; and mechanical, Hooke. Orientalist: Edward Pococke (buried in the cathedral, 1691). Classical scholars: Meric Casaubon; Price; Sparke; Boyle, Earl of Orrery; Dean Aldrich; Cracherode; and its late dean, Cyril Jackson. Mathematician: Gunter. Divines: South, Allestree, Freind, and Newton. Schoolmasters: Mulcaster, Grey, and Busby. Physicians: Llewellyn, Willis, Stubbe, Lower, Hannes, Freind, and Lee (who left £20,000 for the anatomical lecture). Astronomer: Gregory. Historian: Heath. Lexicographer: Adam Littleton. Antiquaries: Sir Andrew Fountaine and Browne Willis. Topographers: Camden; Carew, of Cornwall; Drake and Burton, of York. Traveller: Hackluyt. Poets: Sir Philip Sydney, Gosson, Peele, Holyday, Cartwright, Randolph, and Brady. Dramatists: Ben Jonson and Otway. Essayists: Budgell, Bonnel, Thornton, and Colman. Puritan: Sir Humphrey Lynd. Quaker: Penn. Methodists: John and Charles Wesley.

Corpus Christi College, so denominated from its original dedica-tion to God Almighty, the most holy body of Christ, the blessed Virgin, and several saints, was founded in 1516 by Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester. Quadrangle, 101 feet by 80 feet; hall, 50 feet by 25 feet; chapel, 70 feet by 25 feet. Altar-piece, "The Adoration," by Rubens. In the library are the MSS. of the Oxford antiquaries, Bryne and Fulman, and an invaluable set of Aldine classics. Frederick III. of Prussia and his two sons lodged here during their visit in 1814. Of this college—Prelates: Cardinal Pole, of Canterbury; Jewell, of Salisbury; Pococke, of Meath; and Fowler, of Gloucester. Antiquaries: Twyne, Chisshull, and Milles,

Dean of Exeter. Scholars: John Rainolds, Dean of Lincoln (buried in the chapel), Basil Kennet, and Hare, Lord Coleraine. Divines: Hooker, Featley, and the "ever-memorable" John Hales. Schoolmaster: Gill. Biographer: Fiddes. Herald: Anstis. Traveller: Sir John Mennes. Collector: Sir Ashton Lever. Dramatist: Edwards. Author of "Sandford and Merton": Day.

Exeter College was founded in 1315 by Walter de Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, whence its name. Principal front, 220 feet long. Quadrangle, nearly a parallelogram of 135 feet. Of this college—Prelates: Secker, of Canterbury; Prideaux, of Worcester; Bull, of St. David's; Bayley, of Bangor; and Conybeare of Bristol. Lawyers: Sir John Fortescue, Sir John Dodderidge, Sir William Noy, Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, Lord Chancellor Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury, and Chief Justices Rolle and Treby. Valiant Royalists: James, Duke of Hamilton, and Paulet, Marquess of Winchester. Hebrician: Kennicott. Classical Scholars: Upton and Toup. Platonist: Norris. Mathematician: Brouncker. Civilian, Duck. Historians: Wheare, the first Camden professor; Carey, second Earl of Monmouth; and Tindal, continuator of "Rapin." Topographers: Borlase, of Cornwall; and Lewis, of Margate. Herald: Anstis. Divines: Hakewell, Conant, and Walker, author of "Sufferings of the Clergy." Nonconformist, Caryl. Physicians: Sir Simon Baskerville, Gideon Harvey, and Frank Nicholls. Poets: Browne and Hole. Translator of "Higden": Trevisa. Author on Apparitions: Glanville.

Jesus College was founded in 1571 by Dr. Hugh ap Rice, or Price, Treasurer of St. David's. Two quadrangles, first 90 feet by 70 feet; second 100 feet by 90 feet. In the library is Lord Herbert of Cherbury's Collection of Books. In the chapel, among other monuments, are those of its Principals—Sir Eubule Thelwall, munificent benefactor, 1630, and Sir Leoline Jenkins, statesman and civilian, 1685. Of this college—Prelates: Usher, of Armagh; Andrewes, of Winchester; Lloyd, of Worcester (one of the Seven Bishops); and Rider, of Killaloe. Antiquaries: David Powell and Edward Lwyd. Welsh Poet: Rees Prichard. Divines: Lucas, Worthington, Henry Owen, and Bandinel, the first Bampton Lecturer. Letter Writer: James Howell. Traveller: Herbert. Lexicographer: John Davis. Beau: Nash.

Lincoln College was founded in 1427 by Richard Flemming, Bishop of Lincoln, whence its name. Two quadrangles, one a square of 80 feet, the other of 70 feet. In the library is a collection of Greek and Latin MSS. given by Sir George Wheler. Of this college—Prelates: Potter, of Canterbury; Crew, of Durham; Sanderson, of Lincoln; and Wetenhall, of Kilmore. Lawyer: Chief Justice Sir Edmund Anderson. Biblical Translators: Kiibye and Brett. Saxonist: Marshall, Dean of Gloucester. Mathematician:

Hopton. Physician : Radcliffe. Lexicographer : Davies. Traveller : Sir George Wheler. Divines : Grey, author of "Memoria Technica"; and Hervey, of "Meditations." Ecclesiastical Historian : Fowlis. Roman Catholic : Weston. Puritans : Bolton and Burgess. Non-jurors : Kettlewell and Dr. Hicks. Methodist : John Wesley. Sceptic : Tindal. BYRO.

[1820, *Part II.*, pp. 297-301.]

Magdalen College was founded by William of Waynfleet, Bishop of Winchester, as a hall, in 1448, and converted into a college in 1457. The great tower of beautiful Gothic architecture was built in 1492. Of the new quadrangle one side only is finished. It was built in 1733, from a design of Holdsworth, author of "Muscipulæ," and is 300 feet long. The chapel is very elegant, the windows of painted glass; over the altar is a beautiful painting of "Our Saviour bearing His Cross," by Moralez, and "The Last Judgment," by Fuller, praised by Addison. In the court is a series of hieroglyphics sculptured in stone. The great oak at the entrance of the water-walk, noticed by Evelyn, fell June 27, 1789. It was more than 600 years old, and its cubic contents 754 feet. Magdalen was visited by Edward IV. in 1481; Richard III. in 1483; Authur, Prince of Wales, in 1496 and 1501; Henry, Prince of Wales, matriculated here in 1605; and Fairfax and Cromwell, who dined here and were created Doctors of Civil Law in 1649. Of this college—Prelates : Cardinal Pole, of Canterbury; Bolton, of Armagh; Cardinal Wolsey, Lee, and Frewen, of York; Cooper, of Winchester; Longland, of Lincoln; Warner, of Rochester; Nicholson, of Gloucester; Latimer and Hough, of Worcester (who, whilst President, manfully vindicated the privileges of the Fellows against James II.); Mayhew, of Hereford; Horne, of Norwich; and Hopkins, of Derry. Statesmen : Sir Francis Knollys, and John and George Digby, Earls of Bristol. Classical Scholars : Walton, Haddon, and Field, Dean of Gloucester. Benefactors to Learning : Sir Thomas Bodley and Dean Colet. Divines : Roper, Lawrence Humphrey (buried in the chapel, 1590), Pierce, and Hammond. Martyrologist : Fox. Cosmographer : Heylin. Lexicographer : Coles. Grammarians : Lily and Robertson. Philologist : Chilmead. Diplomatist : Sir Thomas Roe. Dramatist : Sir Robert Howard. Parliamentarian : Hampden. Physicians : Wotton and Linacre. Astrologer : Forman. Traveller and Biographer : Dr. Thomas Smith. Historian : Gibbon. Poets : Wither, Addison (who wrote his "Cato" whilst a scholar here), Collins, Yalden, Holdsworth, and Hurdis. Tory : Sacheverell. Nonconformist : Gale.

Merton College, the oldest college in Oxford, derives its name from Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester and Chancellor of England who founded it in 1264. It has three courts, the principal

of which is 110 feet by 100 feet. The library, the most ancient in the kingdom, was founded by Rede, Bishop of Chichester, in 1376. In the chapel is a beautiful cross commemorative of John Bloxham and John Whytton, warden and benefactor. The windows are richly painted—the east window is very handsome. Over the altar is “The Crucifixion,” by Tintoret. The first common room in the University was fitted up here in 1661. Merton was the temporary abode of Catharine of Arragon in 1518, Elizabeth in 1592, Henrietta-Maria in 1644, and Alexander, Emperor of Russia, and his sister, the Duchess of Oldenburgh, afterwards Queen of Wurtemburgh, in 1814. Of this College—Reformer: Wickliffe. Prelates: Bradwardin, “Doctor Profundus,” and Islip of Canterbury; Fitz-James, of London; Waynfleet, of Winchester; Rede, Bickley, and Carleton, of Chichester; Rodburne, of St. David’s (who built the tower and gateway here); Hooper, of Gloucester; Jewell and John Earle (author of “Micro-Cosmography,” buried in the chapel, 1665), of Salisbury; Reynolds, of Norwich; and Huntingdon, of Raphoe. Schoolmen: Duns Scotus, “Doctor Subtilis”; and William Occam, “Doctor Invincibilis.” Scholars: Drusius, Sir Henry Savile (cenotaph in the chapel, died 1622), and Farnaby. Geometricians and Astronomers: Henry Briggs, first Savilian Professor (monument in the chapel, 1630), and Bainbridge. Benefactor to Learning: Sir Thomas Bodley (buried here in 1613; his monument by Nicholas Stone cost £200). Diplomatist: Sir Isaac Wake. Parliamentarian General: Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex. Antiquary and Biographer: Anthony Wood (buried in the chapel, 1695). Orientalist: Samuel Clarke, the first Ache-typographer of the University. Lawyer: Sir Nathaniel Brent. Roman Catholic: Cressy. Poets: Grimoald and Heywood. Essayist: Sir Richard Steele. Physicians: Chamber, Owen, Harvey, discoverer of the circulation of the blood; Goulston, founder of the Goulstonian Lecture; and Dickenson. Critic: Tyrwhitt. Numismatist: Ruding.

New College was founded by William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, in 1379-80, by the name of “Seinte Marie College of Wynchestre in Oxenford,” but its familiar appellation of New College has been ever since retained, although it is the oldest college in the University as to its principal buildings, and the seventh in the order of foundation. Quadrangle, 168 feet by 129 feet. The chapel is the most magnificent in Oxford. Cloisters, 106 feet by 105 feet. Anti-chapel, 80 feet by 36 feet. Choir, 100 feet by 35 feet. The windows are of painted glass. In the great west window is “The Nativity,” below which are “The Seven Cardinal Virtues,” executed by Jervais from cartoons by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Here is preserved the superb crosier of the founder, silver-gilt. The hall is 78 feet by 35 feet. The garden-court was finished in 1684. Of this college—Prelates: Chichele and Warham, of Canterbury; Thomas de Cranley,

of Dublin (buried in the chapel, 1417); Lowth, of London; Bilson, of Winchester; Russel, of Lincoln, the first perpetual Chancellor of the University; Sherborn, of Chichester; Beckington, Lake, and Kenn (one of the Seven Bishops), of Bath and Wells; Bisse, of Hereford; Lavington, of Exeter; Gunning, and Turner (one of the Seven Bishops), of Ely. Statesmen: Sir Henry Sydney; and William Fiennes, Lord Say and Sele. Lawyers: Chief Justice Sir Edward Herbert, and Wood, author of "Institutes." Civilians: Sir Henry Martin, Sir Thomas Ryves, and Dr. Zouch. Martyr: Philpot. Mathematician: Lydiat. Antiquary: Talbot. Biographers: Pitts and Oldys. Epigrammatists: Bistard and Owen. Learned Printer: Fowler. Physicians: Baley and Musgrave. Roman Catholics: Harding, Saunders, and Stapleton. Scholars: Grocyn, James Bond, first librarian of the Bodleian, and Holmes. Poets: Turberville, Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, Sir Henry Wotton, Somerville, and Pitt. Translator: Dr. William Smith. Political Writer: Bruno Ryves, Dean of Windsor. Miscellaneous Writers: Spence, Dr. Gloster Ridley, and his son James.

Oriel College was founded in 1324 by Edward II., at the instigation of Adam de Brom, Rector of Hanworth, in Middlesex, who was buried in St. Mary's Church, Oxford, 1332. Its name is derived from a large messuage, called "La Oroile," given to the college by Edward III. in 1327, to which the scholars soon removed. Hall, 50 feet by 20 feet; library, 83 feet long, 28 feet broad, and 20 feet high. Among the plate are two curious cups, one given by Edward II. (engraved in *Gentleman's Magazine* for May, 1784), the other by Bishop Carpenter. Of this college—Prelates: Arundel, of Canterbury; Butler, of Durham; Pecoock, of Chichester; Carpenter, donor of the cup; and Lloyd (one of the Seven Bishops), of Worcester. Roman Catholic: Cardinal Allen. Lawyers: The Republican Prynne, Chief Justices Scroggs and Holt. Ambassador: Sir Henry Unton. Seaman: Sir Walter Raleigh. Satirists: Langland, author of "Pierce Plowman"; and Barclay, of "Ship of Fools." Divine: Berriman. Wit and Poet: Braithwaite, author of "Drunken Barnaby." Schoolmaster and Critic: Dr. Joseph Warton.

Pembroke College was founded in 1624, on the site of Broadgates Hall, by the bequest of Thomas Tesdale, Esq., of Glympton, in this county, augmented by Richard Wightwick, Rector of East Ildesley, in Berkshire. It was so named in compliment to William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, at that time Chancellor of the University. Of Broadgates Hall and this college—Prelates: Moore, of Canterbury; Newcome, of Armagh; Bonner, of London; and Cardinal Repingdon, of Lincoln. Lawyers: Chief Justice Dyer, and Sir William Blackstone. Topographers: Camden; and Morant, of Essex. Parliamentarian: Pym. Warrior: Carew, Earl of Totness. Physician: Sir Thomas Browne. Classical Scholar: Durell. Metaphysician and

Mystic : Henderson. Calvinistic Methodist : Whitfield. Dramatist : Southern. Poets : Shenstone and Graves. Moralist : Dr. Samuel Johnson.

Queen's College was founded in 1340 by Robert Eglesfield, Rector of Burgh sultus Stanmore, in Cumberland, and confessor to Philippa, queen of Edward III. He was buried in the old chapel of this college in 1349. The present buildings form an oblong 300 feet by 220 feet, and consist of two quadrangles; the south, begun 1710, architect Hawksmoor, is 140 feet by 130 feet; the north is 130 feet by 90 feet. The hall is 60 feet by 30 feet; the library, 123 feet long. The old song at bringing in the boar's head to dinner on Christmas Day is given in *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lii. The modern song is in "The Oxford Sausage." Of this college was Henry V., who, when he appeared before his father, Henry IV., on being suspected of an intention to disturb the peace of the realm, was "apparelled in a gowne of blew sattin, full of oilet holes, at every hole the needle hanging by a silk thred, with which it was sewed." This dress, which Andrews says has puzzled antiquaries and critics to account for, was emblematical of his peaceful pursuits as an academician of this college, and is a rebus on the name of its founder, Eaglesfield, formed of *aiguille*, needle, and *fil*, thread; and there is still a custom for the bursar to present at New Year's Day to every member of the college a needle and thread, with the advice, "Take this and be thrifty." Of this college—the reformer Wickliffe. Prelates : Cardinal Bainbridge, of York; Nicholson, of Cashel; Cardinal Beaufort and Langton, of Winchester; Compton and Gibson, of London; Potter, of Carlisle; Barlow, of Lincoln; Carleton, of Chichester; and Tanner, of St. Asaph. Lawyers : Chief Justice Sir John Banks, and Chief Baron Sir Edward Turnour. Philosopher : Halley. Orientalist : Hyde. Saxonists : Rawlinson and Thwaites. Greek Scholars : Mill and Milton. Biographer : Smith. Arithmetician : Wingate. Lexicographer : Holyoak. Physician : Floyer. Dramatist : Wycherley. Traveller : Shaw. Antiquaries : Burton (commentator on Antoninus), Hugh Todd, and Rowe Mores. Divines : The northern apostle, Bernard Gilpin; his descendant, the amiable William Gilpin, author on the "Picturesque"; Seed; Horneck; and Rotheram. Poets : Addison, Tickell, Collins, and Dalton; the murdered Sir Thomas Overbury; Burn, author of "Justice of the Peace."

St. John's College was founded in 1555, and dedicated to "God, the Virgin Mary, and St. John Baptist," by Sir Thomas White, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1553, and was buried in the chapel of this college (1566). In the library is a valuable collection of books and MSS., given by Archbishop Laud, who gave also the two brazen statues of Charles I. and his queen by Fanelli (cost £400), and built three sides of the principal quadrangle; architect, Inigo

Jones. The fine east window of the chapel cost £1,500. Of this college—Prelates: Laud and Juxon, of Canterbury (both presidents of the college, and both buried in its chapel: Laud, who was beheaded, 1644-45, and whose body was removed here from All Hallows, Barking, London, in 1663, and Juxon in the same year); Dawes, of York; and Mew, of Winchester. Statesmen: Sir Bulstrode Whitelocke, the annalist; and Sir William Trumbull, friend of Pope. Lawyer: Chief Justice Sir James Whitelocke. Mathematicians and astronomers: Blagrove, Briggs (first Savilian Professor), and Edward Bernard (who was buried in this chapel, 1697). Chronologer: Sir John Marsham. Physicians: Levinz, James, and Monro. Botanists: How, Sherrard, and Dillenius. Antiquaries: Dr. Richard Rawlinson (whose heart is in an urn in this chapel, 1755), Dr. Ducarel, and Sir Joseph Ayloffe. Political economist: Tucker, Dean of Gloucester. Political Party-writer: Amherst. Schoolmasters: Bonwicke; and Bishop, the poet. Jesuit: Campian. Dramatists: Shirley and Higgons. Dramatic Commentator: Whalley.

Trinity College was founded in 1554-55, and dedicated to "the Holy and Undivided Trinity," by Sir Thomas Pope, Privy Counsellor to Henry VIII. and Mary I. He died in 1558-59, and was buried in St. Stephen's, Walbrook, London, whence his body was removed to this chapel in 1567. The altar-piece is beautifully carved by Grinling Gibbons. Among the plate is an exquisitely engraved silver chalice, given by Sir Thomas Pope, which belonged to the abbey of St. Alban's. Of this college—Prelates: Sheldon, of Canterbury; Cobbe, of Dublin; Ward, of Salisbury; Ironside and Ralph Bathurst (monument in this chapel, 1704), of Bristol. Statesmen: Calvert, first Lord Baltimore; Montague, Earl of Halifax; Pitt, Earl of Chatham; and Lord North, afterwards second Earl of Guildford. Lawyers: Selden and Lord-Chancellor Somers. Divines: Chillingworth, Derham, and Whitby. Naturalist: Evelyn, author of "Sylva." Republican Generals: Ireton and Ludlow. Traveller: Sir Henry Blount. Mathematicians: Allen, Gillibrand, and Potter. Poets: Sir John Denham, Settle, Merrick, Thomas Warton (monument in the chapel, 1790), and Headley. Founder of the poetry lecture: Birkinhead. Political Writer: Harrison, author of "Oceana." Antiquaries: Aubrey, Wise, and Lethueller. Heraldic Writer: Sir Edward Bysche. Collector: Coxeter. Hydraulist: Sir John Ford.

University College was founded in 1280 by the University, with the money bequeathed by William of Durham, who died at Rouen (1249). Front, 260 feet; the west quadrangle is 100 feet square; the east court has only three sides, each about 80 feet long. Of this college—Prelates: Abbot and Potter, of Canterbury; Matthew, of York; Ridley, of London; Skirlaw, Cardinal Langley, and Sherwood, of Durham; Flemming, of Lincoln; and Iyttelton, of Carlisle. Lawyers: Sir Dudley Digges, Chief Justice Sir George Cooke, and

Sir Robert Chambers. General: Oglethorpe, founder of Georgia. Mathematicians: Leonard and Thomas Digges. Saxonist: Elstob. Orientalists: Loftus and Sir William Jones (cenotaph by Flaxman in the chapel; he died 1794). Historians: Lord Herbert, of Chisbury; and Carte. Poets: Stanyhurst and Jago. Dramatic Biographer: Langbaine. Physician: Radcliffe. Divine: Bingham. Roman Catholic: Walker. Nonconformist: Flavel.

Wadham College was founded in 1610, from the bequest of Nicholas Wadham, Esq., of Edge, in Somersetshire, and by Dorothy, his widow, the daughter of Sir William Petre. Cost £10,816 7s. 8d. The hall is 70 feet by 35 feet; library, 55 feet by 30 feet; chapel, 70 feet by 30 feet; ante-chapel, 80 feet by 35 feet. The east window finely painted by Van Linge. The origin of the Royal Society was in the philosophical meetings held over the gateway in this college, under its warden, Dr. John Wilkins (afterwards Bishop of Chester), from 1652 to 1659, when he was made Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. Of Wadham—Prelates: Wilkins, of Chester; Gauden, of Worcester; Ward, of Salisbury; Sprat, of Rochester; and Ironside, of Bristol. Lawyer: Chief Justice Pratt. Physicians: Mayow and Austen. Astronomer: Costard. Speaker of the House of Commons: Onslow. Poets: Wilmot, Earl of Rochester; Sir Charles Sedley; Dr. Trapp; and Walsh. Translators: Creech and Sydenham. Hebrician: Kennicott. Persian Lexicographer: Richardson. Classical Scholar: Bentley. Philologist: Harris. Divine: Dr. Humphrey Hody (buried in the chapel, 1706). Admiral: Blake. Architect: Sir Christopher Wren. Botanist: Warner.

Worcester College was founded in 1714, from the bequest of Sir Thomas Cookes, Bart., of Bentley Pauncefort, in the county of Worcester, whence its name. It was erected on the site of Gloucester Hall, so called from the title of Richard de Clare, third Earl of Gloucester, who resided there in 1260, and was converted into a seminary for monks in 1283, in which were educated the historians of Walsingham and Winchcombe, and Whethamstede, Abbot of St. Alban's. The hall and chapel are each 60 feet by 30 feet; the library, which is rich in architectural books and MSS., is 100 feet long. Of Gloucester Hall—Traveller: Coryate. Mathematician: Allen. Poet: Lovelace. Philosopher: Sir Kenelm Digby. First Historical Professor: Weare. Of Worcester College—Comedian: Foote. Physician: Wall. Hebrician: Blayney.

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Edmund Hall, so called from St. Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, or from its original owner of that name, an inhabitant of Oxford, was a seminary in 1317, and, after the dissolution of religious houses, was refounded by the members of Queen's College in the sixteenth century. Of this hall—Prelates: Carleton, of Chichester;

and Kennet, of Peterborough. Independent Judge : David Jenkins. Physicians : Bate and Sir Richard Blackmore. Satirist : Oldham. Mathematician : Dr. John Newton. Nonjuror : Kettlewell. Scriptural Scholars : Mill and Grabe. Antiquaries : Wanley and Hearne.

New Inn Hall was originally called Trilleck's Inn, from its owner, John Trilleck, Bishop of Hereford in 1349; but was purchased by William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, and bestowed by him upon New College, whence its present name. Of this hall—Lawyers : Sir William Blackstone and Sir Robert Chambers. Divine : Scott. Antiquary : Twyne.

St. Alban's Hall, so called from Robert of St. Alban's, a burges of Oxford in King John's reign. Of this hall—Prelates : Marsh, of Armagh; Lamplugh, of York; and Hooper, of Gloucester. Ambassador : Sir Thomas Higsons. Speaker of the Long Parliament : Lenthal. Dramatist : Massinger.

St. Mary's Hall was given by Henry Kelve, a burges of Oxford in the reign of Henry III., as a parsonage house to the rectors of St. Mary, whence its name. It was made an academical hall in 1325. Of this hall—Lawyers : Lord Chancellors Sir Thomas More and Sir Christopher Hatton. Roman Catholic : Cardinal Allen. Poet : Sandys. Mathematician : Hariot. Political Writers : Marchmont Needham; and its Tory principal, Dr. William King, whose heart was deposited in its chapel (1763).

St. Mary Magdalen Hall was founded in 1480 by William of Waynfeet, Bishop of Winchester, close to his college of Magdalen, whence its name. On January 9, 1820, the northern range of buildings was destroyed by fire; and on May 3 the foundation-stone of a new building, intended for the future residence of the scholars of Hertford, which obtained its name from an inn possessed by one Elias de Hertford, who let it out to clerks about 1281, when it was called Hertford, or corruptly Hert, or Hart Hall. It was established as a collegiate hall in 1314 by Walter de Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, and was converted into a college in 1739 by its principal, Dr. Richard Newton. Of Hert Hall—Prelate : Ken, of Bath and Wells (one of the Seven Bishops). Statesman : Sackville, first Earl of Dorset. Lawyer : Selden. Parliamentarian General : Sir William Waller. Satirist : Dr. Donne. Hebrician : Nicholas Fuller. Chronicler : Sir Richard Baker. Of Hertford College—Prelate : Newcome, of Armagh. Statesman : Charles James Fox. Hebrician : Blayney. Saxonist : Lye. Of Magdalen Hall—Prelates : Stokesby, of London; Longford, of Lincoln; and Wilkins, of Chester. Lawyer : Chief Justice Sir Matthew Hale. Historian : Hyde, Lord Clarendon. Civilian : Sir Julius Cæsar. Republican : Sir Henry Vane. Orientalist : Pococke. Physicians : Sydenham, Charleton, and Tyson. Poets : Warner and Daniel. Historian of this county and

Staffordshire : Dr. Plott. Traveller : Sir George Wheler. Biographer : Phillips. Nonjuring Antiquary : Hicckes. Presbyterians : Godwyn and Gale. Baptist : Tombes. Unitarian : Biddle.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers.—Bure, Charwell, Evenlode, Glyme, Isis, Ray, Thame, Thames, Windrush.

Inland Navigation.—Oxford, Thames and Isis canals, Thames river.

Lake.—Ewelme; King's pond.

Eminences and Views.—Chiltern Hills, Arncotts Wood, Beckley, Blackthorn, Britwell, Caversham, Charlton, Crouch, Gravenhill Wood, Headington (between Islip and Beckley), Shiplake, Shotover, Stoken Church, and Watlington Hills; Rollrich stones; High Lodge, in Blenheim Park; in Nettlebed parish is said by some to be the highest ground in England. Watlington Hill is the subject of a poem by Miss Mitford.

Natural Curiosities.—Otmoor Common, about 4,000 acres; Whichwood Forest, 6,720 acres; Shotover Forest, now open land; petrified marine exuviae at Beckley; medicinal waters in Ambrosden Park, at Caversham, Ewelme, and Spring Well.

Public Edifices.—At Oxford the schools, originally built by Thomas Hokenorton, Abbot of Oseney, about 1405; first stone of the present building laid March 30, 1613; Holt, of York, architect; front, 175 feet long. Public (or Bodleian) Library, originally founded by Humphrey, the good Duke of Gloucester, in 1480; restored by Sir Thomas Bodley, 1595; first stone of the present building laid, July 26, 1664; it contains an inestimable collection. Theatre, founded by Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury; first stone laid, July 26, 1664; cost £12,470 11s. 11d.; architect, Sir Christopher Wren. Ashmolean Museum, founded by Elias Ashmole, historian of the Garter, in 1677, and the building completed in 1682; architect, Sir Christopher Wren; front, 60 feet. Clarendon Printing House, erected in 1711, from the profits of the sale of Lord Chancellor Clarendon's "History of the Rebellion," given to the University by his son; architect, Sir John Vanbrugh; front, 115 feet. Radcliffe Library, founded in 1797, from a bequest of £40,000 by Dr. John Radcliffe; opened April 13, 1749; architect, Gibbs; basement diameter, 100 feet; statue of the founder by Rysbrach. Infirmary built by Dr. Radcliffe's trustees; begun 1759, opened 1770. Observatory built by Dr. Radcliffe's trustees; cost nearly £30,000; architect, Wyatt. Physic Garden, about 5 acres, founded by Henry Danvers, Earl of Danby, in 1622; the gateway designed by Inigo Jones. Magdalen Bridge, over the Cherwell, built 1779; cost £8,000; length, 526 feet. All Saints' Church built about 1700, from a design by Dean Aldrich. Town Hall completed in 1752 by

Thomas Rowney, Esq., M.P. for the city. Music-room, from design of Dr. Camplin, opened in 1748. General market, 374 feet by 112 feet, opened in 1774. House of Industry. Gaol. Bridewell. Chipping Norton School, founded by Henry Cornish in 1640. Dorchester Bridge, 432 yards long, opened July, 1815. Ensham bridges. Henley-upon-Thames Bridge, five arches; finished in 1786; architect, Heyward; on each pace of the central arch are masks of the Thame and Isis, sculptured by the Hon. Mrs. Damer. Town Hall completed in 1796. Radcot Bridge, three arches. Thame School. Watlington market house, erected by Thomas Stonor, Esq., in 1664. Witney blanket hall; Town Hall; school founded by Henry Box in 1660; market cross. Woodstock Town Hall; market-place; and almshouses.

Seats.—Shirburn Castle, Earl of Macclesfield, Lord-Lieutenant of the county; Adderbury, J. Barber, Esq.; Adderbury, J. E. Field, Esq.; Adwell, Mrs. Jones; Aston Rowant, John Caillaud, Esq.; Badgmoor, Joseph Grote, Esq.; Baldon, Sir John Willoughby, Bart.; Bampton House, — Whittaker, Esq.; Bell Hatch, John Hanscomb, Esq.; Bensington, Mrs. Harrington; Bicester, John Coker, Esq.; Blandford Park, Duke of Marlborough; Blenheim, Duke of Marlborough; Bletchington, Arthur Annesley, Esq.; Bolney Court, — Hodges, Esq.; Brightwell, W. L. Stone, Esq.; Britwell Prior, Thomas Weld, Esq.; Broadwell Grove House, W. Hervey, Esq.; Broughton Castle, Lord Say and Sele; Broughton Hall, George Caswell, Esq.; Burford Priory, John Lenthel, Esq.; Cane Wood, W. Vanderstegin, Esq.; Chastleton, John Jones, Esq.; Chiselmhampton, Robert Peers, Esq.; Coombe Lodge, Samuel Gardener, Esq.; Cornwell, Francis Penystone, Esq.; Cropredy, Sir Brooke Boothby, Bart.; Crowsley Park, J. A. Wright, Esq.; Cuddesdon Palace, Bishop of Oxford; Culham, John Philips, Esq.; Ditchley Park, Viscount Dillon; Ensham Hall, Colonel T. Parker; Filkins Hall, Edward Colston, Esq.; Glympton, Lloyd Wheate, Esq.; Gould's Heath, George Davis, Esq.; Great Chesterton, J. Harley, Esq.; Grey's Court, Lady Stapleton; Grove Cottage, Richard Davies, Esq.; Hardwick, P. L. Powis, Esq.; Harpsden Court, Thomas Hall, Esq.; Haseley House, — Blackall, Esq.; Headington, T. H. Whorwood, Esq.; Hensington House, James Blackstone, Esq.; Heythorp, Earl of Shrewsbury; Holton Park, Edmund Biscoe, Esq.; Ipsden, John Read, Esq.; Joyce Grove, Thomas Toovey, Esq.; Kiddington, C. M. Browne, Esq.; Kingston Blount, Richard Clerke, Esq.; Kirklington Park, Sir H. W. Dashwood, Bart.; Lillingston Lovell, — Darell, Esq.; Little Hasely Court, Hon. Andrew Foley; Mapledurham, Michael Blount, Esq.; Middleton Stoney, Earl of Jersey; Milton Tetsworth, Right Hon. Rich. Ryder; Mongewell, Bishop of Durham; Nethercolt, Edward Jodrell, Esq.; Newington, George White, Esq.; North Aston, C. O. Bowles, Esq.; Nuneham

Courtenay, Earl of Harcourt ; Over Norton. — Dawkins, Esq. ; Rousham, Sir C. C. Dormer, Bart. ; Rycot Park, Earl of Abingdon ; Shelswell, — Harrison, Esq. ; Shiplake Hill, Lord Mark Kerr ; Shipton, Sir John Chandos Reade, Bart. ; Shotover House, George Schutz, Esq. ; South Leigh, Colonel Sibthorp ; Stonor, Thomas Stonor, Esq. ; Stratton Audley, Sir E. P. Lloyd, Bart. ; Studley, Sir Alexander Croke, Knt. ; Swift's House, Sir Thomas Mostyn, Bart. ; Swinbrooke, Lord Redesdale ; Tackley, Lady W. S. Gardiner ; Tew Park, G. F. Stratton, Esq. ; Thame Park, Miss Wykham ; Tusmore, Sir Henry Peyton, Bart. ; Walliscote, Sir John Simcot, Bart. ; Water Eaton, John Sawyer, Esq. ; Water Perry, Henry Curzon, Esq. ; Waterstock, H. W. Ashurst, Esq. ; Watlington Park, J. H. Tilson, Esq. ; Wheatfield, Lord Charles Spencer ; Woodcote, H. C. Cotton, Esq. ; Wood Eaton, John Wayland, Esq. ; Woodstock, Pryse Pryse, Esq. ; Woodstock Rectory, Dr. Mavor ; Wootton, Rev. Dr. Barkley ; Wormsley, John Fane, Esq. ; Wroxton Priory, Earl of Guildford.

Produce.—Corn, oxen, butter, cheese, calves, artificial grasses, particularly sainfoin ; timber, particularly beech ; ochre, limestone, freestone, ragstone.

Manufactures.—Witney blankets, Woodstock gloves and steel, Banbury and Bloxham coarse velvet, Thame lace, Henley malt, Banbury cakes, Oxford sausages, Dorchester and Deddington ale.

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HISTORY.

A.D. 556, near Banbury, Saxons defeated by the Britons.

A.D. 572, Bensington taken from the Britons by Ceaulin, King of Wessex.

A.D. 614, near Bampton, Britons defeated, and above 2,000 slain, by the Saxons, under Cynegils and Cwhichelm.

A.D. 682, at Burford, a Council held by Kings Etheldred and Burthwald.

A.D. 727, at Oxford was founded a Monastery by Didanus, lord of this county, and his daughter St. Frideswide, the germ of the present University.

A.D. 752, at Battle Edge, near Burford, Ethelbald, King of Mercia, defeated by Cuthred, King of Wessex, through the valour of his chieftain Edelhun.

A.D. 775, at Bensington, Cynewulf, King of Wessex, defeated by Offa, King of Mercia.

A.D. 778, this county being ceded by Cynewulf to Mercia, Offa made a ditch as a partition between his kingdom and Wessex, which may still be traced at Ardley, Middleton-Stoney, Northbrook, Heyford, and Kirtlington.

A.D. 866, at Woodstock, a Wittenagemot held by Ethelred I.

A.D. 885, at Shifford, a Wittenagemot held by Alfred.

A.D. 886, Oxford University founded, and learned professors placed in it, by Alfred.

A.D. 917, at Hook, or Hogs Norton, Saxons defeated, with great slaughter, by the Danes.

A.D. 958, at Dorchester, a Wittenagemot held by Athelstan.

A.D. 977, at Kirklington, a Synod held by Edward the Martyr, and Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury.

A.D. 979, Oxford burned by the Danes.

A.D. 1002, at Oxford, Gunilda, sister to Sweyn, King of Denmark, her husband, Polingus, and all the Danes residing in the city, murdered by order of Ethelred the Unready.

A.D. 1003, Oxford burnt by Sweyn, in revenge of the inhuman massacre of his sister and countrymen.

A.D. 1009, at Ensham, a Wittenagemot held by Ethelred the Unready. Oxford again burnt by the Danes.

A.D. 1010, Thame plundered by the Danes.

A.D. 1015, at Oxford, two Danish noblemen assassinated by order of Edric Streon, the infamous Earl of Mercia; and many Danes, who had taken shelter in the church of St. Frideswide, burnt to death.

A.D. 1016, at Oxford, November 30, Edmund Ironside murdered.

A.D. 1022, at Oxford, a great Council held by Canute, in which the laws of England were first translated into Latin, and enjoined equally on his Danish as on his Saxon subjects in this realm.

A.D. 1026, at Oxford a great Council held by Canute, in which the Edicts of King Edgar were confirmed.

A.D. 1036, at Oxford, Harold I., surnamed "Harefoot," crowned.

A.D. 1040, at Oxford, Harold Harefoot died.

A.D. 1069, Oxford having revolted and shut its gates against William I., was taken by him by storm.

A.D. 1136, at Oxford, a Parliament held by Stephen, when he abolished the tax of Dane Gelt, and granted great immunities to the people.

A.D. 1139, at Oxford, a Parliament held by Stephen, when the Bishops of Lincoln and Salisbury were imprisoned in consequence of a quarrel which arose between their servants and those of the Earl of Brittany.

A.D. 1142, in Oxford Castle the Empress was besieged by Stephen for three months, when the river being frozen over, and the ground covered with snow, she, accompanied by three knights, dressed all in white, passed the sentinels of the garrison unobserved, crossed the river, and walked on foot to Abingdon. Thence she took horse, and arrived safely at Wallingford, when she was joined by her son Henry, and her half-brother, the brave Earl of Gloucester. The day after her escape, Oxford Castle surrendered to Stephen.

A.D. 1154, at Oxford, a Parliament was held upon the convention entered into at Wallingford for Stephen to hold the crown for his

own life, but to acknowledge Henry Fitz Empress as his successor, was fully confirmed.

A.D. 1163-64, at Woodstock, a Parliament, at which Malcolm, King of Scotland, and Rees, Prince of Wales, did homage to Henry II.

A.D. 1166, at Oxford, a Council held by Henry II., when thirty Germans, of a sect called Publicans, probably disciples of the Waldenses, were examined and branded with a hot iron, after which they were discharged; but all persons being prohibited, under heavy penalties, from giving them any shelter or sustenance, they perished with hunger and cold.

A.D. 1177, at Oxford, a Parliament held by Henry II., when the Princes of Wales did homage to him, and his son John was declared Lord of Ireland.

A.D. 1185, at Oxford, a Parliament held by Henry II.

A.D. 1203, at Oxford, a Parliament granted an aid to John for his war with Philip of France.

A.D. 1207, at Oxford, a Parliament held by John, when a thirteenth of all movables, both from clergy and laity, was granted to him.

A.D. 1209, at Oxford, a female inhabitant having been accidentally killed by a student, the townsmen seized three innocent scholars, and hanged them, in consequence of which many students quitted this town, and settled at Cambridge, Reading, and Maidstone.

A.D. 1215, at Oxford, in April, John insultingly refused to grant the petitions of the Barons; but in two months after they compelled him to sign "Magna Charta."

A.D. 1217, at Oxford, a Parliament held by Louis the Dauphin.

A.D. 1238, at Woodstock, September 8, one Ribband, pretending to be insane, attempted to stab Henry III.

A.D. 1255, at Woodstock, Henry III. entertained his daughter Margaret and her husband, Alexander III. of Scotland.

A.D. 1258, at Oxford, June 11, assembled a Parliament, the first in which deputies from the Commons formed a part. The regulations then made are called "The Statutes of Oxford." By these the government of the kingdom was transferred from Henry III. to twenty-four Commissioners (twelve chosen by Henry and twelve by the barons), of whom Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, was the president.

A.D. 1263, at Oxford, a dispute and battle between the students and the townsmen, after which many of the former removed to Northampton.

A.D. 1264. Oxford taken by Henry III., who expelled the students, most of them being of the Earl of Leicester's party.

A.D. 1275, at Woodstock, a Parliament held by Edward I.

A.D. 1312, at Deddington, Piers Gaveston, the favourite of Edward II., who had capitulated at Scarborough to the Earl of Pembroke on the terms of being safely conveyed to the King, was seized by the Earl

of Warwick from Pembroke's custody, and in violation of the treaty, hurried to Warwick, and beheaded on Blacklow Hill, near that town,

A.D. 1349, at Oxford, nearly one-fourth of the students and inhabitants died of the plague.

A.D. 1354-55, at Oxford, February 10, a quarrel between the students and the townsmen, when many of the students were killed.

A.D. 1355, at Woodstock, a tournament held by Edward III. to celebrate the birth of Thomas of Woodstock, his seventh and youngest son.

A.D. 1387, at Radford Bridge, between this county and Berks, Thomas de Vere, Earl of Oxford, and Marquis of Dublin (the first person on whom the title of Marquis was conferred in this realm; afterwards created Duke of Ireland), was defeated by Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, and Henry, Earl of Derby, afterwards Henry IV., and the Marquis with difficulty saved his life by swimming across the Isis.

A.D. 1391, at Woodstock, at a tournament held by Richard II., John Hastings, the last Earl of Pembroke of that name, was slain.

A.D. 1469, at Danesmore, near Banbury, July 26, the Yorkists, under the Earl of Pembroke, defeated by Sir John Conyers, when 6,500 men were slain. The Earl of Pembroke, his brother, Sir Richard Herbert, who had twice cut his way with a poleaxe through the Lancastrian army, and Richard Widville, Earl Rivers, father of the queen of Edward IV., were taken prisoners, and with seven others beheaded on the following day.

A.D. 1485, at Oxford, a pestilence, which raged for six weeks; almost depopulated the colleges and city.

A.D. 1555, at Oxford, October 16, Nicholas Ridley, Bishop of London, and Hugh Latimer, Bishop of Worcester, suffered martyrdom by fire in front of Baliol College.

A.D. 1555-56, at Oxford, March 21, Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, burnt in front of Baliol. Like Ridley and Latimer, he endured his sufferings with wonderful fortitude, and extending the hand which had signed his abjuration into the flames, he held it there till it dropped off.

A.D. 1566, at Oxford, Queen Elizabeth sumptuously entertained.

A.D. 1577, at Oxford, the Black Assizes, so called from an infectious fever, of which the Lord Chief Baron, the sheriff, several justices of the peace, and about 300 persons, died within forty hours.

A.D. 1625, at Oxford, August 1, the first Parliament of Charles I. assembled in Christ Church Hall, having removed from London on account of the plague.

A.D. 1642, in Chalgrove Field, August 15, John Hampden first appeared in arms against his King, to put the ordinance for the militia in execution. Oxford taken possession of by Sir John Byron for the King, but he was driven from it by Lord Say and Sele

(September 14). Banbury Castle, in which was a garrison of 800 foot and a troop of horse, and Broughton Castle, October 27 (four days after the battle of Edge Hill), surrendered to the King; and next day Charles entered Oxford, whence he marched to Brentford, and, after the fight there, returned with his prisoners to Oxford (November 28).

A.D. 1643, at Oxford, twelve Commissioners from the Parliament, of whom Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland, was the chief, waited upon the King with proposals of peace, when other terms were proposed by Charles; but after much negotiation the treaty was broken off (April 15). At Caversham Bridge, between this county and Berks, April 25, Ruthven, Earl of Forth, with the van of Charles I.'s army, repulsed by Lord Roberts in an attempt to relieve Reading, which surrendered on the following day to the Earl of Essex. At Wycombe and Postcomb, detachments of the Earl of Essex's army surprised in the night of June 17 by Prince Rupert, who, on his return with many prisoners and much booty, was overtaken in Chalgrove Field on the following morning; but after a smart skirmish the Parliamentarians were repulsed, when Colonel John Hampden was mortally wounded (on the very field where he first appeared in arms against his sovereign), and Prince Rupert returned in triumph to Oxford. August 1, the King left Oxford for Bristol, after its capture by Prince Rupert, but returned on the 16th. On the 18th he proceeded to the unsuccessful siege of Gloucester and on September 23, three days after the battle of Newbury, again returned to Oxford.

A.D. 1644, at Oxford, January 22, a Parliament assembled by Charles I. in Christ Church Hall. Oxford being nearly surrounded by two Parliamentary armies, under the Earl of Essex and Sir William Waller, who intended to besiege it, the King, on the night of June 3, effected his escape from thence, and proceeded to Worcester, on which the Parliamentarians abandoned their intention of siege. At Cropredy Bridge, June 30, an indecisive action between Charles I. and Sir William Waller, in which Sir William Boteler and Sir William Clarke, two loyal Kentish knights, were slain. Banbury, under Sir William Compton, besieged by Colonel Fiennes and the Parliamentarians, who were compelled by the Earl of Northampton to raise the siege (October 25). The King returned to Oxford, November 27, and appointed Colonel Legge its governor, December 25.

A.D. 1645, near Islip Bridge, April 24, four regiments of the royal horse routed by Cromwell, who on the same day took Bletchingdon House without resistance, for which its governor, Colonel Windbank, was shot at Oxford, May 3. Oxford left by the King, May 7, and besieged by General Fairfax, May 22; but the siege raised June 7. The King returned to Oxford, August 27; on the 30th he departed for Hereford; and on November 6 he again came to

Oxford, where he passed his melancholy winter, all hope of success being gone.

A.D. 1646, Woodstock Manor House, after a noble defence by Captain Samuel Fawcett, surrendered to the Parliamentarians April 26 ; and on the following day the King left Oxford, to surrender himself to the Scotch army besieging Newark. Banbury Castle, after an heroic defence of ten weeks, capitulated on honourable terms to Colonel Whalley and the Parliamentarians, May 8. Oxford, which had been besieged by General Fairfax from May 2, surrendered by the King's command, June 24.

A.D. 1665, to Oxford Charles II., his Queen, Court, and Parliament moved from London on account of the plague.

A.D. 1681, at Oxford, March 21, a Parliament assembled by Charles II., which proving very tumultuous, and disposed to urge the Bill of Exclusion against James, Duke of York, was suddenly dissolved (March 28).

A.D. 1687, at Oxford, Dr. John Hough, president of Magdalen College, afterwards Bishop of Worcester, and twenty-six of the fellows, expelled and declared incapable of receiving any ecclesiastical preferment by the arbitrary mandate of James II. for their firm and manly refusal to elect as president the nominee of the King. On the approach of the Prince of Orange, James restored them to their situations.

A.D. 1715, Oxford, October 6, entered by Major-General Pepper with a troop of horse, and several friends of the Stuarts seized.

EMINENT NATIVES.

Allam, Andrew, divine and biographer, assisted Anthony Wood, Garsington, 1655.

Bacon, Robert, friend of St. Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, author (died 1248).

Balle, John, divine and schoolmaster, author on Faith, Cassington (died 1640).

Bancroft, John, Bishop of Oxford, founder of Cuddesdon Palace, Ascot (died 1640).

Beauchamp, Anne, daughter of Richard, the brave Earl of Warwick, and wife of Richard Nevil, "the King Maker," Caversham.

Berriman, William, divine, author of "Sermons," Banbury, 1688.

Blandy, Mary, executed at Oxford in 1752 for poisoning her father, Henley-on-Thames.

Blount, Martha, friend of Pope, Mapledurham.

Brigham, Nicholas, lawyer and poet (died 1559).

Carleton, Sir Dudley, Viscount Dorchester, statesman, Baldwin Brightwell, 1573.

Cary, Lucius, Viscount Falkland, loyalist, Burford, 1610.

Case, John, physician and philosopher, Woodstock, 1546.

- Catharine, daughter of Charles I., died an infant, Oxford, 1643.
 Cheynel, Francis, Nonconformist divine, controversialist, Oxford, 1608.
 Chillingworth, William, Protestant champion, Oxford, 1602.
 Cole, John, botanist, Adderbury, 1626.
 Coley, Henry, astrologer, assistant to Lilly, Oxford, 1633.
 Collins, John, mathematician, Wood Eaton, 1624.
 Cooper, Thomas, Bishop of Winchester, author of Latin Dictionary, Oxford, 1517.
 Cornish, Henry, founder of a school in 1640, Chipping Norton.
 Croft, Herbert, Bishop of Hereford, author of "Naked Truth," Great Milton, 1603.
 Croke, Charles, traveller, author of "Youth's Inconstancy," Marston.
 Davenant, Charles, political economist, Oxford, 1656.
 Davenant, Sir William, dramatist and poet laureate, Oxford, 1605.
 De la Field, —, historian of his native parish, Hasely, 1690.
 Edward the Confessor, Islip (died 1065).
 Edward the Black Prince of Wales, Woodstock, 1330.
 Ellwood, Thomas, quaker, friend of Milton, Cromwell, 1639.
 Etherege, Sir George, wit and dramatist, about 1636.
 Etherydge, George, physician and scholar, friend of Leland, Thame, 1534.
 Featley, Daniel, polemic divine, Bletchingdon, 1582.
 Fiddes, Richard, biographer of Cardinal Wolsey, Oxford, 1671.
 Fiennes, Nathaniel, Parliamentarian, Broughton, 1608.
 Fiennes, William, Lord Say and Sele, statesman, Broughton, 1582.
 Figg, James, prize fighter (portrait by Hogarth), Thame (died 1734).
 Free, John, divine, political and miscellaneous writer, Oxford, 1711.
 Frideswide, St., first prioress of the present Christ Church, Oxford (died 739).
 Gostelow, Walter, religious enthusiast, Prestcott House (flourished seventeenth century).
 Greene, Anne, recovered after being hanged for murder at Oxford in 1650.
 Greene, Valentine, historian of Worcester, Salford, 1739.
 Greenhill, William, divine, commentator on Ezekiel (died 1676).
 Hanvile, John, "Prince of Lamentation," melancholy writer, Hanwell (flor. 1200).
 Hariot, Thomas, mathematician and algebraist, Oxford, 1560.
 Hartcliffe, John, divine, master of Merchant Taylor's School, Harding (died 1702).
 Hastings, Warren, Governor of the East Indies, Churchill, 1732.

- Heylin, Peter, Dean of Westminster, author of "Cosmography," Burford, 1600.
- Higgs, Griffith, Dean of Lichfield, author, Stoke near Henley.
- Hokenorton, Thomas, Abbot of Oxeney, founder of the schools at Oxford, Hokenorton (flor. 1405).
- Holt, Sir John, Lord Chief Justice, Thame, 1642.
- Holyday, Barton, divine, poet and philosopher, Oxford, 1593.
- Isabella, Archduchess of Austria, eldest daughter of Edward III., Woodstock, 1332.
- Jenkinson, Charles, first Earl of Liverpool, statesman, Walcot, 1727.
- John, surnamed "Sans terre," or "Lackland," Oxford, 1166.
- Joyce, Thomas, Cardinal of St. Sabine (flor. 1310).
- Joyner, *alias* Lyde, William, miscellaneous writer, Oxford, 1622.
- Kersey, John, algebraist, Bodicot, 1616.
- Knollys, Sir Francis, K.G., statesman, Rotherfield Grays (died 1596).
- Knollys, Sir William, first Earl of Banbury, statesman, Rotherfield Grays.
- Langbaine, Gerard, dramatic biographer, Oxford, 1656.
- Langland, John, Bishop of Lincoln, confessor to Henry VIII., Henley upon Thames, 1475.
- Lenthal, William, Speaker of the Long Parliament, Henley upon Thames, 1591.
- Longespee, or Long Sword, Richard, Earl of Salisbury, eldest son of Henry II. and Rosamond Clifford, warrior, Woodstock (died 1226).
- Losinga, Herbert, first Bishop of Norwich, and founder of its cathedral, Oxford (died 1119).
- Lydiat, Timothy, astronomer and mathematician, celebrated by Johnson, Alketon, 1572.
- Martin, Henry, regicide, Oxford, 1602.
- Martin, William, Nonconformist divine and author, Witney, 1620.
- Needham, Marchmont, political writer, Burford, 1620.
- Norris, Sir John, general, Rycot (died 1597).
- Oglethorpe, Owen, Bishop of Carlisle, crowned Elizabeth (died 1559).
- Oldys, William, biographer and herald, Adderbury, 1686.
- Owen, John, Independent, Cromwell's chaplain, Hadham, 1616.
- Oxford, John of, Bishop of Norwich, diplomatist and historian, Oxford (died 1200).
- Oxford, Robert of, writer against the Sorbonne, Oxford (flor. 1270)
- Page, Sir Francis, vulgar and inhuman judge, Bloxham, 1661
- Parsons, John, Bishop of Peterborough, Oxford, 1761.
- Philips, John, poet, author of "Cyder" and "Splendid Shilling," Bampton, 1676.

- Piers, William, Bishop of Bath and Wells, Oxford (died 1670).
 Pix, Mary, dramatic writer, Nettlebed (died 1720).
 Plantagenet, Geoffrey, Archbishop of York, second son of Henry II. and Rosamond, Woodstock (died 1212).
 Poccocke, Edward, orientalist. Oxford, 1604.
 Pole, John de la, Duke of Suffolk, husband of Elizabeth, sister of Edward IV., Ewelme.
 Pope, Sir Thomas, statesman, founder of Trinity College, Oxford, Deddington, 1508.
 Prince, Daniel, bookseller, antiquary. Oxford, 1711.
 Pullen, Robert, Cardinal of St. Eusebius (died about 1150).
 Randolph, Thomas, divine and author (died 1788).
 Richard I., surnamed "Cœur de Leon," or "the Lion-hearted," Oxford, 1158.
 Roberts, Charles, died in Berkley, county Virginia, 1796, aged 116, 1680.
 Rogers, John, divine, author on "The Visible and Invisible Church," Ensham, 1670.
 Rose, Henry, author of "Essay on Languages," Pirton.
 Scroggs, Sir William, Lord Chief Justice, Deddington, 1623.
 Sibthorp, John, botanist and traveller, Oxford, 1758.
 Stamp, William, divine, chaplain to the Queen of Bohemia (died 1653).
 Stonor, Sir Francis, founder of Assendon almshouse, Stonor (flor. 1610).
 Stonor, Sir John, Lord Chief Justice, Stonor (flor. temp. Edward III.).
 Tesdall, Thomas, founder of Pembroke College, Glympton, 1547.
 Town, Richard, first person executed for fraudulent bankruptcy at Tyburn in 1712.
 Triplett, Thomas, divine, scholar, and poet, Oxford (died 1670).
 Underhill, John, Bishop of Oxford (died 1592).
 Ward, Edward, author of "London Spy," about 1667.
 Wells, Samuel, Nonconformist divine and author, Oxford, 1614.
 Whateley, William, divine, author of "The Bride Bush," Banbury, 1583.
 White, John, Puritan divine, "Patriarch of Dorchester," Stanton St. John's, 1575.
 Wilmot, John, Earl of Rochester, wit and poet, Ditchley, 1648.
 Wood, Anthony, biographer and antiquary, Oxford, 1632.
 Woodroffe, Benjamin, principal of Gloucester Hall, scholar, Oxford (died 1711).
 Woodstock, Edmund of, Earl of Kent, second son of Edward I., Woodstock, 1301.
 Woodstock, Thomas of, Duke of Gloucester, seventh son of Edward III., Woodstock, 1355.

Wotton, Edward, physician, Oxford, 1492.
 Wright, James, historian of the stage, Yarnton, 1644.
 Wright, Sir Matthew, author of "The Law of Tenures," Oxford.
 Yalden, Thomas, poet, Oxford, 1669.

[1820, *Part II.*, pp. 584-587.]

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

Adderbury was the seat of John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, wit and poet; and of John Campbell, the great Duke of Argyle:

"Argyle, the State's whole thunder born to wield,
 And shake alike the Senate and the Field."—POPE.

In the churchyard is the monument of its vicar, William Bew, Bishop of Llandaff, 1705.

At Alkerton was buried its native and rector, Timothy Lydiat, astronomer and mathematician, 1646.

"There, mark what ills the Scholar's life assail,
 Toil, envy, want, the patron and the jail—
 If dreams yet flatter, once again attend,
 Hear Lydiat's life, and Galileo's end."—JOHNSON.

Ambrosden was the vicarage of White Kennet, afterwards Bishop of Peterborough, who wrote his "Parochial Antiquities" at this place.

In Balden were buried John Brydges, Bishop of Oxford, 1618, and its rector, Dr. Phaniel Bacon, punster and poet, author of "The Snipe," 1783.

Banbury was noted for the number of its Puritan inhabitants. In Ben Jonson's "Bartholomew Fair," Zeal-of-the-hand Busy is a Banbury man. Drunken Barnaby says:

"Veni Banbury, O profanum!	"Come to Banbury, O profane one!
Ubi vidi puritanum	Where I saw a puritane one
Felim facientem furem	Hanging of his cat on Monday,
Quod Sabbato stravit murem."	For killing of a mouse on Sunday."

It was the vicarage of the nonconformist, Samuel Wells.

At Besselsleigh died John Berkenhout, physician, naturalist, and biographer, 1791.

In Black Bourton Church is the monument of the Hon. Sir Arthur Hopton, Charles I.'s Ambassador to Spain, 1649. In an adjoining chapel are several monuments of the Hungerfords.

At Blandford Park, then called Cornbury, died Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, favourite of Elizabeth, 1588. It was the seat of the excellent Lord Chancellor Clarendon.

Blenheim, a magnificent memorial of the nation's gratitude, was founded in 1705, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament granting £500,000 for its erection. Architect, Sir John Vanbrugh. Principal front, 348 feet long. The hall, supported by pillars, is 67 feet high; the library, 183 feet long. In the chapel is the monument,

by Rysbrach, of John Churchill, the great Duke of Marlborough, 1722. In the house is an observatory; a theatre; a superb collection of paintings, particularly by Rubens and Titian; and some fine tapestry, representing the principal battles of the Duke. In the park—which, including the gardens, contains 2,700 acres, and is more than twelve miles in circumference—is a fine expanse of water, of which “Capability” Brown, its designer, said: “The Thames will never forgive me for what I have done at Blenheim!” Bridge of three arches, central arch 101 feet span; temple of Diana, architect, Sir William Chambers; column, 130 feet high, with a colossal statue of the great Duke on the top, and an inscription of his principal achievements on the pedestal; triumphal arch; aviary; china gallery, containing some most ancient and curious specimens; fountain, with statues of the Nile, Danube, Plata, and Ganges, the last work of Bernini, celebrated by Prior; the High Lodge, in which died, remarkably penitent, John Wilmot, the witty and profligate Earl of Rochester, 1680. This noble demesne is held by presenting at Windsor Castle, on August 2, the anniversary of the battle of Blenheim, a standard with three fleurs-de-lis painted thereon, “as an acquittance for all manner of rents, suits, and services due to the Crown.”

Brightwell was the rectory of William Paul, Bishop of Oxford.

In Burford Church is a finely-carved monument of Sir Lawrence Tanfield, Lord Chief Baron, who resided at the Priory, and died in 1625. It is believed to be the last instance of the representation of an emaciated figure, not uncommon on ancient monuments. The Priory was also the seat of the Speaker Lenthal.

Chalgrove Church steeple was blown down by a tempest, and the five bells therein broken, January 5, 1727.

Clanfield was the vicarage of John Collinson, historian, of Somerset.

In Cuddesdon Church were buried John Bancroft, Bishop of Oxford, founder of its palace, 1640; and Mary, daughter of Bishop Lowth (exquisitely beautiful epitaph by her father), 1768.

Culham was the vicarage of Dr. Benjamin Kennicott, Hebrician, who died at Oxford, 1783.

In Ditchley House (architect, Gibbs) is a fine collection of paintings.

At Ellesfield died its vicar, Thomas Wise, antiquary, editor of *Asser*, 1767. Here resided George Pudsey, the industrious improver of land.

In Ensham Church is the monument of its native, Dr. John Rogers, divine, author, on “The Visible and Invisible Church,” 1720.

Ewelme was the rectory of John Prideaux, afterwards Bishop of Worcester.

At Forest Hill Milton married his first wife, Mary, daughter of Richard Powell.

In Glympton Church is the monument of its native, Thomas Tesdale, founder of Pembroke College, Oxford, 1610.

Great Milton was the residence of John Thurlow, Secretary to Cromwell.

At Great Tew resided the amiable Lucius Cary, Viscount Falkland.

At Hanborough was buried its rector, John Holyman, Bishop of Bristol, writer against Luther, 1558.

Hasely was the rectory of John Leland, first and last Antiquary Royal.

Henley-upon-Thames was the rectory of Henry Aldrich, Dean of Christ Church, elegant scholar, who bequeathed his library to this town. Here were buried Elizabeth, relict of Sir William Periam, Lord Chief Baron, sister of the great Lord Chancellor Bacon, and a principal benefactress to Baliol College; Richard Jennings, master builder of St. Paul's Cathedral, who resided at Badgmoor, near this town; and William Hayward, architect of the bridge here, died 1782. At the Red Lion Shenstone wrote his little poem on an inn.

Heythorp House, architect Archer; conservatory, 248 feet long.

In Iffley Church is the monument of Edward Thwaites, Saxonist, 1711.

At Islip was buried its rector, John Aglionby, biblical translator, 1710.

Kiddington has had its history excellently written by its amiable and learned rector, Thomas Warton, Poet Laureate.

Mapledurham was the vicarage of Dr. John Burton, author of "Opuscula Miscellanea."

Minster Lovel was the seat of Thomas Viscount Lovell, Lord Chamberlain to Richard III.

Nettlebed is pleasantly noticed by the German traveller, Moritz.

In Nuneham Courtenay House is a good collection of paintings and many valuable portraits, among which is one of Vandermyr, the painter, the face executed by Anne, Princess of Orange. In the tapestry-room are three large maps of the counties of Oxford, Warwick, and Worcester, the earliest specimens of tapestry-weaving in England, which was introduced by William Sheldon in the reign of Henry VIII. In the house are busts of the English poets. The garden was formed by Mason, the poet, author of "The English Garden." The park, containing nearly 1,200 acres, is ornamented by temples, etc., and has been celebrated by Mason, Jermyingham, William Whitehead, and Horace Walpole.

At Oxford, in St. Aldate's Church, was buried Dr. John Budden, biographer of Bishop Waynfleet, 1620; in St. Giles's Church, Dr. Richard Rawlinson, antiquary, 1755; in Holywell Chapel, Samuel Clarke, orientalist, the first archetypographer, 1669; in St. Mary's Church, John Wallis, decipherer and geometrician, 1703; in St.

Peter's churchyard, Thomas Hearne, antiquary, 1735. The High Street is said to be the finest street in Europe. The Mayor and burgesses assist the Lord Mayor of London as butlers at the coronation of the King.

At Pyrton was married John Hampden, the patriot, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Edward Symeon, June 24, 1619.

At Road Enstone are some curious waterworks, which were visited by Charles I. and his Queen in 1636.

In Rotherfield Grays Church is an elaborate monument for its native and resident (at Grey's Court), Sir Francis Knollys, K.G., Treasurer of the Household to Elizabeth, 1596.

In Rollwright Church was buried Sir Fleetwood Shephard, friend of Prior, 1698.

In Sherborne Castle is a portrait of Queen Katharine Parr, and in its frame is a piece of her hair, cut off when her coffin was opened at Sudeley Castle, Gloucestershire, in 1799. In the church was buried Thomas Parker, first Earl of Macclesfield, Lord Chancellor, 1732.

In Shiplake Church is a mural tablet for its amiable vicar, James Granger, author of "The Biographical History of England," which he wrote at his vicarage-house here, and died of apoplexy, whilst administering the sacrament, April 15, 1776.

At Shotover resided William Julius Mickle, translator of Camoens's "Lusiad."

Somerton was the rectory of William Juxon, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, who attended Charles I. on the scaffold.

At Stanton Harcourt, in 1718, Pope wrote the fifth volume of his Homer. In the church, among many monuments of the Harcourts, are those of Sir Robert Harcourt, standard-bearer to the Earl of Richmond at the battle of Bosworth Field; and of Simon, only son of the first Viscount Harcourt, with an epitaph in Latin by Dr. Freind, and in English verse by Pope. Here is also a mural monument for Robert Huntingdon and his son, with a poetical epitaph by Congreve; and on the outside wall a tablet to the memory of John Hewit and Sarah Drew, killed by lightning, July, 1718, with an epitaph by Pope. The event is pathetically described in a letter by Gay.

In Steeple Ashton Church was buried Dr. Samuel Radcliffe, Principal of Brazenose College, and founder of the school and almshouses in this place; died in 1648.

In Stoken Church is a mural monument for Bartholomew Tipping, founder of the free school here, died in 1680.

At Swinbrook, Hugh Curwen, who exchanged the Archbishopric of Dublin for the Bishopric of Oxford, died in 1568.

In Tackley Church is a monument, by Bacon, of the Hon. John Morton, Chief Justice of Chester, 1780.

At Thame John Hampden died of his wound received at Chalgrove Field, 1643. In Thame Park Chapel is a monument, by Westmacott, of the last Viscount Wenman, 1800.

At Watlington, in 1675, Eleanor, wife of Henry Devon, produced four children at a birth.

At Wheatley died and was buried William Julius Mickle, poet, translator of Camoens' "Lusiad," 1788.

Whitchurch was the residence of Dr. John Wallis, mathematician and grammarian.

In Witney, February 3, 1652, five persons were killed by the falling in of the floor of the White Hart Inn during the performance of a comedy. This event is commemorated in a puritanical pamphlet by John Rowe. In 1730, thirty houses burnt down. The church is the burial-place of the Freind family, of whom Dr. Robert Freind and his son William, Dean of Canterbury, were rectors here, as was also the poet, Richard Duke. Here are monuments for Sir Francis Wenman, friend of the amiable Lord Falkland, 1640; and Henry Box, who founded the free school in this town.

At Wood Eaton resided and died, in 1575, Sir Richard Taverner, fanatical lay preacher.

At Woodstock, in 1649, the Parliamentary commissioners were terrified by the tricks of Job Collins, "the merry Devil of Woodstock," which they considered supernatural, and which are narrated as such in a tract by Widdowes, the clergyman of the place, quoted by Plott and Wood. William Lenthal, Speaker of the Long Parliament, was M.P. for this borough.

Wormsley was the residence of Adrian Scroope, regicide, executed in 1660.

In Wroxton Church is a gravestone over Francis, Lord Guildford, Lord Keeper, 1685; a magnificent tomb for William Pope, first Earl of Downe; a handsome monument for Francis, first Earl of Guildford, 1790, and his three wives; and a memorial for Frederick, second Earl (the Prime Minister, Lord North), 1792.

In Yarnton are many handsome monuments of the Spencer family.

BYRO.

Adderbury.

[1792, *Part I.*, pp. 111, 112.]

Among the monumental remains in the venerable parish church at Adderbury is one which doubtless in its day was reckoned a grand piece. It is now in a tolerable state of preservation, and well worth attention; it belonged to the Bustards, who were once a very respectable family here, and lords of the manor. The inscription is as follows:

"Neere unto this tombe lieth buried the bodies of JOHN BUSTARD, Esquier, and ELIZABETHE, his wife, and JANE BUSTARD, wife to Antoni Bustard, sone and heyre of the seid John, which John had by the seid Elizabethe XVII. Children,

and the seid Antoni, by the seid Jane, XI. children; and the seid John died A.D. 1534, the seid Elizabeth A. 1517, and the said Jane A. 1568. 'Blessed are the dead which dye in the Lord, for they rest from thyr labors.' APO. CAP. XIV."

There is also a beautiful old monumental painting near the afore-said monument upon oak pannel, in a good state of preservation, with the following inscription beneath :

"This is the representation of THOMAS MORE, Gent., who deceased the 2d of Jan., 1536, and of MARIE, his wife, daughter to Anthony Bustard, Esq., who caused this monument to be made in testimonie and certain beleefe of the resurrection of their bodies which are laid hereby."

Upon a brass plate on an old tombstone in the church is this inscription :

"Heere lyeth JANE SMITH, sumtyme the wyf of George Smith, of Adderbury, the which died the XXXth day of Februarie, in the yere of our Lord 1508, on whose soul the Lord have mercie."

Query : Is the day of the month to be attributed to mistake, or what other reason can be assigned for it? T. WOOLSTON.

[1800, *Part I.*, p. 209.]

The accompanying engraving (Plate II.) is of Adderbury Church, in Oxfordshire. The steeple is about 160 feet high, and contains a fine ring of eight bells. There were formerly but six; but being very heavy, and two of them broken, they were recast, in the year 1789, by Mr. John Briant, of Hertford. The present tenor is about 26 cwt. W. WOOLSTON.

[1834, *Part I.*, pp. 161-165.]

Adderbury is one of the noblest churches in Oxfordshire. I have no hesitation in ascribing the chancel to the genius and munificence of William Wykeham, and may hereafter be able fully to establish this fact, though my industry has not at present enabled me to confirm it. . . . This building is worthy of the exalted taste and abilities of him whose cognizances it exhibits in a multiplicity of sculptures both in wood and stone, but it is treated with no respect; and I must observe that this church furnishes a deplorable instance of the economy which seeks to avoid the expense of repair by the total destruction of its object. . . . The celebrated sculptures on the exterior of the nave remain in perfect preservation. Their size and situation prove that they were designed and carved to attract attention, and secure a more than casual inspection, which is all that was generally bestowed upon the accessory ornaments of architecture. These remarkable devices have escaped unhurt, and to render them as conspicuous as possible have been coloured, while the architecture, of which they were only the subordinate embellishments, has been barbarously defaced. . . . Recent discoveries have proved that the

windows in the body of the church were rich in patterns of flowing tracery; and those of the chancel were walled up with their own ruins, and with those created by the sacrilege which was at the same time committed around the altar. These are abatements to our unqualified admiration of this church. Its plan is cruciform; but the tower, crowned with a spire, both of admirable strength and simplicity, stands at the west end. The transepts exhibit portions of the original church, which was built early in the thirteenth century; it was, however, for some good reason rebuilt in the early part of the fourteenth century, and in about eighty or ninety years afterwards Wykeham added the chancel, which might previously have been a part of the original structure, on which the signs of premature decay had become visible, or which was at length found to be inconvenient. Though Wykeham, perhaps, was competent to design a building, the elegance and interest of which would stifle regret for the demolition of one erected in the beginning of the fourteenth century, we can scarcely suppose that he made the attempt in this instance; it is more probable that he was the first rebuilder of the chancel. Its internal length is 40 feet, its breadth half the measure, and its height full three fourths of the greater dimension. The upright of the walls on the outside is still more considerable, so that loftiness may fairly be considered as the striking character in the proportions of this building. The summit terminates with a straight cornice on the sides, and a depressed pediment or gable at the east end. Wykeham evinced no partiality for battlements, which, in all his designs, were excluded from the principal buildings. Pinnacles, where they could be adopted with propriety, were his favourite ornaments; those of this chancel have long since been swept from their bases. I may close these general remarks with observing that the finest material, construction, and sculpture, are combined in this building; and that strength, supplied by walls of masonry 4 feet 6 inches in thickness above the basement, is another quality, which, added to those before-named, entitles it to admiration, and to the longest period of duration.

The six noble windows—I speak of what they have been rather than what they now are—occupying more than one-half of the superficies of the walls, admitted a flood of light to the interior, which must have exhibited a spectacle of uncommon splendour when the lofty compartments, and the rich tracery glowed with painted glass, and reflected their lustre upon the walls, themselves covered with enrichments in painting and gilding, and upon the floor, inlaid with sculptured brasses, and the various kinds of sepulchral records which pride or humility called into fashion. There are only two windows on the north side, the centre space being occupied by the entrance to the sacristy, which forms a most beautiful and useful appendage to the chancel, with which it is coeval.

The triple divisions of the sides are still more strongly marked by buttresses, which are doubled at the eastern angles; and in the place of one on the north side, an octagonal staircase turret, lofty and embattled, increases the variety and interest of the design. The buttresses possess considerable elegance and an uncommon novelty, arising from their connection with what must be termed pilasters, which measure 27 inches broad and project $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and rise to the summit of the building, where, capped with the deep, retreating cornice which completes the parapet, they form the pedestals of lofty quadrilateral pinnacles.

A doorway of small dimensions, but handsome design, opens to the chancel under the middle window on the south side. It has a square label with ornamented spandrels, and jambs deeply sunk in the wall; the two most prominent mouldings have bases, but no capitals. This minute feature in the design is entitled to notice, because it is characteristic of this building. It will be seen that mouldings of delicate appearance encompass the most spacious openings, without any interruption at the springing of the arches. Columns subservient to decoration are not to be found in Wykeham's architecture; when he employed them it was for their legitimate purpose—the support of the fabric. A great variety of sculpture must not be sought in the architecture of Wykeham; that on the exterior of this building is soon told. In the gable may be seen a shield with the arms of Wykeham, surmounted by the bust of a bishop wearing the mitre. The corbels of the window below present very finely sculptured heads of a king and a queen, but the distinguishing crowns are nearly destroyed. The water spouts are too prominent to escape notice; they have shared the care of the sculptor, and the monstrous was not overlooked in their design.

Let me once more refer to the general design, for the purpose of directing attention to the masterly skill with which its horizontal subdivisions are formed by bands or cornices of mouldings, which, by their size and richness, confer more beauty and grandeur upon the building thus adorned, than could be produced by any other species of ornament. The base is magnificently arranged in a triple series of mouldings, which rise to the height of 6 feet from the ground, and graduate rapidly from a broad plinth of solid masonry.

Passing through the narrow south doorway, which is forced out of a central position, on account of the priests' stalls, we view and admire the loftiness and elegance of the interior. The figure of a double cube for the proportions of a room appropriated to the altar of a considerable church, and its splendid accompaniments of stalls, niches, statues, tombs, and other rich and costly articles of sacred furniture, is best calculated to exhibit its own effect, and that of the solemn ceremonies to which it is dedicated. Here is space for the utmost magnificence; and the chancel of Adderbury Church, as it

was left complete by Wykeham, must have awed the beholder by its dignity, and its solemn splendour. Its present glare was unseen in those days ; then its six large windows admitted, through the medium of painted glass, no more than a sufficient quantity of light ; now, in the absence of deep-toned colours incorporated with a material of no ordinary substance, the light is found to be intolerable ; and for the double purpose of diminishing its force, and saving expense, a third part of the aggregate opening is walled up ; and not the perforations of the tracery only, which might still have been allowed to remain as an ornament, but the entire openings of the arches on both sides, are hidden as though the intention were to deface the buildings as much as possible. Whitewash in its coldest glare, has superseded fresco paintings, and completed the destruction of the sublime effect of the interior.

Recent discoveries have brought to light many original ornaments which for a very long period have been concealed from view. The stone altar was utterly destroyed ; it was elevated upon a pavement 13 feet broad, and 17 inches above the level of the floor ; and was recessed 18 inches within the opening of the window, the retreating jambs of which descend to the pavement. The altar occupied a space 13 feet 1 inch in width, and 3 feet 8 inches in height. The wall over it is adorned with fourteen canopied niches of exquisite beauty. The freshness of their gilding and painting is remarkable. A few injuries wilfully committed, for the sake of expunging the names of the statues which once tenanted the recesses, alone detract from their perfection. St. Bartholomew, St. Simon, St. John, and some others, are visible ; but the names of two effigies, more obnoxious than those of the Apostles, have been quite obliterated. Two grand niches within frames, surmounted by enriched cornices, appear on the sides of the east window, with whose mouldings they are most elegantly combined. They were designed for the reception of statues 5 feet in height, upon pedestals which rest on the pavement, and rise to the height of 6½ feet. The canopies are tall and tapering, and beautifully ornamented with crockets.

The sumptuous stalls for the officiating priests, and the piscina, both on the south side, are worthy to be classed with the most beautiful, and the most savagely defaced specimens of ancient architecture in England. There is reason for believing that the sacrilegious hands which despoiled the altar, and mutilated every surrounding ornament, which they either could not remove or lacked patience to destroy, left these eminently beautiful seats without the marks of excessive damage, and that the reproach of having designedly mutilated some of the fairest works of the chisel of which antiquity could boast belongs to a comparatively modern period. Though the least proper, this was selected as the most eligible position for a clumsy mural tablet, for the sake of which all the

prominent features were cut away, the canopies shivered to pieces, and the cavities walled up, so that till lately a coat of plaster concealed both the perfections and the injuries of these seats. The canopies of the stalls are formed by the recesses, and do not protrude before the face of the wall; that of the piscina by their side, which is also recessed, originally stood in advance of the wall in a convex pyramidal form, somewhat similar to those over the altar, but considerably larger, and with the like decorations. The external ornaments of the other canopies, however, are both elaborate and elegant. The arches over the openings, partaking of the same depressed shape as those of the windows, have been ornamented with cusps, and surmounted by a cornice raised into an ogee figure, with crockets and finials, and panels in the spaces between. The partitions of the stalls are pierced with tracery: the pillars which divide and support the canopies are composed of mouldings, and slender buttresses terminated with crocketed pinnacles in the cornice above, which incloses as it were within a frame this beautiful assemblage of varied sculpture. The front of the seats is panelled with quatrefoils; the backs are adorned with superb patterns of tracery; and the canopies are sumptuously groined and ornamented with bosses. As I cannot enumerate the enrichments, or convey with the pen an adequate notion of their excellence, I may observe that the detail of the sculpture in the stalls, and not only in these features, but in every other part of the edifice, proves the cost, the care, and the skill which the architect devoted to the fulfilment of his design. The pedestal of the piscina is 3 feet 8 inches in height; from thence to the canopy 3 feet 6 inches; this space is divided by a ledge or shelf of stone. The back is panelled, and the groined roof exhibits a rose in the centre. The cornice under the windows terminates at the stalls with a small figure supporting the arms of Wykeham, and standing on a crowned head as a pedestal: this is one of the most attractive ornaments in the building.

The chancel presents very little more for description. The mean simplicity of its arch over the entrance from the Church cannot escape notice: it is of remote antiquity, rather acutely pointed, and has in the soffit of each pier a single slender pillar filleted, and terminating in animals' heads for capitals. This device is occasionally seen in the architecture of the first half of the thirteenth century, and claims a Norman original. But the arch was less unsightly when its ample breadth was occupied by a handsome old oak screen, which was removed a few years ago by the order of Bishop Bagot. I should like to speak of the tracery of the windows; for, in an opinion may be formed of its beauty from the transom, which has been cleared of rubbish, its design must be very elegant. The roof is unworthy of the building; it has a mean and modern appearance, and cannot be regarded as the genuine work of Wykeham. Some of

the carvings with which it is enriched are coarse, others are well executed, but rudely fixed on the beams, and must be viewed as the spoils of a roof possessed of considerable claims to admiration. It has never been defiled with paint or whitewash, and the arms of Wykeham, and of the See of Winchester, remain as colourless as they were left by the carver. The perfection of sculpture in stone, however, belongs to the corbels which sustain the roof, and those attached to the arches of the windows; both merit particular description. The latter are mostly figures of angels winged and holding shields, which hang from belts passed over the shoulders. The arch of the east window is supported by the busts of a king and a bishop; that over the stalls by the head of a venerable man bearded, and an angel, whose shield is charged with the arms of the See of Winchester. The second window on the same side presents two angels, bearing the arms of Wykeham, and the cross of St. George. The third window exhibits the following arms: on a chief a roundel, a label of four points, and on its corbels a singular specimen of sculpture: its prominent figure is that of an old woman in a hooded cloak, blowing with bellows the fire under a caldron; behind her is a standing figure in more graceful costume, elevating in her right hand a kind of ladle. The corbels of the opposite window are composed of sculpture; one represents a man habited in a loose garment, with a girdle round his waist, carrying on his left shoulder a sack, and holding a kind of tablet in his left hand; by his side stands a chest or table richly ornamented. On the other corbel appears a shepherd shearing a sheep, which he bestrides; behind him is his crook, and a flock enclosed in a fold. The remaining window has the bust of a bishop, and an angel supporting the arms of Wykeham.

The eight corbels of the roof, repetitions of the bust of a king and a bishop, are in a style of sculpture which would do honour to any age. It is more than probable that the architect and his royal patron are here represented; nay, I think it certain that the crowned head on the north wall is a portrait of King Edward III. It resembles, but with stronger marks of age, the countenance of the statue on his monument in Westminster Abbey.

The interior of the sacristy is plain. The deficiency in its height is occasioned by a room over, in which there is nothing to remark except simplicity and gloominess. The approach to the upper is from the lower room, and the entrance to the latter, from the chancel, by a door worthy of its prominent situation. Its mouldings are richly clustered in an arch of exquisite form, enclosed by a square architrave, and completed by a handsome label. There is a novelty in the base which merits notice, and I cannot convey a more accurate idea of it than by observing that if the sill of a window were cut through at right angles with the face of the wall, it would exactly represent the appearance of the sill of this door. I know of only one more example:

it occurs in the door (called the leaden porch) of an ancient house in Deddington.

The exterior of the sacristy is distinguished by a beautiful bay-window at the east end. Neither church nor mansion can produce a more elegant specimen of the kind. It has plain tracery under an embattled parapet, and its glazed compartments are elevated on a lofty basement.

AN ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUARY.

Banbury.

[1834, *Part II.*, p. 300.]

The old religious house, situated at the entrance into Banbury from Oxford, and which for many years has gone by the name of St. John's Barn, on account of the use to which it was applied, has recently been partly pulled down, to form a residence for W. Williams, M.D. Several ancient coins have been discovered, most of which are in possession of the proprietor; one is a silver twopence of the reign of Edward III., coined at London.

Begbrook.

[1808, *Part I.*, pp. 390, 391.]

"Begbrooke and Bladen," says the writer of "*Magna Britannia*," "two adjoining parishes, are memorable only for an old fortification, which is situated near Begbrooke Church, on the west, but is in the parish of Bladen."

Begbrooke itself is situated in the hundred of Wooton, and in the Population Abstract of 1800 was returned as consisting of only fourteen houses, occupied by eighty inhabitants.

At the time of forming the Domesday Survey, "Bechebroc," of the fee of Earl William, was held under Roger de Lair,* and was valued at four pounds. In the 1st of Richard I., Richard, son of Mein, fined in three marks, to have his plaint in the King's court, or in the King's court at the Exchequer, against William de Salsey, for the land here.† In the 49th of Henry III., 1265, the King granted a carucate of land here, late the property of James, the son of Moses the Jew, to John Clifforde in fee.‡ And in the 9th of Edward III., 1336, the manors of Begbrooke and Swerford appear to have been held by John de Lyons.§

A small portion of property here, at the time of making Pope Nicholas' Taxation, belonged to the Abbey of Godestow.||

The church, which is of Norman structure, had in Hearne's time

* What Roger de Lair this was, or to which of the families whose history is given in Dugdale's "*Baronage*" he belonged, I am at a loss to tell.

† Madox, "*Hist. Excheq.*," vol. i., p. 155.

‡ Pat., 49 Henry III.

§ "*Calend. Rot. Chart.*," 9 Edward III., Num. 33.

|| Pope Nic. Tax., A. D. 1291, fol. 446.

a figure of St. Michael over the door, to whom it was originally dedicated; and near the entrance, in the churchyard, were the remains of a stone coffin, said to have been that of the founder.* But both of these are now gone, and the principal indication of the church's antiquity is an arch of zigzag workmanship, which separates the chancel from the nave.

The following incumbents are from the Lincoln and Oxford Registers :

INCUMBENTS.	PATRONS.
1219. Magister de Leon.	
1232. Serlo	Rog. de Levuibus.
1250. Will. de Bathon	Rog. de Leuns.
— Rychard de Lyuns.	
1297. Henry de Cumbroc	Joh. de Lyuns
1303. Nicholas de Lyonns, acolite	Joh. de Lyuns.
— Tho. de Stoke.	
1334. William de Pershore	Joh. de Lyons.
1335. James de Kyngeston.	
1336. Adam de Asheby Canonorum	Joh. de Lyonns.
1409.	Sir John Chetwode.
1431.	Sir Tho. Chetwode.
1432. Ric. Trefosburgh	John Langston and others.
— William Elmeshale.	
1457. Galfr. Denthor (or Tydder)	Elizabeth Wodwell. Lady of Warkworth.
1499. Richard Sutton	Fulco Wodehull.
1521. John Russell	Nic. Wodhull.
1535. James Fydeler	Feoff. of Nic. Wodhull.

A family of the name of Bekebrok occurs in Oxfordshire, at Stodeley, in 1383.† H. E.

Bowney.

[1751, p. 602.]

On this page will be found engraved the emblems and inscriptions on the lid of a stone coffin discovered at Bowney, in Oxfordshire.

[1757, p. 603.]

The cut on the opposite page was taken from the lid of a stone coffin, lately dug up by Mr. Hodges's men, of Bowney, near Henley-upon-Thames, Oxfordshire, at a place supposed to have been anciently a monastery. The inscription was plain and legible, except in those places which are dotted, and which were defaced by the workman's pickaxe. In the coffin was a skeleton of a small size almost entire, but, upon lightly touching any part, it instantly

* Hearne's "MS. Diaries," vol. lxxiv., p. 121.

† Kennett's "Paroch. A. Antiq.," p. 517.

crumbled into dust. As this seemed to be a valuable piece of antiquity, Mr. Hodges ordered it to be again deposited much deeper in the ground (not being quite three feet from the surface when discovered), in order to transmit it, after taking several exact drawings of it, as perfect as possible to posterity.

Burford.

[1791, *Part II.*, p. 896.]

The following inscription is copied from a monument in Burford Church, Oxfordshire, erected to the memory of Lord Chief Baron Tanfield :

On the south side :

“ Here lieth interred Sir LAWRENCE TANFIELD, Knight, some time one of the Justices of his Majesty's Bench, and late Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, who continued these places of judicature 20 years, wherein he survived all the Judges in every Bench at Westminster. He left behind him one only daughter and heiress, who married Henry, Lord Viscount Falkland, Lord Deputy General of Ireland. He deceased the 30th of April, A.D. 1625. His noble and virtuous lady, to the memory of her most honoured husband, hath erected this monument of his virtues and her sorrows.”

[Inscription on west, north, and east sides of monument omitted].

P. S. W.

Church-Handborough.

[1793, *Part II.*, pp. 608, 609.]

Having occasion a few days ago to be at the village of Church-Handborough, curiosity, and a little fondness for antiquity, led me into the ancient church there, in which I read, not without surprise, an inscription to the manes of Charles I., of unfortunate memory. It is painted on the wall of the east side of the chancel, and surrounded by a border, designed to represent a marble slab. I could not learn when or by whom it was placed there ; but must not forget a tradition current among the inhabitants of the village, that the unfortunate monarch was interred in this building.

“ MS. sanctissimi regis et martyris Caroli. Siste, viator, lege, obumtisce, mirare, memento Caroli illius, nominis pariter, et pietatis insignissimæ, primi, Magnæ Britannæ regis ; qui rebellium perfidiâ primo deceptus, dein perfidorum rabie percussus, inconcursus tamen legum et fidei defensor, schismaticorum tyrannodi succubuit anno salutis humanæ 1648 servitutis nostræ felicitatis suæ primo corona terrestri spoliatus, cœlesti donatus. Sileant autem perituræ tabellæ ; perlege reliquias veri sacras Carolinas ; in queis sui mnemosyneum ære perenniorum vivacius exprimit : illa, illa ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ.”

W. F.

Chipping Warden.

[1831, *Part II.*, p. 552.]

A labourer, employed in digging near the churchyard of Chipping Warden, near Banbury, lately dug up a brass figure, mutilated in both arms and one leg, but in other respects perfect, and of evident

antiquity. It appears to have been intended to represent the Virgin Mary, the position of the remaining leg and what is left of the arm on the same side making it apparent that a smaller image of a child was originally attached to it. The Madonna, before its mutilation, must have been seven or eight inches in height.

Clattercote.

[1866, *Part II.*, pp. 286-288.]

Between the parishes of Cropredy and Claydon in Oxfordshire, and about six miles to the north of Banbury, are the remains of the extinct Priory of Clattercote. The history of the house may be told in few words. It was of the order of St. Gilbert of Sempringham; was in existence in the reign of King John, 1209, and was dedicated to St. Leonard. It consisted of a prior and four canons at about the time of the Dissolution. When that event took place, Henry VIII., in 30 to 36 of his reign, granted the possessions of Clattercote to Sir W. Petre, Secretary of State, who in 38th Henry VIII., on July 4, conveyed them back again to the King. On October 1, in the same year, the said estates were granted to the new cathedral church of Oxford; and in the 2nd Elizabeth they came into the hands of Thomas Lee and Mary his wife. They have now been in the Cartwright family for several generations.

The following extracts from the "Taxatio Ecclesiastica Papæ Nicholæ," temp. Edward I., give the revenue of the house at that period :

	£	s.	d.
Prior de Clat'cote h't ibid' (in Bodicote) in redd'	0	2	0½
Prior de Clat'cote h't in Burton de redd' pecunie & capon'	1	13	4
Idem prior h't in Clat'cote & Cleydon in t'ris pratis Columb'	16	16	8
Idem h't ibid' fruct' greg' & ãial'	5	16	8
Prior de Clat'cote h't in Molington in redd'	0	18	10
Prior de Clat'cote h't in Botendon* & Appltr'† in terr' & redd'	1	13	0
Prior de Clattercote h'et apud Fenny Compton in dec' Stonleye tres car' terr' & valet carruc' p' annu'	1	10	0 = (4 10 0)
Et h'et ibidem unu' molend' quod valet p' annu'	0	5	0
Et h'et ibide' de reddit' assis p' annu'	0	6	8
Et he't ib'm de p'ficuo stauri p' annu'	1	0	0
Et h'et apud Farenberewe‡ unam virgat' terr' & valet p' annu'	0	5	0
Total amount in columns of both extracts	£33	7	2½

* Bodington.

† Appletree.

‡ Farnborough.

The endowment thus stated falls but little short of what it is said to have been at the time of the Dissolution, viz., £34 19s. 4d.; and it would appear, therefore, that at no period of its existence was the efficiency of the priory interrupted by any great fiscal disturbance. The item in the first of the two extracts, "Idem Prior h't in Clat'cote & Cleydon in t'ris pratis Columb'," connects the past with the present of the house. Assuming the word "Columb'" to be an abbreviation of "Columbaria," and the conjunctions to have been omitted, the sentence, translated into English, runs: "The same Prior hath in Clattercote and Claydon in lands, meadows, and Pigeon-house"; and Mr. Hadland, whose family has tenanted the property for many years, informs the writer that in his youth a large pigeon-house was still standing at the entrance of the field facing the south front of the building. This pigeon-house was pulled down many years ago; but the field is called to the present day, "the Dovehouse Close."

The view of Clattercote, engraved in 1729 by S. and N. Buck (see wood-cut), shows that after the Dissolution a great part of the priory was pulled down, and that on its site (as proved by the old cellars yet remaining) a large Elizabethan building was raised in connection with the surviving fragment. This Elizabethan building has, in its turn, given place to a modern house, also incorporated with the remains of the original structure. Traces of some windows of the thirteenth century, which were represented in the engraving, are to be seen to the present day, as also the cellars above mentioned; a venerable gateway, and a vaulted corridor and chamber on the ground floor, supposed by some to have been the ancient refectory—scanty relics of a once flourishing establishment. Careful inspection, however, and inquiry, prove that the priory and its out-buildings once occupied an area of between one and two acres, the whole being surrounded by a moat, now almost entirely filled up. Within this space it appears that there was a burial-place, many remains of human bodies having been turned up by the spade. The grandfather of the present occupier used also to speak of a drawbridge which existed in his youth. But the great point of interest attaching to the spot, and that which especially links it to the subject of this paper, is, that it was at one time a hospital for lepers, and that a piece of water belonged to it which was called "the leper's pool." This pool, about a quarter of a mile distant from the priory, is said to have been originally about five acres in extent. Towards the end of the last century it was sold to the Oxford Canal Company, who greatly enlarged it for the purpose of a reservoir. During a long drought, which took place some years ago, the ancient sluice-gate came to light, and is said by an eye-witness to have been of very curious construction. On the same occasion it was discovered, by sounding with a pole, that there was round the pool a paved walk; and so lately as last year, on the occasion of the drought, the tops of some old willows, which had been planted on

the margin, and not removed at the enlargement, appeared above the surface. It is much to be hoped (*pace* the O. C. C.) that a necessity may some time arise for draining off the entire water, so that the interesting objects now hidden may be brought to light.

The name by which the pool was called, viz., "the lepers' pool," is abundantly suggestive. Local tradition is very positive that it was so styled because "the lepers were dipped in it"; and as there is no pretence of the water having been blessed by any local saint, or of its being specially medicinal by virtue of any peculiar property of its own, it seems to follow that bathing formed part of a system to which the leprous inmates of the priory were subjected. P. HOSTÆ.

Cold Norton.

[1845, *Part II.*, pp. 589-590.]

It is perhaps worth while to record the site of the Priory of Cold Norton, Oxon, which has been omitted to be stated by some writers on the antiquities and topography of the county, and quite mistaken by others. Camden has not mentioned it; Gough confounds Cold Norton with Chipping Norton;* and Brewer has not given the site. Mr. Skelton says,† while writing of that well-known inn, Chapel House, near Chipping Norton, "I have reason to believe that the buildings of this inn were formerly those of Cold Norton Priory"; and Mr. William Wing‡ mentions the Priory as "now Chapel House, near Chipping Norton." Yet I do not find that any mistake prevails on this subject in the neighbourhood of Chipping Norton, where the site of Cold Norton Priory is traditionally and well known as being at "the Priory Farm-house," half a mile east from Chapel House, and one mile and a half from Chipping Norton. The buildings which remained of the Priory, and the subsequent erections which arose on a part of the site, were engraved by the Bucks in 1729; the old buildings were wholly removed at a later date, before the late learned Archdeacon Churton prepared his "Lives of the Founders of Brazen Nose College";§ but enough of the more recent buildings engraved by the Bucks remain to this day to identify the spot; the evidence thus afforded agreeing with the traditions of the neighbourhood. Mr. Churton mentions human bones, which had reposed within the precincts of the church, or in the exterior cemetery, as being sometimes dug up at the Priory Farm,|| and I learn that within the year last passed many old foundations have been taken up. There are yet traces of fishponds and half-levelled mounds. The exact spot of the "Priory Farm"

* Additions to Camden's "Text," p. 15

† Antiq. Oxf., "Chadlington Hund.," p. 5.

‡ "Antiquities and History of Steeple Aston," 1845, p. 15.

§ Published in 1800.

|| "Lives of the Founders," p. 308.

is marked under that name in the Ordnance map, and is about a mile and a half E.N.E. of Chipping Norton, and near one of the principal sources of the small river Glyme, which flows south-eastward towards its confluence with the Evenlode. One mile and a quarter north from Priory Farm is "the Priory Mill," a small building still used as a mill, and known as having been formerly part of the possessions of the prior and canons of Cold Norton; this mill stands upon the infant stream of the river Swere, which rises at a short distance southward of it, and, after passing the mill, turns eastward on its course to the Cherwell.

Some very interesting particulars relating to Cold Norton Priory are given by Archdeacon Churton, who alone, of all the writers whose works I have consulted on the subject, appears to have been aware of the real site. Cold Norton was once a village of considerable size.

At Chapel House, part of the possessions of the Priory, once stood a chapel, which Mr. Churton describes as "being for the neighbouring laity," there being "a church at the monastery for the use of the religious."* On the site of the chapel a small roadside inn was erected, which, at the time when Gough wrote, had "arisen to an inn of the better sort." Gough says, † "in digging to enlarge it, bodies were found in stone coffins; * * * the cemetery is under the present road."

ALFRED BEESLEY.

Cuddesdon.

[1821, *Part I.*, pp. 201, 202.]

The village of Cuddesdon is situated about six miles south-east of the city of Oxford, on an elevated ridge of ground, communicating with Shotover Hill. The number of houses is small, and it is chiefly known by its containing the Episcopal residence, attached to the see of Oxford; a moderate-sized structure, standing near the church at the eastern extremity of the village. It is of recent erection, having been built by Bishop Fell in the year 1679; with the exception of a pleasing and extensive prospect, it does not furnish any object of remark. It occupies the site of a former palace, built by Bishop Bancroft in 1635, which stood but a very short time, as it was destroyed in the Civil Wars by the Royalists, that it might not afford accommodation to the Parliamentary forces, Sir Thomas Gardiner, the King's Solicitor-General, at the same time destroying a house belonging to himself, on the south side of the church.

Cuddesdon Church (see Plate I.) is an ancient and interesting edifice; its erection appears to have taken place in the infancy of the Pointed style, and before the total exclusion of the Norman architecture had been effected, as we find these two dissimilar styles

* P. 307.

† P. 14.

blended in several instances in this building. The plan is regular and unbroken, consisting of a nave and side aisles, north and south transepts, and a chancel, with a square tower at the intersection of the aisles. It has three entrances, on the north and south sides, and at the west end, the two latter being under porches, which appear to have been built with the church, as the doorways to each porch are of a round character, with a single column on each side. The western entrance to the church (see the frontispiece to the present volume) is a curious example of the latest class of ornamented semi-circular arches, and being protected by the porch from the injuries of the weather, is in a very perfect state, excepting two or three instances, where violence has assailed it. The southern doorway is also semi-circular, but plain; that on the north is under a pointed arch. The nave is divided from the side aisles by a range of three arches of the Pointed style, supported by octangular columns, with capitals and bases uniform in their general character, but slightly varied in their mouldings. This part of the building is lighted by a window above the west porch, divided by mullions into three lights, and by a narrow window at the west end of each side aisle; the heads of these windows vary, one being pointed, and the other semi-circular; but from the traces of repairing about the latter, I suspect it has assumed its present appearance through unskilful workmanship. On the south side are a range of three lancet arched windows; above them a window of two lights, of a later era of the pointed arch; and another between the south porch and west end of the south aisle, also of two lights. The north aisle has three pointed windows, with mullions and tracery, but not particularly remarkable. The clerestory has two small windows on each side, and the transepts one window each; that in the southern is mean; the window of the north transept is handsome. The arch at the east end of the nave, under the tower, is pointed, with a chevron or zig-zag ornament round it; at each angle of the piers which support the arch are two small columns, with varied capitals. The chancel is the work of a more recent period of the Pointed style, having a handsome window at the east end, and two of a uniform character on each side.

The font is of a cylindrical figure, large size, and quite plain.

This church does not contain any ancient monuments or brasses; a few fragments of stained glass are remaining in two of the windows of the north aisle, and in the east window.

The interior dimensions of Cuddesdon Church are as follows: length from west to east (exclusive of porch) 104 feet; width from north to south, 38 feet; length of transepts, 53 feet 6 inches, and width 15 feet.

The tower contains a peal of six bells.

In the chancel are the mural monuments of two bishops, with the following inscriptions (in Roman capitals):

“The Rev. Charles Moss, Bp. of Oxford, died the 16th of December, 1811, aged 49 years. He was the eldest son of Charles Moss, D.D., Bishop of St. David's, and afterwards of Bath and Wells, and of Mary his wife, one of the daughters of Sir Thomas Pym Hales, of Howletts, in the county of Kent, bart.”

“Gulielmus Jackson, S. T. P. Episcopus Oxoniensis, obiit die Decembris IX., A. D. MDCCCXV. Anno ætatis suæ LXV^{to}. Tantum non exacto.”

The following epitaph is also in the chancel :

“Sacred to the memory of Mrs. BARBARA SMYTHE, daughter of SEBASTIAN SMYTHE, Esq., who, after a life spent in the most unremitted attention to every religious, moral, and social duty, died on the 27th Jan., 1787, of a paralytic complaint, at her house in this place, long the residence of her numerous and respectable ancestry, in the 76th year of her age.”

The church is also the burial-place of Bishop Bancroft, and in the churchyard is a marble monument with the following inscription :

“Maria, Roberti Lowth, Episcopi Oxon., et Mariæ uxoris ejus filia, Nata XI^{mo} die Junii, A. D. MDCCCL., obiit v^{to} die Julii, A. D. MDCCCLXVIII.”

[Rest of inscription omitted.]

X.

[1821, *Part I.*, pp. 394, 395.]

Your correspondent “X.,” in his account of the church, etc., at Cuddesdon, Oxon, states that “Sir Thomas Gardiner, Solicitor-General to King Charles I., destroyed a house belonging to himself, on the south side of the church, in order that it might not afford accommodation to the Parliamentary forces.” I shall be much obliged to your said correspondent (and to any other of your literary friends) for information as to the biography of this gentleman, particularly, also, as to the place of his interment, his family connections, and armorial bearings.

The first baronet of the name was created in 1660, as appears by Debrett, and his predecessors Kimber and Collins, who mention that the family of Gardiner formerly resided near Wigan, county Lancaster, of whom Robert Gardiner, Esq., married Mary, sister of Sir William Palmer, county Bedford, and was father of Sir William Gardiner, who was created a baronet and K.B. at the Coronation of Charles II., and who married Anne, daughter and heiress of Robert Brocas, Esq., of Beaurepaire, county Hants, the said Sir William being possessed of Roch Court, county Hants, which continues to be the family seat.

The estate at Cuddesdon possessed by the present baronet, Sir James Whalley Smythe Gardiner (the third in succession under a new creation in 1782), was, I believe, entirely derived from the marriage of his great grandfather, Dr. Bernard Gardiner, of Oxford (second son of Sir William Gardiner above mentioned), with an heiress of the Smythe family, sister, I presume, to the lady whose monumental inscription “X.” has recorded.

It appears to me probable, therefore, in the first place, that Sir William Gardiner, the first baronet, did not, at the time of his creation in 1660, possess any estate in that neighbourhood. And it occurs to me secondly, as no mention is made by the above authors of Sir Thomas Gardiner, that he probably was not connected with the above family.

A CONSTANT READER.

Deddington.

[1783, *Part II.*, pp. 761, 762.]

Dr. Plott, in his "Natural History of Oxfordshire," tells us that the pastime of the quintain was in practice in his time at Deddington, in Oxfordshire. "They first," says this author, "fixed a post perpendicularly in the ground, and then placed a small piece of timber upon the top of it, fastened on a spindle, with a board nailed to it at one end, and a bag of sand hanging at the other. Against this board they anciently rode with spears; now as I saw it at Deddington, only with strong staves, which violently bringing about the bag of sand, if they made not good speed away, it strikes them on the neck or shoulders, and sometimes, perhaps, strikes them down from their horses, the great design of the sport being to try the agility both of man and horse and to break the board, which, whoever did, was accounted conqueror, for whom, heretofore, there was some reward always appointed."

[1795, *Part II.*, p. 737.]

The enclosed sketch (Plate II., Fig. 1) is copied from the remains of a brass in Deddington Church, county Oxford. It is upon a slab in the nave. By the marks on the stone it appears to have had an inscription formerly; the part where it has been torn off is shown by the letter A.

DEDDINGTONIENSIS.

Dorchester.

[1785, *Part II.*, p. 434.]

I was at Dorchester March 31, 1749. In the north window of Dorchester Church are twelve figures painted on glass, with very old characters. In the south window a representation, said to be St. Birinus baptizing King Lucius. The stonework of the east, north, and south windows is very ancient. The founder's monument is on the south side of the altar. There are also twenty-four figures in stone.

In the choir are the following monuments—viz. : 1. A Knight Templar. 2. Ditto of one Stonner. 3. Ditto of an Earl of Cornwall. 4. Ditto of an Abbot of Dorchester, who was a bishop (*sans* date). 5. Ditto of a mitred abbot, discovered in 1748.

The font has eleven very ancient figures. In the said choir is the following inscription :

“Hic jacet Joh'es Middam Par. Paratus de Tamen in com. Stafford, abbas de Dorchester nec non Epis. Cujus a't'e misereatur Deus. Amen.”

Round one of the bells :

“Protege Birine quos . . .
Tu sine fine Raf. Rastwood.”

C. DUCAREL.

[1785, *Part II.*, p. 513.]

The font in Dorchester Church has eleven very ancient figures, and is remarkable for being made of lead. The figures in the south window of the choir represent the history of St. Birinus, who never baptized King Lucius, but Kenewalch, King of the Saxons, some centuries after Lucius. In the north window is the root of Jesse, or pedigree of our Saviour, represented by a tree, at whose root lies Jesse, and on its branches are portraits of the parties recited in St. Matthew, with their names under them in Saxon capitals. In the east window were several rows of coats of arms, concealed by a modern screen, as is, I suspect, the monument of the founder, unless confounded with an old stone figure dug up some years ago, and laid in the consistory court at the west end of the church, and called Escwine, in memory of the bishop of that name mentioned by Leland, “Itinerary.”

The inscription in the choir is as follows :

“His jacet dns Rogerus por poratus (prior prioratus) de ranton in com. Stafordie postea abbas mon de dorchestre lincolie dioces necnon epus lidensis : cujus anime ppitietur de amen.”

[1796, *Part I.*, p. 105.]

I send you a sketch (Plate I.) of a figure in brass on a gravestone in Dorchester Church, Oxfordshire. The inscription and the legs of the man are torn away ; but some of your correspondents may perhaps, from the arms and crest, be able to give some account of the family to which he belonged. The initials on the sword hilt may help, and I shall be obliged for any further information on the subject.*

H. D.

[1802, *Part I.*, p. 124.]

I have sent you the delineation (Plate II.) of a piece of antiquity found at Dorchester, in Oxfordshire. The instrument is of brass, and appears to be half of the cross-piece of a sword-hilt. It is broken off at the large end, where there was a cylindrical hollow (which, perhaps, received the lower part of the hilt), as you may see in the small figure.

* See “Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain,” vol. i., p. 201.

Not being able to send you the original, I have taken two impressions in wax of the inscription on each side of the piece of brass, which will enable your engraver to represent them with the greater accuracy, and I should be obliged to any of your correspondents for an explanation.

OXONIENSIS.

[1816, *Part II.*, p. 297.]

Dorchester, in Oxfordshire, gives name to the hundred in which it is situated, and is 49 miles distant from London, and 9 from Oxford. Though now chiefly known by the road to Oxford, Worcester, Gloucester, South Wales, etc., passing through it, it was anciently a place of great importance, being an Episcopal See of unusual magnitude and splendour from the time of St. Birinus until the latter part of the eleventh century, when it was removed to Lincoln by Remigius. It does not appear, however, to have possessed any bridge over the river Thame, although it stood on its banks, before the reign of Edward III.; but about that period a bridge was erected here, which absorbed much of the traffic of those days from the town and bridge of Wallingford, over which the main road to the western parts of the kingdom had previously passed.

This structure had all the characteristics of the infancy of the science of constructing bridges, as small openings for the water, and wide piers with angular projections, as well to divide and throw off the force of the current, as to enable foot-passengers to avoid the danger which threatened them upon the passage of carriages, horsemen, etc. Low, narrow, inconvenient, and dangerous, this bridge was long the subject of complaint, and few strangers crossed it without some unpleasant sensations. . . . The attention of those in whom the cognizance of this grievance properly rested was not withheld, and after a thorough investigation the plan of widening and effectually improving the old bridge was found impracticable, and foundations for a new one were immediately laid, which, under the auspices of the county magistrates, was erected upon a liberal scale, and opened for carriages in the month of July, 1815. The stone found at Headington Quarry in the same county was chiefly used in this structure, which was built from a design by Mr. Sands, and unites to great utility much strength, simplicity and beauty; it crosses the Thame a little above the site of the old bridge, and with an easy and elegant curve avoids a very abrupt and dangerous angle of the old road. Its length is a quarter of a mile, wanting 8 yards, its breadth 30 feet; part of this length is in summer apparently useless, as the ample centre arch is then capacious enough to admit the whole of the stream; but the winter rains swell this stream to a considerable river, which, overflowing its banks, inundates the

meadows on each side its channel. The completion of the new bridge was the signal for removing the old one, which was effected so rapidly that in December last scarce a vestige remained.

In the view annexed (which was taken from the old bridge in September, 1815) the church appears over the new bridge.

The Thames falls into the Isis within a mile from this bridge, and their united waters forms the Thames. X.

[1818, *Part I.*, p. 105.]

A desire having been expressed by some of your numerous correspondents that a representation of the old bridge, recently taken down at Dorchester, Oxfordshire, should appear in your valuable miscellany, a view is accordingly annexed (see Plate I.), which was taken in September, 1815, immediately before the work of demolition commenced. . . .

Dorchester, though a place of great consequence during the Hephtharchy, and continuing some centuries afterwards a city, and the See of a bishop, does not appear to have possessed the accommodation of a bridge before the erection of the structure here represented, in the reign of Edward III. ; previous to which, the road to Gloucester and South Wales went through Wallingford and Abingdon to Oxford. X.

[1823, *Part I.*, pp. 297, 298.]

The annexed view of Dorchester Church, Oxfordshire (see Plate I.) chiefly represents the east end of that building; a part which, from the peculiarities of its situation, is often of difficult access to visitors.

It is now the only ecclesiastical edifice remaining in a place which was once the See of a bishop, and possessed many fine examples of ancient architecture.

Dorchester was of considerable importance in the time of the Romans, and there yet exists in its neighbourhood vestiges of extensive works executed by them. The history of such a place must, it will be obvious to everyone, comprise extensive investigation and inquiry: to those who can command greater opportunities, time, and abilities, the writer of this article must leave that work, and proceed with a survey of the church, the subject of the engraving before us.

It is of large extent, consisting of two aisles of equal length, with a north aisle or chapel, of about half their length, a chancel, and a tower, at the west end; which appears from the style of its architecture, to have been erected subsequently to the church; it is of a square form, rises in three stories, having windows divided by a single mullion in each, and terminates with an embattled parapet. At this

end of the south aisle has been a window of handsome dimensions, and a doorway below it; both of these are now filled up with masonry.

The southern elevation has a series of eight windows, with buttresses between; the first of these windows from the west, though uniform with the others in its tracery and width, has but half its proportionate length, there being under it the only entrance now used, sheltered by a porch, which projects several feet, and is of considerable antiquity.

The east end of the south aisle (seen in the engraving) has two windows of nearly equal size with those on the south side, but enriched with more ornamental tracery.

The chancel has a lofty window on the south, filled in with handsome tracery, and another on its northern side, that will be more appropriately described in the survey of the interior. The whole of the east end is occupied by a window that, in its perfect state, must have been of great beauty, and is now highly deserving of attention; but an alteration, which appears to have taken place at no very distant period from the building of the church, has filled up the middle compartment by placing a buttress against it, and which at first sight gives it the appearance of two distinct windows. Two similar buttresses were erected at the same time at the angles of the chancel, a measure rendered necessary, perhaps, by the proximity of the river Thame, which usually overflows its banks in the winter.

On the north side of the church, the chapel or aisle is the chief object of interest; it has five delicately proportioned windows, smaller than those in the other parts of the church, and more elaborately finished, the tracery being of a different design in each. A portion of the eastern window of this chapel is seen in the view: its entrance is through a square-headed doorway, within a semi-circular arch, with a column on each side, the space above the door being sculptured in the manner termed by heralds "*fretté*." Two large square-headed windows with remarkable tracery occur also on this side of the building, at a considerable height from the ground.

On entering the church, we find a range of lofty arches resting on clustered columns, separating the interior into two spacious aisles, but the symmetry of the whole has been destroyed by walls of modern workmanship, which ascend to the roof, and divide the church completely from north to south. Four of these arches occur before the junction of the chapel on the north side, at which point the church assumes the form of three aisles, and here the choir begins, having on each side first a plain round arch without columns or mouldings of great elevation, after which the pointed arches continue (three in number) to the termination of the aisles. The

latter arches differ nothing in size or proportions from those west of the choir, but are more carefully finished, and more enriched in their capitals and mouldings. An open screen reaches from pier to pier, and completes the enclosure of the choir.

The chancel, formed by an extension of the choir, is a highly interesting and magnificent example of the most chaste and elegant style of Pointed Architecture; but it has suffered irreparable injury, by the destruction of the original roof, and the substitution of the present, which is not so lofty by several feet as the original must have been. The closing of the upper part of the centre of the great east window, noticed before, was a necessary consequence of lowering the roof, and there are no vestiges discernible to give an idea of the tracery destroyed, excepting a portion of a circle, which is apparent on the outside also. The junction of the tracery is charged at several points with small groups of figures.

The tracery of the north window is very singular, being disposed as a genealogical tree, and representing by twenty-seven figures the lineal descendants of Jesse to Joseph, the reputed father of our Saviour, by whom he claimed the appellation of Son of David. The figures of Jesse at the bottom, and Jesus at the top of this tree, were of twice the size of the others, but the latter figure has been destroyed.

Under the south window are four stalls of the richest workmanship, and a recess surmounted with an elegant pediment and finial in the same elaborate style. Some curious stained glass is yet remaining in the windows of the chancel.

On the north side of the choir is an altar tomb, supporting the figure of a warrior in complete armour, in the attitude of prayer, his head resting on a helmet, and his feet on a lion. This is the only monument which maintains its original situation. Three other effigies of greater antiquity than the above, are placed loose in various parts of the church; of these one is a cross-legged figure in chain armour, rather clumsy in its proportions; a very fine figure of a bishop or mitred abbot; and a third of an inferior ecclesiastic. Some stone coffins have been dug up, and are deposited in the church. A few brasses remain in the south aisle, but they are not so numerous or so handsome as those which have been taken away, as the stones hollowed out for their reception clearly evince.

The font is of lead, of very remote antiquity; it stands on a base or pedestal of stone, is of a circular form, and ornamented with columns and arches in basso-relievo; beneath each arch is a figure, seated, eleven in number. . . .

Drayton.

[1831, *Part II.*, pp. 298-300.]

Drayton is a small village of about thirty houses, at the distance of one mile and a half from Banbury, in Oxfordshire. The manor formerly belonged to the Grevilles, and is now divided between the Earl of Guilford and the heirs of the Copes of Hanwell.

The church consists of a low square tower, a nave, two side aisles, and a chancel.

In the north aisle, near the west end, under a plain pointed arch in the wall, and even with the pavements, is a dark stone slab of great thickness, on the upper part of which are raised lines, lengthways, with vine leaves raised alternately on the sides of the lines. Tradition states this stone to be in memorial of the founder of the church.

In the chancel, near to the communion rails, raised about 3 feet from the ground, is an alabaster slab, on which is the figure of a man in armour, and on his right hand that of his wife; both their heads rest on cushions. and their hands are in the position of prayer. She is dressed in a long robe, with large open sleeves, her hair curled on each side to a considerable height, and somewhat in shape of a crescent; round her neck is a chain with a small medallion pendant thereto. The inscription is in Latin, and in old English characters, in lines above the heads of the two persons represented, and has been thus translated :

“Here lieth Lodowic Grevil, heretofore Lord of the Manor of Drayton, and Margaret his wife, daughter and heir of Giles de Arderne, which Lodowic died the xviii. day of the month of August, in the year of our Lord 1438, on whose soul the Lord have mercy. Amen.”

In the north aisle, on an alabaster slab, the effigies of a man in armour (cut into the stone); his head, on which is a peaked helmet, rests on a cushion with tassels, the hands closed in prayer, his sword fastened by a belt round the waist, and on either side of the head a shield, the one, Ermine, a fess; the other, Ermine, a fess, impaling a chevron between three crosses potent 1, 2, 3; and round the border of the stone an inscription in Latin and old English characters, which has been thus translated :

“Here lieth John Grevil, son and heir of Lodowic Grevil, of Drayton, which John died the xviii. day of the month of August, MCCCXLI., on whose soul the Lord be favorable. Amen.”

In Atkins’s “Gloucestershire,” p. 336, under the head of Sesincot, a village of Gloucestershire, it is stated :

“Sir John Grevil died seized of this manor, and of the Hundred of Kiftgate, 20 Edw. IV. Ludowick Grevil was seized of this manor, and resided in this place (Sesincot) in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

He was guilty of an horrible murder, and God's revenge upon it ought to be published to posterity. He invited — Web to his house, who had been formerly his servant and was grown rich : he procured two of his servants to murder Web in his bed, and then forged a will, whereby he gained his whole estate. One of the servants in his drink, not long after, said he could hang his master : the other servant acquainted his master with what he had said : the master thereupon advises the servant to murder his fellow assassinate. This second murder was soon discovered, and Ludowick Grevil was arraigned and executed. He stood mute to save his estate to his family : but his family never flourished afterwards, and soon fell to decay. Sir Edward Grevil was Lord of Sesincot in the year 1608 ; Sir William Juxon was afterwards seized of it, and Francis Lord Guildford was possessed of it, and presented to the living in 1706."

On a slab in the chancel :

Arms : In a round shield, a lion rampant. Crest : a hand and dagger.

"Hic jacet Richardus Cogkilane, Hibernus, hujus loci minister, qui denatus est 17 die Julii, A.D. 1668."

On a gray stone slab in the chancel :

"Johannes Dover, qui stipendium peccati hic deposuit cadaver, minimè dubitans quin, phœnicis instar, gloriosius è suis resurget cineribus ; vixit, peccavit, pœnituit ; obiit tertio die Nov^{ris}, A^o Dⁿⁱ M.DCCXXV."

And on a black stone in the wall above :

"Lo here yo^r late unworthy Rect^r lies !" . . .

[Rest of inscription omitted.]

On a black slab :

"To the memory of THOMAS LODGE, late Minister of Drayton, where he was a burning and a shining light for the space of xxxii. yeares. He dyed the xxiv. day of Feb., M.DCLI., ætat. lxx." . . .

[Rest of inscription omitted.]

On a slab in the chancel :

"Oct. 3, 1638. BRIGID' filia GUALTERI WALLWIN, uxor THO. LODGE, Pastoris hujus ecclesiæ."

Within the communion rails, on stone slabs :

"Hæc subter marmora reponuntur cineres Reverendi admodum ADAM MORTON, viri non sine solemnè honoris præfatione nominandi, hujusce per 5-quennium ecclesiæ Rectoris pacifici, per totum necnon vitæ institutum moris innocui, quippe qui absq. adulatione humillimus, theologus peritus, antiquiorum rituumq. adsertor æquus, Fidei antiquissimæ patronus strenuus, amicus omnibus, nemini exosus, Junij calend. 3^o salutis anno 1683, ætatisq. suæ 63, morte subitanea minimè improvise, placidus decessit."

"Here lieth interred the body of Mrs. ELIZABETH MORTON, eldest daughter of Dr. Williamson, sometime Rector of Tichmarsh, in the county of Northampton,

and relict of Mr. Adam Morton, sometime Rector of Hinton by Brackly, in the sayd county, and mother of Mr. Adam Morton, Rector of this Church. She departed this life the 12th day of December, 1679, in the 86th yeare of her age." . . .

"Sacred to the memorie of Mrs. ROSE CLARKE, one of the daughters of Dr. Williamson, sometime Rector of Tichmarsh, in the County of Northampton. And relict of Mr. John Clarke, B.D., and late Rector of Fisherton, in the countie of Lyncolne, and mother of Mr. Robert Clarke, the late Rector, and the pious and painful Minister of this Church; she departed this life the thirde day of March, MDCLXXIX, in the LXXII yeare of her age.

"To the memorie also of SUSANNA CLARKE, one of the twyns and daughter of the saide John and Rose Clarke. Shee departed this life October XXIII., MDCLXX., in the XVIII yeare of her age.

"To the memorie also of SARAH CLARKE, the other of the twyns and daughter of the sayde John and Rose Clarke; shee departed this life October XXIV., MDCLXX., in the XVIII yeare also of her age.

"All which three, both mother and daughters, lye here interred under this monument, expecting a blessed and joyful resurrection."

"GRACE, the wife of Jo. CLEAVER, Gent., late of this parish, dyed Dec. 5th, 1706, aged 59."

Monumental stone, north aisle :

"M. S. MARTHA, y^e daughter of JOHN CLEAVER, and MARTHA his wife, born July 9th, 1684, deceased Xber 5th, 1701."

On a stone slab, north aisle :

Arms : Within a border entoyre, a chevron between three stars.

"Sacred to the memory of Mrs. MARY CLEAVER, the wife of Mr. John Cleaver, of this parish, and relict of Mr. Wm. Harcourt, of London, Merchant; she was here interr'd the 13th day of Feb^y, in the year of our Lord 1667."

"Here lyeth the body of MARTHA CLEAVER, the wife of John Cleaver, who departed this life the 22d of Jan^y, 1717, aged 58."

Stone slab, north aisle :

Arms : 3 wheatsheafs, 1, 2, 3, between seven crosses potent, 2, 3, 1; impaling, Fretty, two bars.

"Sacred to the memory of the pious, virtuous, and charitable virgin MARY, the only daughter of Mr. William Harcourt, of London, Merchant, who was interred in this place the 28th day of Dec., Anno Dom'i. M. VI C. L IX. M. C. 1701."

"Here lyeth the body of JOHN CLEAVER, who departed this life the 30th of July, 1720, aged 74."

On a grave-stone in the churchyard :

"In memory of MARY, the wife of John Elmore, who died the 15th day of Jan., 1749, aged about 46."

Stone slabs, north aisle :

"Here lyeth the body of Mr. RICHARD GOODWIN, who was buried the 26th day of November, 1695."

"Here lyes THOMAS GOSTELLOW, of Drayton, Gent., who died the 2d day of Dec., 1702, ætat. suæ. 70."

Of this last gentleman, a report prevails in the neighbourhood that, being of atheistical principles, he had made an agreement with a poor

woman of the parish, who had imbibed the same errors, that if it were possible, whichever of them should first die, if they found after their decease there was a God, should make some sign to signify it. The story goes that after he was dead and laid out, he moved his right hand upon his heart, nor could the efforts of any other person but the said woman replace it in its former situation, who did it with ease. By his own desire he was buried at the depth of nine feet.

OXON.

Ducklington.

[1815, *Part II.*, pp. 491, 492.]

Between one and two miles in a north-westerly direction from Witney is seated the small village of Ducklington, a place but little frequented, being inconsiderable in itself, and approached only by cross roads. In the midst of beautiful surrounding scenery, with only a few solitary cottages, whose wretched appearance bespeaks nothing that would claim a moment's attention from the antiquary, lies embosomed in the deep serenity of the encircling woods the church, an edifice much larger than the extent of the place requires, and more ancient than a few thatched huts would lead us to expect. With respect to the village, its situation is high, being built on a small hill at the south extremity, which is enclosed by a wall and gates, forming a convenient and spacious churchyard. The parts and proportions of the building are disposed, like many other churches, in a nave and chancel, with a tower at the west end. On the south side is an aisle, which, with the body, is of very early erection. The original windows are long, and extremely narrow (of not more than eight or ten inches wide), terminating in a sharp trefoil head, and very sparingly introduced, leaving an immense pier between each. The east window is of more modern construction, and, with this exception, few alterations have taken place.

On the north side, towards the village, has been attached a chapel; the dimensions are very large and handsome, and it forms the most interesting part of the edifice. It was built in the reign of Edward III. in the early part of that epoch of our ancient ecclesiastical architecture. The east and west windows of it are large, containing particularly delicate and ornamental tracery, as likewise those on the north side, which are smaller. All the arches appear to be above the triangular proportion. The separating buttresses are handsome, each having a large niche for a figure.

The church is entered by a north and south porch; the former very ancient, the latter modern, covering a corresponding pointed arch. The internal architecture is strikingly interesting, simple, and of very solid masonry; but the proportions are excellent. It affords a curious example of the mixture of the Saxon and Pointed architecture in the earliest stage of the latter style. The arches are

pointed, but of little curve, and have not a single moulding, but composed of several facias and cants, which rest on circular columns, having square and round capitals, plain, ornamented with leaves, intersected arches, etc., of which last kind there is a very beautiful instance. The bases of each are square and ponderous, projecting above 12 inches all round the shaft. In the centre of the aisle, towards the west end, stands the font, of a circular form, and massy; having round its body a row of intersecting semicircular arches rudely executed. It is very short, and made a proportionable height, being seated on a solid square stone base. The roofs of the aisles are venerable and substantial specimens of old oak timber framework, unpainted. The ribs are closely placed, forming arches. In the church still remain the oak pews nearly entire.

We come now to the beautiful chapel, whose exterior has been described. That it was a place of worship set apart for the sole use of its founder there is little doubt, though its size is remarkable, and its internal singularities great. The cornices to the windows, which cover only half the head of the arch, is thickly studded with small roses; immediately above which, under the roof, on each return of the north-east and south-east angle, in deep square recesses, are basso-relievos, representing religious subjects. One of the compositions near the south-east angle is entirely obliterated; and the others have escaped with little injury, except the loss of their heads. The rude execution of these figures, and their situation, leave us equally at a loss to form any opinion upon their original utility. Whether the chapel was always of this extent cannot be ascertained; but no remains of a screen are visible to prove its having formerly been subdivided.

Ducklington is in the hundred of Bampton and deanery of Witney, and valued in the King's Books at £.24 10s. 4d. J. C. B.

Elsfield.

[1799, *Part II.*, pp. 837-840.]

Ellesfield lies about three miles and a half from Oxford, on the summit of a hill, and is remarkable for little else than the beauty of its situation. . . .

In the Domesday Survey it is written "Esefeld," perhaps from the Saxon *hef-þeþ*, as it overlooks its neighbourhood. Allowing this, we have here a flagrant instance of the contempt with which the Norman scribes treated the Saxon names of our towns and villages. With politic and capricious views they frequently miswrote them.

It lies in the hundred of Bullington, and contains about forty houses.

The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket,* consists of a

* Bells, too, were sometimes dedicated to this saint. Mr. Blomefield ("History of Norfolk," i. 272) mentions one at Croxton, in Norfolk, with this inscription:

"O MARTYR THOMA PRO ME DEUM EXORA."

nave, divided from the chancel by a neat modern screen, beneath a pointed arch of (what is usually called) Saxon workmanship; the capitals of the pillars adorned with leaves; and, as the time of erecting the church is fixed to 1273, we may, perhaps, look upon it as a remarkable instance where the clumsy Saxon pillars were united with the pointed arch, unless we suppose the arch to have been originally semicircular, and that, in some subsequent alterations of the church, its proportions were extended.* The chancel is ceiled with rafter-work. The roof of the nave was originally of wood, but has long been hid by a flat ceiling of plaster. Over the west end is a kind of dove-cote, shingled, containing two small bells. The windows, except two of three bays each on the south side, and the great east window, are long, narrow, and lancet-headed; several of them have weatherings, or outer mouldings, supported by rude heads. The north side of the church seems to have been once larger than at present, and over the south porch, which has not stood many years, is a larger cross than usual; perhaps it succeeded the churchyard cross.†

Of its first construction this church has no memorial, but the inquisitive Bishop Kennet‡ assures us it was dedicated by R., Bishop of Cloney, in Ireland, on the 7th of the ides of July, 1273, and for its dedication the bishop received two marks.

Against the north wall of the chancel, opposite the end of the communion-table, is a neat corbel, and another lies upon the ledge of the window. In the south wall is a piscina, beneath a small pointed arch.

The font at the west end is circular and capacious, cased octagonally with wood. The aperture at the bottom, for drawing off the consecrated water, is larger than most of those I have met with near Oxford. Several of the old pew stalls remain, which usually occur as parish seats for general use in country churches. And here, it may be observed, pews as enclosed seats were, except in very few instances, unknown till the Reformation. None but noblemen, or the patron of the church, were privileged with appropriate seats.§

* I have since, however, met with another instance at Pimperne, in Dorsetshire, where the pointed arch that divides the nave from the chancel is ornamented with Saxon zigzag.

† In many dioceses these were objects of aversion at the Reformation. In Bishop Horne's injunctions at a visitation of the cathedral of Winchester, October 2, 1571, is this: "Item: That all images of the Trinitye in glass windows, or other places of the church, be putte oute and extinguished, together with the stone crosse in the churche yarde." See Mr. Warton's "Life of Sir Thomas Pope," p. 353, second edition.

‡ "Parochial Antiquities," p. 515, where the deed of dedication is printed.

§ It is probable that pews were at first wholly, or in part, appropriated to families in London and its vicinity. In the parish accounts of St. Margaret's, Westminster, 1509, we have: "Item, of Sir Hugh Vaughan, knight, for his part of a pew, 6s. 8d." Again, 1511: "Item, received of Knight, the courtyer, for his wive's pewe, 2s."

And "pewe" was a term more immediately given to such enclosures in the church as were applied to sacred purposes. So the enclosure for confession is termed the "shriving pew"; the desk, or lectionary, the "reading pew," and the pulpit had a similar name.

Monuments.—On the chancel floor, withiu the communion rails, is a long flat stone, with this inscription :

✠ PIL : IALET : FRATER : IOHANNES : DE : . . . p . . .
L . . . e* . . . QVONDAW : A . . . S† : pVIVS . LOGI :
GVIVS : ANIME : PROPITIETVR . DEVS :

In the centre of this stone is a brass plate, with these arms : Quarterly, (1) a chevron between 3 mullets ; (2) 3 cinquefoils ; (3) Barry nebulé of 6 ; (4) a fret within a bordure. Crest : A cat passant gardant. And this inscription :

"IN HOPE OF A IOYFULL RESURRECTION. RESTETH HERE YE BODIE OF MICHAEL PVDSEY, OF ELLESFIELD, IN YE COVNTY OF OXON, ESQ^r., WHO DECEASED OCTOBER YE 12th, Aⁿo Dⁿi, 1645, AGED 84 YEARS."

Not far from this, by the north wall, lies a black slab, thus inscribed :

"IN THIS PLACE LIRTH THE BODY OF MARY BRETT, THE WIFE OF HENRY BRETT, ESQ^r., FORMERLY THE WIDDOW OF RICHARD PVDSEY, ESQ^r. BORNE MAY, 1602 ; BVRIED YE 23 DAYE OF JANVARY IN THE YEARE OF O^r LORD, 1671."

Between this and the former is a flat stone, from which the brasses have been torn away. They seem once to have borne the following arms and inscription, which Dr. Hutton (MS. Rawl., *ut supra*) has preserved :

"M. P. S.

RICHARDI PVDSEI, armigeri, ex antiquissima Pudseoru' familiâ in comitatu Eborum oriundi, hujus ecclesie patroni, et domini de Ellesfeild, Cui nec justior annoru' quam virtutum numerus ; Qui, post annos LXXIX in hac militiâ strenue actos victor, obdormivit anno salutis MDCXXXVIII. Mœrens et mœsta uxor ejus Maria monumentum hoc dicavit."

"Over all his armes—*viz.*, a chevron between 3 mullets. The crest : A cat passant gardant."

Dr. Hutton has likewise preserved another inscription, now gone ; when he copied it, it was "against the north wall."

* Dr. Hutton (MS. Rawl. in Bibl. Bodl., No. 1163), who visited this church April 8, 1659, read "Rolandes de Thilttenham." Mr. Browne Willis, however, read it "Johannes de Chilttenham" ; and the inscription, even in its present state, proves him accurate.

† "Abbas," MS. Hutton, *ut supra*. "John de Chilttenham was elected abbot of Eynsham the seventh of the ides of January, 1316 ; and resigned the 16th of April, 1330, to John Broughton" (Willis's "Mitred Abbies," vol. ii., p. 177). From the words "abbas hujus loci," I conjecture the tomb was brought here at, or soon after, the destruction of Eynsham Abbey.

" Neare unto this place resteth the body of MICHAEL PUDSEY, of Elesfield, in the com. of Oxford, esq., who ended this transitorie life in the 11th of October, 1645, ætat. 84 ; with JANE, his second wife, the daughter of Nicholas Stoakes, of Artleborough, in the com. of Northampton, gent. They lived together married 36 yeares, and were blessed with 7 children, 2 sons, and 5 daughters. She departed this life the 22d of March, 1654, ætat. suæ 75."

Over all his arms—viz. : Vert, a chevron between 3 mullets o. ; quarterly, 1st, S. 3 cinquefoils a. pierced g. ; 2nd, A. 2 barrs nebulè s. ; 3rd, G. a fret o. a border o. femie de lis b ; impaling G. a lion rampant taile forche or. The crest : A cat gardant.

Against the south wall is a neat marble memorial for Katherine (1750) and John Wyatt (1751).

In the Domesday Survey* Elsfield is thus recorded :

OXENEF'SCRIRE. Terra Roberti de Oilgi.

Turstin^o ten' de. RO. ESEFELDE. Ibi^s. v. hidæ. T'ra. VIII. car'. Nēindñio. III. car'. 7 II. serui. 7 XI. uifficū VII. bord. 7 VI. alijs hñt. v. car'. Ibi XXVIII. ac p'ti. 7 XXIII. ac pasturæ. Silua. III. q'rent l̄g. 7 III. lat'. Valuit. III. lið. Modo c. sol.

Possessions at Ellesfield were given with other places to the chapel of St. George, in Oxford Castle, by its founder, Robert de Oilgi, or Oilli, the elder. But in 1149 Robert de Oilli, his nephew, made a new assignment of his uncle's gifts, and what the elder Robert had given to the seculars of St. George's the younger transferred to the regulars of Oseney.†

In . . . William, son of William de Stratford, with consent of Benet, his wife, and William, his son, gave to the priory of St. Frideswide the third‡ part of the village of Elsfield, and afterwards his whole possessions in that manor, excepting one messuage, which he gave to the nunnery of Stodley§ Henry I. confirmed|| William de Stratford's gift of a fifth of this manor, and granted to the priory the chapels of Hedington, Marston, and Binsey (all in the neighbourhood), to which the Empress Maud added the chapel of Ellesfield. King John confirmed these,¶ and his charter adds : " In Elsefeld unam virgatum terræ cum pertinentiis suis, et de molendino ejusdem villæ quatuor solidos."

The chapel of Elsfield, however, seems, by a deed here copied from Dugdale's " Monasticon,"** to have been originally given to St. Frideswide's by Hugh de Ellesfield :

* Vol. i., fol. 158.

† Kennet's " Parochial Antiquities," p. 104.

‡ It was but a fifth, according to Henry I.'s confirmation, " Mon. Ang.," i. 175.

§ " Parochial Antiquities," p. 326. || " Mon. Ang.," i. 175, 981.

¶ *Ibid.*, i. 982.

** *Ibid.*, i. 176.

“Omnibus, etc. Hugo de Elesfeld, salutem. Sciatis me reddisse, etc. Deo, & beatæ Mariæ, et sanctæ Frideswidæ, de Oxeneford, etc., capellam de Elsefeld, quæ ad ecclesiam beatæ Frideswidæ pertinet, etc., et ipsi canonici inveniet mihi & capellæ de Elsefeld imperpetuum capellanum qui assidue ibi sit & capellæ deserviat. Iidem etiam canonici concesserunt mihi et capellæ de Elsefeld imperpetuum, ut pauperum quæ in villa de Elsefeld moriuntur corpora in cimeterio capellæ de Elsefeld sepeliantur, & aliorum, qui ibi sepeliri voluerint de eadem parochia. Testibus,” etc.

In 1381 a dispute arose between the prior of St. Frideswide's and William de Magna Rollendright, Vicar of Elsfield. The vicar entered a suit against the prior and convent. for keeping in their hands the whole right of the said church of Elsfield. Upon this the convent made an exemplification of an agreement made between their predecessors in the year 1295, by which the prior and canons, appropriators of the church, agreed to augment the portion of the vicar by additional allowance of one quarter and a half of bread-corn, and the like quantity of barley, at three seasons yearly.*

* From Dr. Rawlinson's MS. Collections for a History of Oxfordshire I have extracted the following memoranda, which throw some light on the history of property there :

“Ellesfield.—This place gave a surname to an ancient family that sometime lived here ; for I find that one Gilbert de Ellesfield lived here in King Edward the First's time, who married Joan, the daughter of Sir William de Bereford, Knight, living at Brightwell, in this county ; but it did not long continue in this name, for William, a grandchild of the aforesaid Gilbert, dying without male issue, it came to . . . , who married Anne, co-heiress of the said William ; and Juliana, the other co-heiress, was married to one Thomas de Loundress (as appears by the descent) ; but I suppose that this lordship, by partition, came to Anne, who also dying without male issue, it came to John Hore, of Childerley, county Cambridge, who married Joane, the daughter and heir of Anne. This John, and Gilbert, his son, resided altogether there. Not long after this, about the beginning of the reign of Henry VII., their male line failed, and this lordship, with other lands, came to the Pudseys ; for Edith, niece and heir to the last Gilbert (being the daughter of John Hore, his brother), residing at Ellesfield, taking a particular fancy (being then a widow without issue) to Rowland Pudsey, a younger son of Henry Pudsey, of Barford and Bolton, in Yorkshire, then a student at the university of Oxford, and a gentleman finely accomplished, married him, by which means their posterity have ever since enjoyed it. The pedigree is thus :

* “ Parochial Antiquities,” pp. 326, 514, 515.

“Gilbert de Ellesfield=Johanna, fil. Will. Bereford, militi .

Gilbert de Ellesfield,* 25 Ed. III.

Gulielm. de Ellesfield, obiit 21 Ric. II.

Anna, filia et cohæres.

Johanna=John Hore, de Childerly, 8 Hen. IV.

Gilbert Hore, arm. 16 Hen. VI.

Thomas Hore, obiit 20 Hen. VI.

Gilbert Hore, obiit infra ætat. John Hore.

Tho. Fulthorpe, de=Editha, consang. et=Rowl. fil. Hen. Pudsey, de Barford
Castro Bernardi, hæres Gilb. Hore, æt. et Bolton, comit. Ebor. filii et hæres.
19 Hen. VII. 40, an. 7 H. VIII. | Joh. Pudsey, militis. †

Gul. Pudsey.”

Of this family was Hugh de Puteaco, or Pudsey, Bishop of Durham 1153, who for 3,000 marks purchased of Richard I. the earldom of Northumberland for his life, but was, not long after, deprived of it, because he contributed only 2,000 pounds in silver towards the King's ransom at his return from the Holy War. See Gibson's "Camden," ii., 960, 1104.

Sir George Pudsey, Knight, Recorder of Oxford in 1685, was the last of the family who resided here. He sold the manor and estate, of about £1,200 per annum, to Lord North (father of Lord Guilford) for £25,000. †

In the valor of 1291 (usually called Pope Nicholas's) the vicarage of Elsefield is valued at viij marks, § and in the Liber Regis at £6 8s. 1½d.

In 1240 Roger de Ellendon was presented to this vicarage by the prior and convent of St. Frideswide.

The prior and convent presented another vicar in 1251.

In 1381 William de Magna Rollendright occurs.

Nor among the later vicars should Mr. Francis Wise be forgotten, eminent as an antiquary and a Saxonist. A short life of him may be seen in the "Lives of Leland, Hearne, and Wood," vol i., part ii.,

* "Magr Will. de Blaston subd. pr p' d'n'm Gilb. de Elsefeld, milit. ad ecl. de Bolehuth vac. per resig. Will'i, 4 kal. Junij, 1335." Reg. Burghersch, episc. Lincoln.

† A pedigree of the Pudseys occurs in the Bodleian Library, MS. Dodsw., vi., folio 17 b.

‡ MS. Rawl. in Bibl. Bodl.

§ MS. Hatton in Bibl. Bodl., lxxix., folio 142.

p. 26. Some additional anecdotes may be found of him in Mr. Nichols's "Anecdotes of Bowyer," and a singular account of Dr. Johnson's visit to him at Elsfield, in Mr. Boswell's "Life of the Doctor," 2nd 8vo. edition, vol. i., p. 236.

The present vicar is the Rev. Henry Kett, B.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, and Bampton lecturer in 1792.

H. E.

Ensham.

[1851, *Part I.*, pp. 191, 192.]

Mr. Day, of Ensham, while transplanting some trees in his extensive nursery grounds, has accidentally exposed to view some flooring of encaustic tiles. There are two strips running parallel (four feet apart) about three yards long and a yard wide. The tiles comprise all the patterns of those discovered at Woodperry, with the exception of one. The patterns are very numerous; one, very remarkable, is a representation of a man in armour on horseback. There is a well also on the grounds, which was discovered accidentally while draining the ground about thirty years ago, the water from which, at that time, ran by a shallow open drain over a stone floor (ten feet long and seven feet broad) into a stone cistern (seven feet long and three feet broad), having at the bottom a hole at each end, and by plugging which the water could be retained. Five stone steps led to the flooring; the cistern was a foot below the floor, and appeared to have been used as a bath. The walls of the cistern were one foot and a half thick. On the west side of the cistern was a flooring of encaustic tiles, beneath which were dug up human bones, an enormous iron key, and a figure, the head and arms of which were of gold, and weighed seventeen guineas; the remainder of the figure was formed of leather. The nursery grounds occupy, no doubt, the site of the abbey that formerly existed here.

Garsington.

[1817, *Part II.*, p. 9.]

Garsington is a village of considerable size, in the hundred of Bullingdon, county of Oxford, and distant five or six miles from that city. It appears to have been a place of some importance so early as the time of Edward I., as we find that John de la Mare was summoned to Parliament, as Baron of Garsington, in the 28th year of that monarch's reign. Its situation is healthy and pleasant, standing on the summit and declivity of a range of high ground which abuts on the south side of Shotover Hill; it has also the advantage of much wood, which, combined with its irregularity of site, is the cause of great picturesque variety in itself, independent of the beautiful and extensive prospects it enjoys over the adjacent country. The church is situated at its south-eastern extremity, on a bold and

commanding eminence. The parochial cross (of which a representation is given in the frontispiece to this volume) stands on a green in the most elevated part of the village ; it has suffered the substitution of a modern finial to its shaft, but in other respects retains its original appearance. In this view the ancient tower of the church is seen rising above the trees on the left ; between the church-tower and the cross, the Whittenham Hills (the Sinodun of the Romans) appear in the distance ; at their base the Isis receives the waters of the tributary Thame, and the united stream becomes the Thames. In the distance, on the right of the cross, are seen the outskirts of the wood and plantations of Nuneham Courtenay, the elegant seat of Earl Harcourt.

Garsington possesses some interesting specimens of ancient domestic architecture ; one of these forms the subject of the lower view in the same plate. I could gain no other information on the spot than that it was haunted, to corroborate which several incidents were recited ; to this opinion I believe it is indebted for the preservation of its surrounding wall, entrance and octangular summer-house, all coeval with the house itself. As the whole, however, is suffering from time and neglect, and probably may not remain entire much longer, the view here attached may not be uninteresting. Near the church are the remains of a college built by Sir Thomas Pope for the members of Trinity College, Oxford, as an asylum in which they might securely prosecute their studies, when the city was infested by the plague ; and a few paces from this building stands the manor-house, a spacious and interesting structure. X.

[1841, *Part 1.*, pp. 21, 22.]

The appearance of Garsington School reminds us of some of the earliest free grammar schools of former days ; and we hope it is destined to serve as high a purpose, though chiefly intended to give a Christian education to the children of the poor within the precincts of the parish. It consists of two distinct schools, one for each sex, with an intermediate arrangement of rooms, above and below, for the residence of a superior master and mistress to superintend the whole establishment. There is a spacious cellar under each school ; five bedrooms, with corresponding rooms below ; kitchen, scullery, and other offices, arranged in the best and most convenient manner. Altogether it is of the collegiate or aularian character in point of style. It is finished by a bell-turret, of an octagon form, arising from the centre of the roof, with arched apertures at the sides for the conveyance of sound, surmounted by a cupola of an elegant ogee shape, terminating in a ball and cross. The ridge of the roof is also relieved, instead of being burthened, by two stacks of chimneys, four each ; and the dormer windows, instead of being lath and plaster excrescences stuck in the slated roof, as an after-thought (which, in fact, has been often the case in domestic architecture), form a kind

of parapet to the front walls; their pediments being finished with stone corresponding with the rest of the walls. The doorcases and windows are furnished with labels, or dripstones; but the archwork is in the plainest and best Tudor style, suitable to the object, being without foliation, though the arches are correctly struck from four centres. Bath and Box stone have been used for the quoins, doorcases, windows, and ornamental parts; the rest is from quarries in the parish and neighbourhood, with brick partitions and linings in the interior, chimney-pieces of Painswick stone, and steps from the Haseley quarries.

The structure is raised on an elevated and healthy spot, commanding a more extensive and interesting view than most parts of Oxfordshire can produce; on the left, Newnham and Baldon, with the Roman station above Dorchester in the distance; on the right, the vale of the Thames, or Isis, with the towers and spires of Oxford within five miles; and the Wantage Hills in the background, bounding the horizon almost twenty miles to the westward. On the opposite side ranges the long line of the Chiltern Hills.

This central spot was long known as Garsington Green, being an open common, affording too obvious a temptation to the lovers of bull-baiting and Sunday cricket. Being allotted at the time of the enclosure to W. Plumer Halsey, Esq., in lieu of right to soil of commons and waste grounds, the present proprietor of the north end manor, Thomas Plumer Halsey, Esq. of Temple Dinsley, Herts, demised the same by lease for 999 years, from October 11, 1839, to the president, fellows, and scholars of Trinity College, Oxford, in trust, among other things, that the rector, for the time being, should, within two years from the said date, build a school, with a house for the master and mistress, that the children of the poor may therein be instructed in the tenets and principles of the Church of England, as now established, etc.; the rector to have the appointment of the master and mistress, and the general superintendence of the school. Between five and six hundred pounds have been liberally subscribed for this purpose; but, as more than double that sum will be required for the fabric alone, it is hoped that additional contributions may lead to the completion of the work in the spirit in which it has been begun and conducted.

[1841, *Part II.*, p. 38.]

At the extremity of the wall which surrounds the site of the College School House at Garsington are the remains of a parochial cross, elevated on steps; coeval, probably, with the church, if not prior to it. But, unfortunately, it has long since been dismantled of its characteristic termination, and the modern substitution is rather curious. It is a small cubic block of freestone, three sides of which were intended as a sundial, though the gnomon is gone. The fourth

side, facing the north, has the following inscription, which, I conclude, records the scientific donor of the sundial :

THOMAS JOANES, CONSTABLE, 1771.

. . . Adjoining this cross are the stocks, probably repaired when the constable gave the sundial—a convenient appendage, because the culprit imprisoned there was either to be taken before a magistrate within the space of six hours, or released. . . .

J. I.

Godstow.

[1783, *Part I.*, p. 462.]

Godstow Nunnery stands on the banks of the River Isis, at the distance of about two miles from Oxford. The site of it belongs to the Earl of Abingdon. Little more remains at present than ragged walls, scattered over a considerable extent of ground. An arched gateway, and another venerable ruin, part of the tower of the conventual church, are still standing. Near the altar in this church Fair Rosamund was buried; but the body was afterwards removed, in token of her crime, by order of a Bishop of Lincoln, the visitor. The only entire part is a small building, formerly a private chapel. Not many years since a stone coffin, said to be Rosamund's, who perhaps was removed to this place from the church, was to be seen here. The stone under which it lay is still shown, but is broken into four or five parts. The inscription, if it ever had any, is entirely obliterated.* The building has been put to various uses, and at present serves occasionally for a stable. The floor, I suppose for the sake of the stones, has been dug up, and the walls, though they have been washed and rudely painted, are covered with nastiness. On the fourth wall is the following inscription :

“Rosamund, the fair daughter of Walter Lord Clifford, concubine to Henry the Second, poisoned by Q. Eleanor, as some thought, . . . ed at Woodstock, where K. Henry had made for her a house of wonderful working, so that no man or woman might come to her, but if he were entrusted by the king, or such as were right secret with him touching the matter. This house after some was named Labarintus, or Dedalus' work; which was thought to be a house wrought like unto a knot in a garden called a maze. But it was commonly said that l—ly the Queen came unto her by a clue of thread or silk, and so dealt with her that she died not long after; but when she died, she was buried at Godstow, in a house of nuns near Oxford, with these verses on her tomb :

“Hic jacet in tomba Rosa Mundi, non Rosa Munda,
Non redolet, sed olet, quæ redolere solet.”

Annexed is a tedious version, spun out into six lines, not worth transcribing. The letters, though the words are plainly old, are of a

* Hentzner, a German, who travelled through England towards the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, speaks of “Rosamund's Tomb of Stone,” and tells us that in his time the letters were worn out, excepting what follows :

“ . . . Adorent,
Utque tibi detur requies, Rosamunda, precamur ”

modern date, probably of about fifty years. I am informed that there was a more ancient inscription, which, being much defaced by time, was renewed in the manner that now appears by a gentleman of the university, a lover of antiquity. It seems to be taken from one of our old chronicles. The distich is certainly genuine, and probably accompanied the original tomb destroyed by the Bishop of Lincoln.

H.

[1783, *Part I.*, p. 481.]

Fig. 2 is an impression of a brass seal found in digging a well near the ruins of Godstow Nunnery, about nine feet deep in the ground. Inscription :

“CAPVT JOH'IS IN DISCO.”

[1791, *Part II.*, pp. 985, 986.]

Plate I., copied from an impression in the hands of the Rev. Mr. Price, keeper of the Bodleian Library at Oxford, represents a view of the ruins of Godstow Nunnery ; but when first engraved it is difficult to say.

A and B are the arches of the principal entrance, still remaining, though the room over them, and the round tower at the side, have long since been demolished. C is a tower, the inside or west view of which was taken by Messrs. Bucks, 1729, and by Mr. Grose, N.E., 1761 ; one was given by T. Hearne, “*Spicil. ad Neubrig.*,” 1718, another by Green. D and E may have been doors communicating with the church, whose site is marked F, and its altar G. HHH are the apartments of the nunnery with the cloister ; perhaps Godstow House, burnt 1645, after being quitted by the royalists. K, the outer wall, in part remaining, without the tower ; the door N is stopped up. M is the chapel wherein Rosamund was buried, having a wooden roof. The E window is truly represented. It is equally divided by a wooden screen, still in part remaining ; and archwork corresponding with it is painted on the walls of the chancel, on the north wall of which is painted, in black letter, the inscription given by Hearne in “*Spicilegio ad Neubrigiensem*,” p. 731 ; over where once stood an altar-tomb, inscribed, as is pretended, with the same lines :

“Hic jacet in tumba Rosa mundi non Rosa munda,
Non redolet sed olet quæ redolere solet.

“[The rose of the world], but not the cleane flower,
[Is now here graven] to whom beauty was lent ;
[En this grabe full] darke now is her bowre,
[That by her life was sweete and redolent,
But now that shee is from this life blent,
Though shee were sweete, now foully doth she stinke,
A mirrour good for all men that on her thinke].”

The words in brackets are not now legible.

On the north side of the chapel was the entrance by a porch. The

body of Rosamund was removed from the middle of the choir of the church here by order of St. Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, and buried, says Hoveden, *extra ecclesiam cum ceteris*; or, as Higden says, *in capitulo monialium*, in the nuns' chapter-house, which was probably this chapel. Mr. Allen, of Gloucester Hall, describes the tomb, when taken up and broken in pieces, as having "on it *interchangeable weavings*, drawn out and decked with roses, red and green, and the picture of the cup out of which she drank the poison given her by the Queen carved in the stone." I confess myself strongly inclined to believe this intended for a cross-fleury, such as was frequent on the coffin-lids of ecclesiastics, and the cup for a chalice, as often found thereon. Leland describes "Rosamunde's tombe at Godstowe Nunnery, taken up a late," as "a stone with this inscription, *Tumba Rosamunde*" (fragment of his itinerary in "Mon. Angl.," i. 528); and Hearne supposes "a fair large stone, in form of a coffin, agreeable to those times, on which was this inscription, *Tumba Rosamunde*, was put on her." At present, however, remains only the site or base of an altar-tomb in the north wall of the chapel, which the inscription over it marks out for hers.

This is the chapel described by Hearne ("Spicil.," p. 778) as having "still remains of old painting in the walls of the chancel." He adds, "there is an old stone lying in the chancel of the chapel we are speaking of, which is said to have been the altar-piece. The figure of it confirms the tradition." This chapel having been converted into a cowhouse, no traces of this altar-stone are discernible. Mr. Grose, who drew the ruins, 1761, says, "On the inside of the south wall was newly wrote the following epitaph, being a copy of that said to have been placed on her tomb, and which contains a quibble on her name. '*Hic jacet in tumba*,'* etc. [as before]. The walls of this building appear to have been formerly painted."

Mr. Hearne ("Spicil.," p. 779) mentions several other stones taken up within the precincts of the nunnery, and a piece of an old flat one, without letters, in a garden, on the ground of which stood the kitchen and other outhouses, as it seems, on the west side of the remains of the tower. He saw an old stone coffin, about two yards and a half long, dug up a little east from the remains of the tower of the nunnery church, containing many bones, and the teeth very firm and good, seeming to have been the bones of some lady, some abbess, or nun. Mr. Vernon, in his "Oxonium Poema," believed them those of Rosamund; which, though it furnished some pretty imagination to the poet, is not consistent with historical verity. Mr. Hearne doubted if there was any churchyard here, though the spot where this coffin was found is so called; but he inclines to suppose it rather the site of the church and its cloisters and the chapter-house, and it

* Which Mr. Hearne conjectured might be the epitaph in the choir of the church before the body was removed (Leland, "Itin.," ii. 133).

may be the area between H and K in the plate. Many other stone coffins have been found in it; and it is commonly said that Rosamund's coffin was dug up in the same.

In digging a navigation canal, west of the river, within these few years, several stone coffins have been found without the circuit of the present walls to the east, probably about the site of the old church; some had bones, and all were destroyed except one in the museum of Mr. Fletcher, at Oxford, on the lid of which is, if I mistake not, a cross and a falchion; but of this I hope some of your correspondents there will send you a drawing.

Mr. Hearne * calls the chapel I have been describing "a small room, on the floor of which lay two stone coffins, and on the wall just above them were written the verses, in Latin and English, which are commonly handed about in memory of Rosamund. It is reported that one of these coffins was that in which Rosamund herself was laid, and the other that which was prepared for her keeper." But this he justly looked on as no more than vulgar fiction, and ascribed the two coffins to two nuns or two other persons. Mr. Grose was shown in this chapel "a large stone coffin, pretended to be that from which Rosamund's bones were taken; it seemed to be contrived for two bodies, having been divided in the middle by a ridge of stone running from head to foot." It was gone and forgotten 1791. I send you his drawing which he gave me of this singular instance of a double coffin, and which I hope you will engrave of the original size. [See Plate II.] . . .

R. G.

[1792, *Part I.*, p. 529.]

Enclosed is a drawing from a brass seal found in digging a well, nine feet underground, within the ruins of Godstow Nunnery (Plate III., Fig. 5). Perhaps it may be the seal of the abbess, as the said nunnery was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. John the Baptist. It is in perfect preservation, and the letters and head are highly relieved.

MATTHEW KNAPP.

[1797, *Part I.*, p. 124.]

In the late Captain Gore's account of Godstow Nunnery we are told:

"The common people have a story of a subterraneous passage thence to Woodstock; a labouring man told Mr. Hanwell, deputy-treasurer of Christ Church, that he had entered so far into one as to pass through three gates, but was deterred from going farther by an eft falling on his shoulder. If there is any truth in this relation, it might probably be some drain."

A few days since I walked over to the nunnery. The first observa-

* Appendix to Leland's "Itin.," ii. 132.

tion I made was that the course of this underground passage, so far as could be discerned, was directed in a straight line towards Witham, and had not the least curve to support the tradition of its procedure to Woodstock. Upon turning to the English Chartulary of this priory, amongst Dr. Rawlinson's MSS.* in the Bodleian Library, at folio iii. b, I found :

“ *A Chartur of Robert Calamut for the cundit.* ”

“ The sentence of thys dede is, that Robert Calamut of Wytham hath grauntyd and confermyd to the mynychyns of Godstowe free lycense to make a cundit to her† court of Godstowe, bothe by hys arable londe, and also by hys medowe, undur the condicion that they satisfye and make goode to hym, thorow whose londys they make her † cundyt, for the harmys by the distrescion of neyburgs for his hurt in the defeaute of rep'acion of the same, and is without date.”

This deed, though undated, appears to have been one of the earliest in the book ; it follows those which immediately concern the foundation of the monastery, and precedes a deed dated 1240.

The course of the supposed underground passage above mentioned through the meadow, in a direct line to Witham, gave me occasion to suppose that it was nothing more than a kind of drain, the same alluded to in the above-quoted deed. The inconsiderable depth of the sewer, I think, adds strength to the supposition.

E. H.

Hampton Poyle.

[1806, *Part I.*, pp. 524-528.]

Hampton, or the Village, is pleasantly situated on the river Cherwell, about seven miles from Oxford, in the hundred of Ploughley, and contains about twenty-five houses.

The church, dedicated to the Virgin, consists of a nave, resting on four pointed arches, on octagon pillars, with a middle and two side aisles ; a chancel, divided from the body of the church by a screen beneath a pointed arch, and the only pleasant entrance is by a south door.

At the west end of the church is a small open gable (such as is seen in many of the ancient Welsh churches), about a foot and a half in thickness, capped with an angular roof, and serving as a tower, with two bells in small recesses.‡ The east window of the chancel

* No. 1330.

† “ Her ” in this chartulary continually occurs for “ their.”

‡ The smallest of these was the saint's bell, so called “ because it was rung out when the priest came to those words of the Mass, ‘ Sancte, Sancte, Sancte, Deus Sabaoth.’ ” At Alisbury, in Buckinghamshire, I find, anno 1533 : “ The paying of the chancel and two windows on the north side presented there as faulty, and the people shuld kneel on their knees at the levation that they might see it (the Host). and en pain of not doing so to forfet 4d. to the churchwardens to the use

consists of three bays, surmounted by the same number of Gothic wheels, and the whole fabric is ceiled with rafter work,* resting on small projections of stone.

In a north window of the chancel these arms were to be seen, stained in glass, soon after the Restoration: † “Checqy ar. and s., impaling Ar. a saltire g. within a bordure s. bezanty—Poyle.”

The font at the lower end of the north aisle is low and circular, upon a square base; the basin lined with lead is capacious, as for total immersion, and at the bottom a small aperture for draining off the consecrated water. ‡ The capital of the second pillar on the north side is adorned with the rude sculpture of an early period, perhaps Norman, consisting of four heads, in close round helmets of mail, and arms interwoven with each other. In the middle of the north wall is a pointed arch of the contrasted Gothic kind, § supported by angels to the waists with shields (bearing at the west end, Checqy [Banastre], impaling a saltire within a bordure, bezanty [Poyle]; and at the east end, the saltire within a bordure, bezanty, alone), sided by purfed finials, and terminating in a short bouquet, on both sides of which, over the arch, are smaller trefoil arches of tracery in relief, and pinnacles at the sides. Eastward of this is a plain pointed arch that separates the nave from the chancel, and a piscina projects, supported by a head and hands, but without either senestella or credence. From the situation of the piscina it would seem that the upper end of the north aisle formerly served as a chantry chapel; close by this is the pulpit, placed on the remains of the ascent to the rood-loft. In the arch at the entrance of the chancel are the holes in which the irons used to be fixed for suspending the veil before the

of the church” (extracted from the “Linc. Reg. of Wills,” in Buck. MS., Willis, fol. xiv). Nor was this bell only rung at the elevation of the Host: it was the priest’s proper bell, to be rung at all times when he wished the congregation to be attentive; or, more properly speaking, a notice bell of prayers to follow, which is expressly asserted in Bishop Jewell’s “Defence of his Apology.” The lovers of ancient poetry may find the neglect of the people to the warning of the saint’s bell, pointed at in Barclay’s “Ship of Fools.”

* Rafter-roofs, or, as we find them frequently termed in old parish accounts, beam ceilings, were probably introduced soon after the Conquest. At Ifley, near Oxford, the chancel is vaulted with zigzag arches of stone, crossing each other at the centre. The same also occurs in the chancel of St. Peter’s in the East, at Oxford, and in that of Stukeley Church, in Buckinghamshire; and was perhaps the case with all the better edifices of the Saxons.

† Wood, “MSS. Mus. Ashmol. E.,” i., fol. 214, *manu suâ*. In this window the symbols of the four Evangelists are still remaining.

‡ Here may be observed that the small aperture, or channel for draining off the consecrated water, is in the Missals of the Romish Church termed “Sacrarium Baptistarii”; and in like manner the drain of the piscina was called “Sacrarium Piscinæ,” though the latter is sometimes written “Sacrarium” only.

§ Very similar to the canopy over Sir John Hawkwood’s tomb at Sible Hedingham, in Essex, engraved in Mr. Nichols’s “*Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*,” No. 4.

altar, in time of Lent.* Much of the old seating, too (before the use of pews), remains.

The church boasts none of those tawdry embellishments which too frequently disgrace our sacred edifices; though it displays few modern decorations, it has all the ornaments of sacred comeliness.

In the chancel is a gravestone for Humphrey Turion, Rector, who died February 13, 1678-79.

On the south side is a small window, now stopped up; in the seat of it a plain piscina.†

Against the south wall of the nave, on a sarcophagus, is a neat pyramid of black marble, surmounted by an urn, out of which issues a flame, arms O. a bend cotised between two garbs, az. charged with a mitre of the field; impaling . . . , and an inscription

“To the memory of CHRISTOPHER TILSON, Esq.,‡ born Jan. 24, 1669; and from Feb., 1684, to the time of his death, May 25, 1742, a Clerk of the Treasury.”

Not far from this, in the south-east corner of the church, lies the effigy, on a slab, of a knight, six feet in length, in mail armour, close round helmet, head on a lozenge-shaped pillow, and under it a cushion, supported by mutilated angels; his surcoat, falling lightly in handsome plaits, is gathered round his waist by a belt; his sword, the hilt of which is neatly ornamented, girded on his left side, and a short pointed shield, rather convex, suspended by a bawdric from his right shoulder, covers his left arm; below his knees are bands, as if to divide the cuisses from the greaves; his legs are crossed;§ his

* The veil was always dropped at the entrance of the chancel in Lent, which was the usual season for confession; it was sometimes, from the time when it was used, called the “Lent Cloth.”

† From the circumstance of two piscinæ occurring in the church, we are led to conclude that one chantry at least existed here—perhaps for Catherine Rede, 1489. In 1799, in digging eastward of the south door, a wide foundation, probably that of a chantry, was discovered.

‡ Of the Tilson family, see Watson’s “History of Halifax,” pp. 521, 522, where it is mentioned as the same with that of Tilstons, or Tillotsons, who derived their name from Tilston, in Cheshire. Compare Birch’s “Life of Tillotson,” pp. 1, 2. A pedigree of the family to Rad’us Tilston de Huxley (Cheshire), 1580, occurs in Harl. MSS. in Brit. Mus., 5,182, fol. 99, a.

§ Tradition affirms the knight to have been husband to the lady who lies at his side; but they were in different parts of the church in Wood’s time (see Antony à Wood’s MSS. in Mus. Ashmol, *ut suprâ*). It may not, however, be improper to observe here that the Templars were bound by their vow to celibacy; but we have several instances of cross-legged knights with their ladies on the same tomb. One in a chapel belonging to the once Collegiate Church of Howden, in Yorkshire, where a lady of the Metham family is cross-legged as well as her husband (see Mores’ “Collect. for Berks”); another, where a lady is represented on the same tomb with her cross-legged husband, in the monument of Sir Fulk Fitzwarine, Knight of the Garter, 34 Edward I., in the chancel at Wantage, in Berks; a third instance, similar to that last mentioned, occurs in the church of Northmore, in Oxfordshire, belonging to the More family (see also Antony à Wood’s “Notes,” MSS.). It is a vulgar error to suppose every figure whose legs are crossed was of the Templars’ order; crossing the legs was only the badge of a Crusader.

spurs are large rouelles, and at his feet a lion couchant. By his side, on another slab, the figure of a lady, habited in a close coiffure, showing very little hair, and that in puffs above the ears; wimple (or neckerchief) up to her mouth; her gown, close about her arms and waist, falls thence in elegant folds; over all a loose mantle reaching to her feet, and gathered under her right arm; her hands, like those of the knight, joined and elevated in a praying posture; her arms come out, leaving the mantle almost close in front; beneath her head a lozenge-shaped cushion, and at her feet a dog, collared.

The knight's figure probably represents Walter de la Poyle, temp. Edward I. To whom the figure of the lady may be assigned I know not; but, from the wimple round the lower part of her face, have formed a conjecture. Towards the fifteenth century, the ladies, instead of leaving their tresses to their natural flow, less becomingly muffled up the head, and sometimes the whole face, in drapery.* Hence it is evident the figure just described could not be of an earlier date than 1400. The whole dress is of the fifteenth century; I would therefore assign it to Catherine, relict of Sir Edmund Rede, Lady of the Manor, who died in 1489, and was a benefactress to the church.

"On a brass," says Wood, "in the middle of the church, is the picture of a man, without inscription." Nothing, however, of this remains.

At no great distance from Mr. Tilson's monument, nearly opposite the south entrance, on a black slab, are brasses for John Poyle, Esq., and his wife, 1424; she was the daughter of — Banastre of Shropshire. He is clad in plated armour, buckled at the skirts; on his head a pointed helmet, round shoulder-pieces, gauntlets not divided into fingers, sword and dagger, armpieces buckled on the inside, and a lion at his feet. She is in a mitred headdress, kirtle with loose sleeves, belted just below the bosom. Two shields of arms above them gone; though in Wood's time they were almost perfect, viz., over the man, "A saltire within a bordure roundelly—Poyle." Over the woman, "The same impaling on a fesse crenelle betw . . . a dolphin." Beneath all, this inscription in old text:

"Hic jacent Joh'es Poyle armiger qui obiit ultimo die Octobr' anno d'ni mccccxxiiij°, et Elizabeth' vx' eius quor' a'rab' p'piciet' Deus. Ame'."

The Oxford antiquary has given this inscription with a slight variation.

The church is in the deanery of Burcester. The benefice is rectorial. In Pope Nicholas's Valor, 1291, it is rated annually at five marks and a half. In the Liber Regis, 1535, at £6 2s. 8½d.

* "Sep. Monuments," vol. i., p. clxxiii.

The following list contains all the rectors and patrons I have met with :

RECTORS.	PATRONS.
1249. Roger de Aumery	Steph. de Hampton.
1276. John de Burton, 9 kal. October	Walter de la Peville.
— Richard.	
1306. Thomas de Puyle, 8 kal. July	Alice, relict of Sir Walter de Puyle.
1316. Thomas de Derneford, 12 kal. August	Alice de la Puyle.
1319. William de Croxford, 4 id. October	Alice de la Peule.
1326. John de Sharesull, 13 kal. January	Alice de la Poeyle.
1328. John Delle, 6 id. July	Alice de Peule.
1349. John de Sywell.	Henry de la Poyle.
1387. John Stok, November 27	Sir Thomas de la Poyle.
— Ralph Thorp.	
1420. Robert Jordan, October 24	John de la Poyle.
1466. Richard Colyns, M.A., June 5	Sir Edm. and Lady Rede.
— Thomas Rede.	
1478. John Rede, February 16	Sir Edm. Rede.
1503. John Nason, March 11*	Richard Hungerford.
1544. Edmund Garnett.	
1553. Richard Plumpton, † June 10	Jacob Bury, arm.
1660. William Shipyer, or Shipner, September 21	Sir Rob. Croke.
16— John Tilson, D.D. ‡	
— Edward Fulham § occurs 1648.	
— William Skinner occurs 1663.	

* Thus far the dates of institution are given from the Lincoln Registers. While examining the excerpts from them in the Harleian Library, I met with this singular entry : "Mag'r Herveus ad eccl. de Thaynton" (Taynton, in Gloucestershire) "ad pres. Prior de Derhurstē admiss. ita quod presentabit vicarium idoneum episcopo qui deserviat ecclesie, quod ipse Gallicus est, et Linguam Angliæ non novit, 1258" ("Rot. Linc.," Gravesend, sub ann., i.). We have here a glaring instance of the disservice done to the nation at large, as well as to the cause of religion, by the bestowal of English benefices on aliens, not only to the country, but the language. In digressing, I am involuntarily led to cite another instance. In 1317, Lodowick de Beaumont, descended from the blood-royal of France, was, at the importunate suit of the Kings of England and France, advanced to the See of Durham, though he was so illiterate as not to be able to read his consecration Bull. Grosseteste, Bishop of Lincoln, we are assured, made a noble stand against one of Pope Innocent's mandates for the admission of an Italian, entirely ignorant of the English language, to a rich benefice in his diocese, and was suspended for the refusal in the Lent following (Pegge's "Grosseteste," p. 185).

† He was buried at Hampton Poyle, November 13, 1598.

‡ Harl. MS., 843, British Museum, fol. 23.

§ See Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy."

RECTORS.	PATRONS.
16— Humphry Turion, died February 13, 1678-9	
— William Ward occurs 1682.	
— Edward Penny, 1683.	
1692-3. Anthony Addison,* B.D.	Provost and Scholars of Queen's College, Oxford.
March 17	
1720. Anthony Hall, April 8	Do.
1723. William Atkinson,† M.A., September 20	Do.
1728. John Hunter,‡ B.D., December 23	Do.
1752. Jonathan Dennis, February 27	Do.
1766. Thomas Lowthian, M.A., May 6	Do.
1779. Matthew Wilkinson, M.A., August 31	Do.
1786. Thomas Breeks, M.A., January 9	Do.
1800. ——— Benson, M. A.	Do.

That the reader may not think I have been neglectful in ascertaining the time of each rector's institution, I shall, without any farther apology, present him with an extract of a letter from Thomas (Secker), Lord Bishop of Oxford, to Browne Willis, still preserved among that celebrated antiquary's loose papers in the Bodleian Library, (folio No. 45) dated St. James's, Westminster, November 3, 1747. "At Oxford the first register book is 1543 to 1601; but there are no institutions registered from 1569 to 1604. The second is 1604 to 1642; but there is nothing registered from March 9, 1622, to July 21, 1627; nor from May 28, 1642, to July 18, 1660. The third is from 1660 to 1702; but there are no institutions from November 15, 1664, to March 9, 1675; nor any ordination from September 25, 1664, to January 20, 1669; nor from February 26, 1670, to December 21, 1673. The fourth register-book is from 1669 to 1736, in which last year several things are wanting. The fifth is from 1737 to the present time."

THOMAS OXFORD.

[1800, *Part II.*, pp. 809-812.]

Higher than the Conquest the property of Hampton Poyle cannot be traced. At the time of forming the Domesday survey it was

* He was vicar of St. Helen's, Abingdon, where he died, and was buried in the church, October 13, 1719, beneath the altar. A.M., June 14, 1681; B.D., June 16, 1691. He published three single sermons. There is an account of him among Hearne's "Diaries," in the Bodleian (vol. vi., p. 107).

† He died August 14, 1728, and was buried at Southampstead, Berkshire, five days after.

‡ This was the first time the rectories of Hampton Poyle and South Weston were actually united.

held of the King by Gernio; and is thus recorded under the title of *Terra Ricardi et aliorum ministrorum regis*.

OXENEF'SCIRE.

Gernio ten' . de rege . x hid . in HANTONE . Quinque taini tenuer p . v . Maner' . Tra' vi . car . In dñio št . iii . car . 7 ii . serui 7 . vii . uiffi cū . ii bord . hñt . iii . CA'R . Ibi molin de xv solid . 7 . LX . aē p'ti Silua dī'm lġ . 7 xvi . q' la't . Valuit . vi . lib' . modo . x lib .

"OXFORDSHIRE.

"Gernio holds of the King 10 hides in *Hantone*. Five Thanes held it for five manors. The arable land consists of six carucates. In demesne are three ploughs; and two servi, and seven villans, with three bordars, hold three carucates. There is a mill* worth 15s.; and 60 acres of meadow; and a wood half a mile in length, and 16 quarentens† in breadth. It was (in the Confessor's reign) worth six, but is now worth 10l."

When it changed its owner does not appear; but in 12 Henry II., 1166, Philip de Hantone was the proprietor, and Hampton was rated at one knight's fee.‡ In 4 Richard I., 1193, when a tax was imposed of twenty shillings on each knight's fee, for the King's ransom when prisoner to the Emperor, Stephen, his son, Lord of Hampton, paid twenty shillings.§ He also paid the like sum two years after, when a second scutage was granted to the King for the support of a sudden expedition against Normandy.|| In 1216 this Stephen died.¶ In 1245 William de Hampton, his son, died seised of this manor. The inquisition taken by a jury of neighbouring inhabitants after his death states, that the manor of Hampton was then valued at £8 14s., for which, together with the manor of Waverle, in the county of Southampton, he did the King service as for one knight's fee; and that Stephen de Hampton was his son and heir.** who did homage for them both the same year.†† From another

* The mill was destroyed by fire about 1765 A.D.

† Or furlongs. "Quarentena" was the usual mensuration of Woodland. No wood now exists here. The woodland with which this country abounded in former ages is in many places converted into tillage and pasture.

‡ MS. Dodsworth, "Bibl. Bodl.," vol. lxxxix., fol. 12, ex Libro rubro Scaccarii: "Philippus de Hampton, Rogerus de Foliot and Rob. fil. Thurstani, dederunt plurima terras et tenementa Hosp. S. Johannis." "Mon. Angl.," vol. i., p. 426.

§ MS. Dodsworth, vol. xiii., fol. 85. In early times all who held knights' fees were obliged to take upon them the order of knighthood. A descendant of William le Botiller (of a family well known in Oxfordshire) was found, in 52 Henry II., to hold a knight's fee, to be of age, and not to be a knight. Blomefield, "Norfolk," vol. v., p. 1047.

|| MS. Dodsworth, vol. xiii., fol. 85. ¶ MS. Dodsworth, vol. xiv., p. 238.

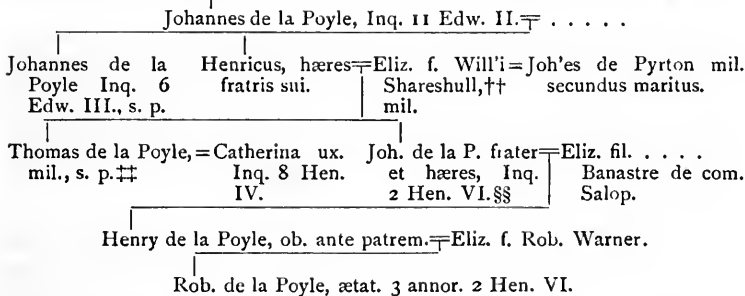
** *Ibid.*, vol. xciii., fol. 1. Bishop Kennett's "Par. Antiq.," p. 237.

†† Fin., 30 Henry III., m. 1, October 3.

inquisition, in 1251, we learn that Stephen de Hampton held here of the King, *in capite*, by the service of half a knight's fee, three hides of land in demesne, and fourteen virgates and a half in villenage,* valued in the gross at £10. By this inquisition it appears that William his son, of the age of two years, was his heir; and that the said Stephen held lands in Oxfordshire of no person save the King. In 1267, Stephen de Hampton died seised of half a knight's fee in Burcester. Alice his daughter, aged fifteen years, inherited the estate; † of whom the ward and marriage was given first to Nicholas de Yattingdene, and afterwards to Walter de la Puile, or Poyle, ‡ who became her husband, § and into whose family she carried the Hampton Estate.

One of Dodsworth Manuscripts preserves the following short descent of the Poyle family, which is corroborated by a manuscript in the museum :||

Walterus de la Poyle fuit de familiâ Comitis = [Alice, daughter of Stephen de
Cornubiæ. Vixit 1271, anno 5 Ed. I. ¶ Hampton, aged 15, anno 1267.**



* Villenage was a kind of servile tenure belonging to lands or tenements, whereby the tenant was bound to all such services as the lord commanded, or were fit for a villan to do, for everyone that held in villenage was not a villan or bondman. Cowel's "Law Interpreter."

† MS. Dodsworth, vol. xl, fol. 107.

‡ Of the Poyles, I shall here briefly remark that the name was variously spelt. The extracts from the Lincoln Registers already cited have exhibited it in seven different forms.

§ MS. Dodsworth, vol. xl, fol. 107. Bundell Escaet. de anno 52, Henry III., n. 7.

|| MS. Harl. 2087, fols. 63, 82, 257, 268, 311.

¶ Walter de la Puyle occurs among the witnesses to Edmund Earl of Cornwall's Charter, at the foundation of Rewley Abbey, 1280. He was living 25 Edward I., 1297 (see MS. Cotton in British Museum Claud., c. ii., fol. 886). In the same MS. is a copy of the roll for summoning King Edward V.'s army to Worcester in 1277, to march against Llewellyn ap Griffin, by which it appears that John de la Poyle, his son, offered service as for half a knight's fee for this Walter, to be made by him the said John de la Poyle, on account that Walter (his father) was *de familiâ Comitis Cornubiæ*.

(For continuation of notes, see next page.)

From the Poyles the manor of Hampton went into the Rede family by Catherine . . . who occurs Lady of Hampton, 1466.* She married Sir Edmund Rede, Knight, who died in 1487. Catharine died in 1489; and by her will, dated June 8, gave to the Church of Hampton Poyle 6s. 8d.†

From the Redes it passed into the Hungerford,‡ and afterwards into the Bury family. Jacob Bury presented to the Rectory in 1553,§ and "Edmund Bury of Hampton Poyle, co. Oxon, Esq," occurs in the Visitation of Oxfordshire, 1574.|| Jane, daughter and co-heiress to James Bury, married Ambrose Dormer,¶ and occurs as Lady of the Manor in Jones's "Index to the Records on the Lords Treasurers' side of the Exchequer." Their daughter Winifred married William Hawtrej, who was likewise in possession of the manor towards the close of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In the time of Charles I. it was held by the Crokes; but when they came to it, or how long they held it, does not appear. From Dr. Rawlinson's "Collections for the County," we learn, "The estate of the Poyles of this place was sold to the Wests, and of them purchased of Sir Thomas Seabright, who has lately (before 1715) sold it to Lord Anglesey."

The late rector informed me, that three-fourths of the manor were still held by Lord Anglesey's descendant, Mr. Annesley of Blechingdon; and the other fourth I believe belongs to Mr. Knapp of Abingdon, the lessee of the great tithes in a neighbouring parish. The partition of the manor first took place in the time of Charles II.

Of detached parcels of land, exclusive of the manor, two only can be particularly specified.

** In 1292, when an aid was granted to the King in his expedition against the Scots, Alicia de la Paille, Lady of Hampton, offered service as for one knight's fee to be performed by Hen. de Staine, upon a horse caparisoned. MS. Dodsworth, vol. i.

†† Sir W. Shreshull was Chief Justice of England, temp. Edward III. The Shreshull pedigree (MS. Dodsworth, xcvi., fol. 33) makes Elizabeth, widow of Hen. de la Poyle, to have married Sir Thomas Pirton. One of the Shreshulls has been already mentioned in the list of rectors.

‡‡ In 3 Henry IV., Sir Thomas de la Poyle, Knight, seized of possessions at Guildford, Stoke, and Chudingfield, in the county of Surrey, consisting of the fourth part of a knight's fee (MS. Dodsworth, xl.). He was Sheriff of Oxfordshire 26 Richard II. (see Harl. MS., 259).

§§ John de la Poyle at his death died seized of the manor of Poyle in Guildford, Stoke, Slyfeld, and Chedingfield, in the counties of Surrey and Sussex. The inquisition taken after his death states that he gave these by deed to Rob. Warner, John Gainsford, and others; but the manor of Hampton Poyle descended to his grandson, Robert de la Poyle. Esch., 2 Henry VI.; MSS. Dodsworth, xx., fol. 64.

* Reg. Chedworth, Episc. Linc.

† Kennett's "Parochial Antiquities," 678.

‡ See the patrons of the rectory.

§ "Reg. Episc.," Oxon., vol. i.

|| Harl. MS. 1095, fol. 63, b.

¶ Le Neve's "MS. Pedigrees," vol. i., p. 46, in the possession of Ralph Bigland, Esq.

In 1542 certain lands, the descent of which is now lost, appear to have been held by Leonard Chamberlain (Jones's "Index"); and in 1336 the Abbot of Oseney became possessed of a small portion, which at the dissolution of religious houses, produced only "xxs. vii. d. a year" (MS. Tanner, "Bibl. Bodl.," 342, fol. 120), when it was granted to Merton College, Oxford.

Headington.

[1816, *Part I.*, pp. 9, 10.]

Headington is a pleasantly situated village, between one and two miles north-east from Oxford.

The churchyard cross (see the frontispiece) stands on the south side, about midway between the entrance to the churchyard and the porch to the church. The original termination, and probably part of the shaft was destroyed; and at a subsequent period the heavy and rude one substituted on the tower which remained.

The church is a small ancient structure, consisting of a body and chancel, with a low, square, and well-built tower at the west end. One or two of the windows are as early as the thirteenth century, but the chief parts of the exterior are as late as the reign of Henry VI. or VII. The chancel is separated from the body by an ornamented Saxon arch, which is the only feature worthy of notice in the interior.

J. C. B.

Henley.

[1814, *Part I.*, p. 121.]

I send you for insertion two small drawings (see Plate II.), one of them showing the west end of the church, the ascent of the bridge, and the hills, beautifully covered with woods, eastward of Henley-upon-Thames. It was taken from the bow window of the adjacent inn at Henley.

A TRAVELLER.

Henley and Bensington.

[1793, *Part II.*, pp. 716-719.]

In the east window of Henley Church are the arms of France and England, in a garter, crowned.

A. a lion rampant g. queue fourché; impaling, Quarterly, something o. and az. g. 3 bends wavy o. quartering a. a fess g. in chief, 3 plates.

Against the east wall of the south aisle a tablet for

"John Cowley, D.D., 1709; his daughter, dame Susanna Kneller; John Cowley, official of Lincoln, his son, 1722, aged 50; Thomas Cowley, esq., 1776, aged 70."

By the south door is a brassless slab, with a cross with a double quatrefoil on the top, in the centre of which is a figure of a saint,

crowned.* To this cross (which is engraved in the "Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain," vol. i., Plate IV., Fig. 8) of crosses kneeled two small figures with labels.

Over the south door :

" This ile rebuilt A.D., 1789.

William Bradshaw, mayor.

Richard Brakspear, } churchwardens."
William James, }

At the bottom of it are the donations, fronting the east window, over an old wooden door, with an angel in the pediment, leading into the record-room. They are continued all along the south aisle.

The church was beautified in 1736.

In the pier, or entrance into the chancel, are two slits, or openings.

In the east window of the north aisle : A. a mullet of six points g. pierced o.

Az. 2 pikes hauriant ; on a chief g. 2 plates.

Barry of 8 o. and g.

A. a fess in chief 2 estoiles g. or s.

Barry of 6 a. and az. a bend g.

In the rich tracery saints.

In the south wall of this aisle, against the altar, the upper part of the two rich stalls ; one formerly held the holy water basin, or piscina.

Here are brassless slabs for a man and three wives, two at his right hand ; two shields above ; three groups of children and two plates below.

Against the north wall is a mural monument for Lady Elizabeth Periam, wife of Henry Doyley, and others. Her figure cumbent, in a ruff and plaited gown, and borders of roses down the front of her mantle, leaning her right elbow on a cushion, and holding in her left hand a book. G. in chief a. 3 estoiles s., quartering, Barry of 6 o. and az. a bend g. with a crescent of difference. Over her this inscription, in capitals :

" MEMORIÆ SACRUM DIGNISSIMÆ DOMINÆ DOMINÆ ELIZABETHÆ PERIAM VIDUÆ, QUONDAM UXORIS PRIMO ROBERTI DOYLEY, DENUO HENRICI NEVILLI, ULTIMO GULIELMI PERIAM MILITUM, QUÆ IN HOC OPPIDO SCHOLAM FUNDAVIT EDUCANDIS PAUPERUM FILIIS VIGINTI ET BALLIOLENSE COLLEGIUM IN INCLYTA ACADEMIA OKON. UNIUS SOCII ET DUORUM SCHOLARIUM ACCESSIONE DOTAVIT. OBIIT AUTEM A° D'NI MILLIMO SEXCENTESIMO VICESIMO PRIMO, MAII TERTIO."

In a north chapel of this aisle a tablet.

"To the memory of the family of ELMES, heretofore of Boling, in this county, originally of Lilford, co. Northampton."†

In the north pier an open arch. A strong iron-bound wooden locker in another.

* Such an one, with the figure of St. Faith, is on the tomb of John Mulsho, in Newton Church, Northamptonshire.

† See Bridges, ii., 242.

A slab in the north aisle for J. Sayer.

The font is modern.

Over the south door of the south aisle a marble urn and tablet :

“ 1782. Near this place was buried the remains of WILLIAM HAYWARD, of Shrewsbury, architect, in the 42^d year of his age, who contracted for building the bridge over the river Thames in this town, but died here before he had began upon the work, which has been since erected after the design of that truly ingenious man.”

The west tower of the church is built of flints, embattled, and surmounted at the four corners by four round embattled turrets, like those on Luton Church and St. Peter's Church at St. Albans. The whole building presents a neat and handsome appearance, situate at the east end and near the entrance of the town, at the bottom of a hill, up which runs a handsome street, whence you have a beautiful view of the opposite bank of the Thames, and the steep hill lowered by the ingenuity of the Rev. Mr. Gainsborough, who lies buried with his wife at the north-east corner of his meeting-house, in the south street, within the yard, and the inscription over them inserted in the wall of the meeting-house :

“ To the memory of MARY, wife of the Rev. HUMPHREY GAINSBOROUGH, who died 27 Oct., 1775, aged 64. Also the above Mr. Gainsborough died suddenly, after being upwards of 28 years minister of this congregation. Ob. 23^d of August, 1776, aged 57 years. Be ye also ready.”

At the east end of the church is a good inn—the Red Lion—and in the centre of the town another—the Bell—kept by Mr. Tripp, opposite to which is a chapel, built for a Methodist congregation, but now converted into a stone-cutter's shop.

On the north side of the street leading to the church is an old stone gateway, whose arch consists of five mouldings, the outermost formed of roundels, the second of nailhead quatrefoils, the third is round, the fourth adorned with twelve birds' heads, as at Ifley and Burford in this county; the fifth, or innermost, is round and plain. The pillars round, with foliage on the capitals. Within, on the left, are two wooden doors, like college butteries. Some of your antiquarian correspondents may perhaps inform you whether this was a religious foundation or some ancient hospital.

At Bensington, on the road from Henley to Oxford, I took the following notes in the church :

Against the south wall of the chancel a monument for John Wise, linen-draper and citizen of London, 1711, aged 27. William Wise, of Wallingford, Gent., 1739, aged 50. Richard Wise, Gent., 1740, aged 56. Arms: Az. 3 chevronels g. and erm. Crest: a leopard's head spotted in a coronet. Within the chancel a brass plate, inscribed,

“ Here lieth the bodie of STEPHEN SMYTH, of Turners Cort. He deceased the 28th of October in the year of our lord, 1606.”

On the same slab, Richard Wise, 1740.

On the altar-cloth :

“ I H S (in glory)
1723.
Ex dono Hⁿ Tash.”

In the middle aisle were the brass figures of a man and woman and their sons, and two shields, all gone ; but the six daughters, in veil head-dresses, remain.

On another slab a brass headless man, in a furred gown :

“ *Vivimus incerti neq. spes est carcere clausis
An vitam aut mortem sabilis hora dabit.
Cum proabum iubenis* gressus colit inde severet
Flors sequitur iubenem, nec sinit esse senem.*”

Over a son, gone, at his right, Thomas ; a group and inscription at his left, gone. On the ledge round, north side :

“ . . . omareh qui quidem Gulielmus nupsit.”

On the south side :

“ *Digge generosi et obiit sexto die mensis Julii anno. . . .*”

At the east end of the north aisle are the tables of benefactors. The nave rests on three pointed arches with round pillars, and the two westernmost round pillars have flowered capitals. The font is plain, shaped like a cup on a shaft. Under the singing-gallery, against the north-west pillar, this inscription :

“ M. S. To the pious memory of RALPH QUILCHE and Jane his wife. . . .
He } fell asleep } 1629 } being } 60
She } An^o Dⁿi } 1610 } aged } 59.”

In the church are two heavy tombs in memory of

“ THOMAS GRANTHAM, builder, of Wardour Street, Soho, who died in 1781, aged 72.” . . .

“ WILLIAM GRANTHAM, born in this parish ; died 1722, aged 54.”

“ ELIZABETH, his wife, died 1784, aged 69.”

“ JAMES PETTY, died 1747-8, aged 33.”

He rented the toll of London Bridge.

R. G.

Holywell.

[1844, *Part II.*, p. 294.]

The restoration of Holywell Church, near Oxford, which has recently taken place, has greatly improved it. The church consists of a chancel, nave, with north and south aisles, and tower at the west end, pierced with arches on the sides. The present arrangement of seats in the nave and aisles forms a striking contrast to the miserable pews by which the church was till lately deformed. The seats are low, substantial, and for the most part unenclosed ; they have square ends finished with a moulding ; the book-boards are horizontal. There

* So Hearne, in occasional remarks at the end of his edition of Roper's “ Life of More,” 1726, 8vo., p. 261.

† Severn.—H.

is an avenue in the centre, and one in each aisle ; the roof is plain ; the arches on the north side of the nave were built about seven years ago ; those on the south are new ; the columns, capitals, and bases circular, and very handsome. The capitals and bases have been copied from ancient specimens found among the ruins of the church, and are of the time of Henry III., which is also the age of the tower. A stone pulpit is attached to the pier of the chancel arch, on the south side, approached by stone steps from the floor of the chancel. A prayer-desk, facing north, is placed on the south side of the nave ; and a lectern, facing west, on the north side. Both are near the chancel arch. No improvement appears yet to have been made in the interior of the chancel. The present altar-piece is too narrow ; the seats also occupy too much space, and, for want of a screen, have an imperfect appearance. The seats and roof are of deal, stained in imitation of oak. The whole of the work has been well and substantially executed.

Iffley.

[1791, *Part I.*, p. 499.]

Enclosed you have a sketch of Iffley Church, near Oxford. Iffley is not engraved, except the west door of it, in Ducarel's "Anglo-Norman Antiquities."

[1818, *Part II.*, p. 9.]

The accompanying drawing, a view of Iffley Church, Oxon, will, it is presumed, be acceptable to many of your very numerous readers, being a correct representation of that ancient structure. (See the frontispiece to this volume.)

Iffley is a village delightfully situated on a gentle declivity, skirted on its western slope by the River Thames, nearly two miles distant from Oxford. . . . From the celebrated walk of Christ Church Meadow, from the banks of the river, and other situations, Iffley is viewed as a striking feature in the surrounding landscape, its venerable church forming a chief object, and inviting the attention of the topographer and antiquary, whose examination it will amply repay. The date of its erection is not correctly ascertained : its era is Saxon in every part ; but innovation, as mischievously busy in ancient as in modern times, has been early at work on the subject before us. The west end is the most curious part of the exterior ; but even here the circular window in the central story has been altered to a pointed one, for no conceivable motive, as the light admitted by both must be nearly equal ; a more lamentable and barbarous interference is apparent in the upper division, where the two outer arches have been cut down, and the windows walled up to suit a lower roof than the original, which most probably was considerably higher, as the marks yet remaining on the western face of the tower indicate. Besides the western, there are two other doorways on the north and south

sides respectively: each of these are of elegant proportions, and highly decorated; the latter, in particular, is very remarkable. A Saxon window also remains untouched near each entrance: all the other windows, however, throughout the church, excepting a very small one at the east end, have been destroyed for the admission of pointed ones, possessing no other claim to notice. The tower remains untouched, and stands in the middle of the structure: its four sides, though uniform in general outline, present some subordinate variations; the windows on its southern side are more decorated than the others; at the north-west angle is a projection, containing stairs to the top. Internally the tower is supported by two very fine arches of large dimensions, and richly ornamented; east of which is the chancel, with one division of the original roof remaining; the remainder of the chancel has a roof of the early Pointed style, and contains some stalls of the same architecture. Part of an ancient stone pulpit is remaining in the church, and most of the ornaments, etc., of the Saxon windows which have been destroyed. The font is coeval with the church: it is of square form and large size, supported at the angles with columns, three of which are spirally ornamented. X.

[1818, *Part II.*, p. 232.]

Iffley Church was given at an early period to the Priory of Kenilworth, in Warwickshire, to which priory the church of Stukeley, in Buckinghamshire, also belonged. It is singular that the plan and architectural decorations of both churches are so uniform in their design as to induce a belief that both must have been erected by the same workmen, probably either by the person who gave them to the priory, or at the expense of the convent. Mr. Warton, in the "History of Kiddington," states Iffley to have been built by a Bishop of Lincoln at the close of the twelfth century: but no authority for this fact is quoted, nor can any be at present found. E.

Islip.

[1788, *Part II.*, pp. 1051, 1052.]

There are now no remains of Edward the Confessor's chapel at Islip, Oxon. On the spot where this chapel stood is now a barn called Chapel-barn, wherein sheep are yearly shorn; there is a piece of stone in the wall somewhat carved, but no appearance of inscription thereon. The cemetery is now a dung-yard, called Chapel-yard, where bones, coffin-nails, etc., have been found by persons when filling the carts with manure. The font wherein the Confessor was baptized (as Camden says in his "Britannia") has long since been removed to Nether Kiddington, Oxon, where it now is, in a gentleman's garden; the effigy of the Confessor is thereon. The spot whereon the house of his birth stood has been a fish-pond, afterwards

filled up, is now a close, called Court-close. The moat which was in part round the house yet remains, but filling up fast with mud and weeds. The chapel was extant within the memory of man. I do not remember ever having seen a drawing of this chapel; there is one of the font in Plot's "Oxon." J. HENN.

[1788, *Part II.*, p. 1149.]

A view of the Confessor's chapel at Islip was taken and engraved by M. Burghers for Hearne, who has inserted it in the preface to his "Curious Discourses, 1720," p. xci. He describes it as standing "a little way northward from the church, but fifteen yards in length, and a little above seven in breadth. Though it be now in a shattered condition, being thatched and patched, and turned into a barn, we may easily guess, from a sight of it, what it was in its greatest perfection; and you would hardly think, did you not know the nature of those times, that so great and good a king as Edward the Confessor, and so virtuous, and pious, and beautiful a princess as Queen Edgitha (who in the year 1065 built the church of Wilton of stone, being before of wood*), frequented this place, in order to pay their devotions in it. We have not many such remains of antiquity; and for that reason I shall here insert a draft of it,† just as I had it taken lately; to which I am likewise the more inclined, because it is probable that in some few years it may be quite levelled, and not only the figure of it forgot, but the very place also where it stood."

The view of the font in Plot is, as may be supposed, incorrect; and Mr. Warton, in his account of Kiddington,‡ doubts if it be the identical one in which the Confessor was baptized. Mr. Warton adds, the chapel "has been lately pulled down." I think it was not standing twenty years ago. D. H.

[1795, *Part I.*, p. 459.]

I send you the epitaph on Dr. John Aglionby in Islip Church:

"Hereunder resteth the body of JOHN AGLIONBY, doctor of divinity, sometimes parson of this towne, and fellow of the Queen's College, and principall of Edmund Hall, in Oxon, and chaplain in ordinary to Queen Elizabeth and King James, who departed this life the vi day of February, anno D'ni 1609, and the xliii year of his age.

"Here also was buried JOHN, his son, Aug. xxiii. 1610 . Anno ætatis . xii."

D. H.

[1861, *Part I.*, p. 285.]

The restoration of Islip Church is about to be commenced immediately, from the design of Mr. Bruton, of Oxford, who proposes to remove the flat roof of the chancel, and to substitute an open timber roof of good pitch. The walls are to be lowered, and the round-

* Stowe's "Annals," p. 97.

† See Plate I., Fig. 1.

‡ See *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1782, Part I., p. 245.

headed windows, with their nondescript intersecting tracery, removed, and pointed windows, having geometrical tracery, inserted in their places. The east window is designed for stained glass, and is to consist of three lights of rather more than average width, the head to be filled with geometrical tracery, the chief feature being a sexfoil with floriated cusplings.

The chancel was erected by Dr. South, and is one of the very few erected in his time of good dimensions; they were generally at that time, when erected at all, of the smallest possible size. It is to be presumed that some record of Dr. South's erection and its alteration will be preserved.

A new porch is to be substituted for the present dilapidated one, and the church reseated with oak. There are a few original benches in the church, of the sixteenth century; these are to be restored, and the architect proposes that the new benches shall be the same in design.

March Baldon.

[1792, *Part II.*, p. 980.]

In the church of March Baldon, in Oxfordshire, there were, on August 8, 1660, these epitaphs. In the chancel, on a brass plate, on the ground:

"Here lieth interred the body of JOHN DANVERS, late of March Baldon, in the county of Oxford, esquire, who deceased the 26 of April, A.D. 1616, æt. suæ 30."

Over it a shield with a Chevron between 3 mullets of 6 points; quartering, 1st, On a bend three martlets; 2nd, Checky, a chief gultée; 3rd, Fretty of 6.

On another stone is this:

"Here under lyeth buried the body of the Rev. Father JOHN BRIDGES, late Bishop of Oxford, who departed this life the XXVI day of March, A.D. 1618."

Over it the arms of the bishopric, impaling three owls within a bordure counterfleury. In the east window of the church were, Gules, three lions passant azure; and Gules, two lions passant gardant, az. The present lord of this manor is Christopher Willoughby, Esq., who has a seat here.

K. Z.

Marston.

[1799, *Part II.*, pp. 1097, 1098.]

The parish of Marston, in Oxfordshire, is northward from the city of Oxford, and the church is about a mile and a half from Magdalen Bridge. The church is a plain building, consisting of a nave, two aisles, a chancel, and a square tower. The annexed rude sketch (Fig. 3) is a north-west view; a southern cannot so well be commanded, on account of a large walnut-tree growing in front of the chancel. The following epitaphs are the only existing memorials of eminent persons contained in the church.

On a flat stone in the chancel is the following inscription :

“. . . UNTON CROKE, serviens ad legem, obiit 28^o die Januarii, an^o D'ni 1670, annoq; ætatis suæ 77^o.”

And on a small brass plate, inserted in the same stone, is the following :

“ My flesh shall rest in hope.”—Ps. xvi. ver. 10.

“ Hereunder resteth, in hopes of resurrection, the body of ANNE, the wife of Unton Croke, serjeant-at-law, who was married to him 8th of November, 1517, and left him and ten children the 10th day of June, 1670, and in the 69th year of her age.”

On a marble fixed against the wall on the north side of the chancel are the following inscriptions :

“ M. S. RICHARDI CROKE, equitis, servientis ad legem, per viginti annos Oxonii burgensis, per triginta recordatoris, viriq; Carolo dilectissimi, Deo et religioni veræ Catholicæ semper devotissimi, clientibus fidelis, et toti humano genero amicabilis, qui vixit omnibus amandus, obiitq; (15^o die Septembris, an. D'ni 1683, ætatis suæ 63); omnibus; flendus præcipue filio suo mœstissimo Wright Croke, qui hoc erga paternam virtutem et amore suo optimum parentum monumentum posuit; Prope etiam WRIGHT CROKE, armiger, Prædicti Richardi Croke, equitis, filius hæresq; Qui ex hac vitâ discessit 47 an. ætat., June 7th,* 1705. Item WRIGHT CROKE, armigeri, filii tres, Qui teneris in annis defuncti s't. Prope etiam jacet MARIA, uxor charissima Wright Croke, quæ obiit 29^o Martii, 1717, ætat. 61.”

On the floor, on a small stone :

“ CAROLINA CROKE died 19th of July, in the year of our Lord, 1670, and the 36th year of her age.”

In the nave, on a plain stone, is the following short inscription :

“ M. S. E. WALTERUS BARRY, de civit. Nov. Sarum, Qui obiit Oxon' die Aprilis 22^o, 1722.”

On a stone in the south aisle, to the memory of Robert Loder, who died in 1768, is the following specimen of monumental poetry :

“ I would have my neighbours all be kind and mild,
Quiet and civil to my dear wife and child.”

This living is a vicarage of but small value, not, as I am informed, more than £26 per annum, which the present worthy incumbent, the Rev. Dr. Curtis, of Magdalen College, distributes mostly, if not wholly, among the poor of his little flock. The service of the church the Doctor performs every Sunday. . . . Some of the young farmers have studied psalmody, and they attend the service very regularly. The instrumental part of the divine harmony consists of a bassoon and two clarinets.

J. S—M—DS.

[1800, *Part I.*, pp. 105-107.]

Marston contains about 1,050 acres of land, and is bounded by the parishes of St. Clement's, Hedington, and Elsfeld, on the south, south-east, and north, and by the river Cherwell on the west and

* The English termination so on the stone.

south-west. The town, as it is called, of Marston consists of forty-three dwelling-houses; the number of inhabitants are about two hundred and fifty. There is no house or habitation in any other part of the parish, except the hut of a solitary fisherman on the bank of the Cherwell, where he resides for the purpose of attending his nets and his wheels.

The family of Croke inhabited the manor-house before, during, and after the grand rebellion. Another branch of the family also dwelt here. The house of the latter is now an alehouse, distinguished by the sign of the White Hart, in the possession of Mr. Joseph Bleay, an old and respectable inhabitant, who carries on the triple employments of a farmer, a baker, and a publican. The manor-house is a heavy stone building, erected without much attention to elegance or regularity. It is now inhabited by six families of paupers (*sic transit*). The present lord of the manor is Henry Whorwood, Esq. There is a great quantity of excellent bacon cured here, which is disposed of at Oxford.

I cannot find that any of the Crokes now reside in this county. The family were devoted for several generations to the study of the law. There are, I believe, three books of Reports, by three different authors of this name and family, collected in three different reigns. . . .

There are no remains of antiquity in this place except two rude stone crosses, one of which is in the churchyard, the other in the street, without either carving or inscription on either, and both mutilated.

The inhabitants of Marston may be divided into three classes—viz., farmers, or yeomen labourers, and paupers. There are but three or four mechanics in the place—a blacksmith, a carpenter, and a weaver. Luxury has not yet extended to Marston, near as it is to the University and a populous city. The farmers are, most of them, persons possessed of considerable property, yet they live in the most frugal and plain manner. The names most general here are Sims, Bley, and Loder, and there are several families bearing each name. . . .

The parish is well watered; for, besides the Cherwell, there are many springs and a small brook, which divides this parish and Eelsfield parish, and runs into the Cherwell at Lescot. . . .

There are some peculiar expressions used by the natives of Marston, among which the word “unked” is most frequently introduced in conversation. Everything that is unfortunate, or unlucky, or not as it could be wished, is “unked.” The word may be derived from “uncouth,” and has, in many instances, the same meaning. When the roads are miry and dirty, it is said to be “hoxey,” and when they are clean and dry, it is “quite path.”

[1816, *Part II.*, p. 577.]

In a former paper upon crosses, I enumerated the various kinds of which examples still exist, the purposes for which they were severally intended, and the conspicuous objects they formed, according to the opulence of the place where they were stationed, whether at the entrance of the town, in the churchyard, or in the market area, or whether designed for no other purpose than to commemorate the virtues of distinguished personages—in each of these their magnitude and beauty were in proportion to the number of inhabitants, the extent of a market, or the dignity of the departed.

The example I now send (see the Plate) of a cross in the centre of a street will distinguish its utility and their different intentions; and to prove beyond doubt their separate purposes it need only be remarked that, in the little village of Marston, where the church is but a very short distance from, and originally was within sight of, its high cross, yet it had a cross of its own, the base of which still remains near the path leading to the porch. . . .

The annexed Plate may give some idea of the present state of the village of Marston; it shows part of what was formerly the main street. The number of houses and inhabitants are now very small. Its manor-house, at one extremity, is old and curious, and before it was altered for the accommodation of several families had a regularity of design which rendered it an object worthy of notice. There is also another house in a different part of the village, ancient, but less perfect than the manor-house, which is still approached by its original gate, having nearly all the connecting walls entire. The hall, now used as a kitchen, retains the substantial oak-screen, panelled walls, etc. Nearly all the rooms are wainscoted, and have handsome plastered ceilings; those of the principal apartments are richly ornamented, but much mutilated and uninhabitable. The courtyard and its walls are nearly entire, and some of the offices remain.

Marston Church is a small, plain, but ancient structure, having a body, chancel, and tower at the west end; the porch is on the south side, and near it the fragment of a cross. The windows of the church appear to be mostly of the Tudor era, but are not large or very ornamental. The interior has nothing to require particular remark. The font is modern.

Marston lies north-east from Oxford about two miles.

J. C. B.

Milton.

[1820, *Part I.*, pp. 9-11.]

Milton, or Middeltone, as it is styled in Domesday Book, is divided into four hamlets. Of these Great Milton alone possesses a place of public worship, though it appears from various evidences that a chapel of ease formerly existed at Little Milton. "There

joyneth to Great Milton, Little Milton," says Leland, "and there is a chappel of ease dedicated to St. James;" and, as a further proof, in a small plot of ground in Little Milton, called the "chapel heys," fragments of human bones have frequently been dug up.

The circumstance, however, which must give the greatest interest to the history of this place is that of its being the residence of the ancestors of our immortal poet of the same name. It is much to be lamented that there are no records precisely fixing what part of his family lived there, or how many descents removed from him. The registers do not anywhere contain the name of Milton, but that deficiency may be easily accounted for from the circumstance of the family having probably quitted the parish previous to their commencement, which was in the year 1550. The poet, we learn, was born in Bread Street, in 1608, at the house of his father, a scrivener, while his grandfather was the keeper of Shotover Forest, which at that time extended very near to Milton. It is probable, therefore, that the grandfather and his ancestors, then and previously, were possessed of the estate and mansion in that parish. The house which has been always assigned as the paternal residence of the Miltons is now standing, and in size and consequence appears well adapted to a gentleman of moderate fortune, at a time when that description of gentry were more common than at present.

I have herewith sent you a small drawing of this house (see the Frontispiece of the present volume); although this cannot be proved to have been the residence of the family, yet the traditions to that effect are so strong and numerous that there can be little doubt of the truth of the essential fact.

The remains of antiquity in this parish are not very considerable. Dr. Plot, in his "Natural History of Oxfordshire," has described a British coin of Prasutagus, the husband of the heroic Boadicea, which was dug up at Little Milton (C. 10, S. 6, Tab. 15, No. 21), and we learn by "Stev. Antiqu. Abridg.," that a certain grange of the Benedictines at Abingdon stood on the south side of the church at Great Milton, about or previous to the year 1272, which is further corroborated by Leland, who says: "At this place, I have heard say, there was many years since a Priory of Monks, a cell, as one told me, to Abbington Monastery. The house of the Priorie was by likelihood where the farmer's house is now, hard by the churchyard, for there appears great foundations of buildings. Some say that Monsieur de Zouche's house was where the farmhouse is, and the voyce is that Zouche had the Priorie land given him."

The earliest possessors of this parish of whom we have any authentic account are the De Zouches, whose residence was that mentioned by Leland, who, further speaking of this family, says: "In the Church of Milton is an highe tombe of freestone, with the image of a knight and ladye, with an epitaph in French, declaring

that Rich. de Zouche and Helene his wife lie buried there." This tomb has long since disappeared, nor can any account be obtained of its removal. From this family descended William de Zouche, who left two daughters his heirs, of whom Elizabeth married Thomas de Camois, who in her right succeeded to the manor, together with that of Wheatly, an adjoining parish. They had issue a son, Richard, who died in the lifetime of his father, leaving issue a son, named Hugh, who at length succeeded to the estates, and was summoned to Parliament from 7 Richard II. till the 8 of Henry V., 1421. This manor was then styled "Lamois Manor." An anecdote may be recollected of one of this family, who, in the reign of Edward I., sold his wife by a regular indenture of bargain and sale. This manor subsequently passed to the Danvers, from them to the Brays, and afterwards to Sir Michael Dormer. This gentleman, the son of Geoffrey Dormer, a woolstapler of Thame, in this county, was elected Lord Mayor of London in the year 1541, and was succeeded in this property by his son, Ambrose Dormer, who died in the year 1566. His eldest son Michael received the honour of knighthood, and erected the sumptuous monument at the east end of the south aisle of the church. The alabaster figures of the knight in complete armour and that of his lady are recumbent upon an altar of the finest marble; pillars of the same material support a canopy over their heads, the sides of which are adorned with different escutcheons of the family, and four sculptured figures of Death, of about a foot in length, are disposed at each corner. The whole is executed with considerable taste and skill. The son and heir of this gentleman was Sir Robert Dormer, Sheriff of Oxfordshire in 1628, who died August 17, 1649. The eldest son of Sir Robert Dormer was William Dormer, Esq., who rebuilt the family residence, situate in the hamlet of Ascot, with great splendour, but which was burnt to the ground by an accidental fire, which took place while the workmen were completing the interior. This William Dormer, says Wood, went to Uxbridge Fair in 1683, and on his return died at High Wycomb, "having" (to use his own quaint expression) "then and before taken too much of the creature, whereupon he was brought to Milton and buried." He married one of the daughters of Edmund Waller, Esq., of Beaconsfield (the poet), and had by her four children.

Sir Michael Grene purchased the manor of Great Milton of Sir Michael Dormer, in the year 1588, and the terrier, attesting a composition of immemorial standing between the vicar and the farmers of the rectory, was drawn up in the year 1632, and signed, among others, by this gentleman. He sold this manor in his lifetime to the Lord Keeper Coventry. With the exception of Chilworth, the united manors of this parish are now the property of John Blackall, Esq.

E. E.

[1820, *Part I.*, pp. 106-108.]

The church is a handsome stone structure of pointed Gothic architecture, apparently of about the date of Henry V. or VI. It consists of a well-built square tower, containing a ring of eight bells, a nave, two side aisles, and a chancel. The whole is roofed with oak, and is unceiled. The exterior to the south presents a venerable aspect; each buttress of that aisle is adorned with a niche of elegant design, from which there have been evidently torn the corresponding statues; the gutter pipes are conveyed through the mouths of grotesque figures, which are, however, much mutilated and defaced by time. There is on this side the usual porch or parvisum, over which is a small room, formerly used as a vestry. This apartment is reached by means of a winding staircase in a small octangular turret, which is likewise adorned with a niche similar to the others. The principal object on the north side is an elegant doorway, composed of clusters of numerous minute pillars, the capitals crowned with foliage, from which springs a pointed arch similar to the shafts. The pile is dedicated to St. Matthew, on the Sunday subsequent to which festival the parish feast is celebrated with the usual sports.

Among the monuments in the church are the following:

A blue flagstone, of very hard substance, adjoining the reading-desk, on which a cross fleury is elegantly embossed. It probably marks the burial-place of one of the ancient priors of the religious house.

On the floor entering the chancel is the following inscription:

“In memory of John Smith, esq., who died June the 8th, 1764, who was a benefactor to this church.”

In the north aisle are the following inscriptions:

“John Skyunner, esq., the son of Edward Skyunner, of Ledbury, and of Mærgaret Brown, died May y^e 18th, 1729.”

“Elizabeth, his wife, the daughter of John Smyth, esq., of this place, and of Elizabeth Gundry, died March y^e 8th, 1769, aged 75.”

On a small square of marble on the floor:

“Charles, the son of John Hawkins, esq., died Jan. 3d, 1692. John Hawkins, esq., was the occupier of the antient residence of the Miltons, and was the father of that eminent lawyer, Mr. Sergeant Hawkins, the author of the ‘Pleas of the Crown.’”

In the corner of the north aisle, on a marble compartment, is this epitaph:

“H. S. E.

“Johannes Smith, filius natu maximus Johannis Smith, de Milton, in agro Oxoniensi generosi: magnæ spei juvenis vixit annos tredecim duosque menses, tantæ vero pietatis, ingenii, eruditionis et modestiæ, quantæ ejus ætatu læ vix quisquam alius, innocentæ exemplum amabile: obiit 22 die Nov. A.D. 1699. Hoc monumentum filii charissimi et Parentes mæstissimi posuere.”

In the south aisle, on a brass plate, is the following inscription:

“In a vault lie the remains of Wm. Skyunner, esq., son of John and Elizabeth Skyunner; he died the first day of July, 1794.

"Also Martha, the faithful and beloved wife of Sir John Skykker, daughter of Edward Burn and Martha Davie ; she died the 4th day of Dec., 1797.

"Also of Elizabeth Skykker, died the 14th day of Oct., in the year 1802.

"Also of Sir John Skykker, son of John and Elizabeth Skykker, one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and some time Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, who died the 26th day of Nov., in the year 1805."

The house of the late Chief Baron Skykker descended to him from his maternal ancestors, the Smyths, and by the aid of some judicious additions, after a design by the late Mr. Wyatt, it has been made a convenient and elegant residence. It is now occupied by William Stephens, Esq. The property has devolved to the Right Hon. Richard Ryder, the present Earl of Harrowby, in right of his lady, the daughter and heiress of the last Chief Baron.

In the chancel, near the altar, is the following inscription on a mural monument :

"Manet hic sepultum quicquid mortale reliquum est Joannæ Meetkerke, Adolphi Meetkerke hujus parochiæ generosi uxoris, et Thomæ Young ejusdem Parochiæ gen. nuper defuncti, filiæ unicæ. Obiit quarto die Martis, anno Domini 1695, ætatis suæ 22. Ad matris latus abdormiscit filia unica Joanna Meetkerke, quæ nata erat die 26 Nov., 1695, denata die 23 Dec., 1695. In charissimæ uxoris et teneræ filiæ memoriam Adolphus Meetkerke mœrens posuit."

It is observable that, by an error in the date, the mother is here represented to have died eight months previous to the birth of her child.* The family of Meetkerke is descended from a race of nobility of the same name, once flourishing at Bruges, as Adolphus Meetkerke, it appears, was deputed by the United Provinces to negotiate a loan of £200,000 with Queen Elizabeth. *Camd. Eliz.* p. 283.

In the eastern extremity of the interior of the south aisle are some brasses upon the wall belonging to the family of Edgerley, formerly resident here, with the following inscription at the feet of two figures, which form the centre of four coats-of-arms :

"Of your charite pray for the soules of William Edgerley, John Edgerley, William Edgerley, and Elizabeth Edgerley, y^e children of Robert Edgerley and Kateryn his wife."

The tenor bell is inscribed with the names Christ. Pettie, Simon Neale, Thos. Prince, Sam. Knight, 1684.

The family of Pettie had formerly very handsome property in this parish and neighbourhood, upon the last of whom, Christopher Pettie, Esq., Dr. Rawlinson makes an observation in his notes to this effect: that he was much addicted to bell-ringing, cudgel-playing, wrestling and the like ; he carried about the country with him a set of silken bell-ropes, and a party of dissolute companions, by whose assistance he was reduced to poverty, and finally kept an ale-house at Thame.

* This is accounted for by the Old Style. The death of the mother occurred in 1695 6.—EDIT.

The living is a vicarage, in the presentation of a prebendary of Lincoln, to a stall in which church the rectorial tithes are annexed, with the exception of a considerable corn-rent payable out of them to the vicar. The present incumbent is the Rev. Thomas Ellis, of Christ Church, Oxford. Mr. Delafield observes "that the Register of Milton, with the exception of a few literal mistakes, is by far the most perfect he had ever seen." The following is an extract from the beginning of it:

"Gr. Milton, Oxon. Register commences 1550. 4 Ed. VI. This booke was new written in y^e yeere of our Lord 1604."

In the earlier pages are various sums collected by briefs; among others, an entry, by which it appears that a benefit play was given for a fire in the parish.

"Collected for y^e fire by y^e Royall Theatre, 1*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*"

In the churchyard, on the south side of the tower, are two very ancient plain raised altar tombs, defaced by time, but reported by tradition to belong to the ancestors of the Smiths, whose mansion they closely adjoin.

The ancient residence of the Miltons was for some time the property of the Wilkinsons. Dr. John Wilkinson was President of Magdalen College, and his brother Henry was Principal of Magdalen Hall. The elder brother, Dr. John Wilkinson, tutor to Henry, Prince of Wales, eldest son of James I., was Principal of Magdalen Hall till the year 1643, but upon apostatizing to the side of the Parliament, he was ejected. Upon the ultimate prevalence of that party, however, he was restored in 1646, and finally upon the ejection of Dr. Oliver by the Parliamentary delegates, he was elected President of Magdalen College; he was buried at Milton in 1649. His brother was dispossessed of the Headship of Magdalen Hall in 1652, in consequence of not subscribing to the Act of Uniformity. While this property was in the hands of the Wilkinsons, it was for some time tenanted by, and became a favourite residence of Thurloe, the secretary to Cromwell, and, in consequence, was often visited by the Usurper himself during the recesses. The village traditions, respecting that personage and his secretary, are not yet extinct. The arms of the Wilkinsons still remain well emblazoned in the window of the large parlour of this house. This, together with a farm attached to it, now belongs to Mr. Eldridge.

Among the families of consequence formerly resident here was that of Young, the founder of which was John Young, born in Cheapside, educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, of which he was fellow, and afterwards master; in 1567, the next year, he was elected vice-chancellor; in 1572 he was made Prebendary of Westminster, and Bishop of Rochester in 1577. His son and heir was John Young, who was settled, and finally buried in this place. Fuller observes that this gentleman "interred his father with great pomp

and solemnly, tho' on his death-bed he forbade it." His eldest son was Sir John Young, or more commonly known in his own time by the familiar name of Jack Young. It is to this gentleman we are indebted for the quaint epitaph in Westminster Abbey, "O rare Ben Jonson," which marks the spot where the poet's remains are deposited. The expense of the stone and labour of inscription amounted to eighteen pence ; the subject of it fortunately needed no monumental marble.

By the census taken in 1811, the population of this parish, including the hamlets, amounted to 1,059. By an ancient assessment, made between the years 1562 and 1580, it appears that of twenty-four families named in it, four only now exist, viz., those of Eustace, Ives, Wildgoose, and Wiggins. The first of these families is an instance of the vanity of the pride of heraldry. Though regularly descended from that Eustace, Count of Boulogne, who was, I believe, a cousin of the Norman Conqueror, and attended his person in all his wars, it has now for a generation or two mended, and sometimes made, the shoes of the villagers of Great Milton. E. E.

[1828, *Part II.*, pp. 203, 204.]

A correspondent under the signature of "E. E." accompanies an account of Milton in Oxfordshire, with some particulars relative to the descendants of Sir Michael Dormer, Lord Mayor of London in 1541. . . .

His statements are so directly at variance with an ancient pedigree of the family at present before me, that I am induced to take the liberty of requesting him or any other of your correspondents who may be able to determine which gives the true account of these descents, to mention the authority for the above-cited communication, and to indulge me with a reference to any documents which may correct the errors of the following statement, as it is preserved in divers MSS. hitherto deemed authentic.

Ambrose Dormer, of Ascot and Great Milton, co. Oxon, 6th son of Sir Michael Dormer, Ld. Mayor.		=	Jane, dau. and coh. of James Berrie, Esq., of Hampton Poyle.
Ambrose Dormer, ob. juv. v. p.	Sir Michael Dormer, Knt., of Ascot, Com. for Charitable Uses, 1614 : ob. . . bur. at Whiston, co. Northampton.	=	Dorothy, dau. of William Hawtrej, Esq., of Chequers, co. Bucks.
			Winifred, only da. (heir to her brothers), married 1, to Sir Wm. Hawtrej, Kt. ; 2dly, to John Pigot, Esq., of Ellesborough, and of Stratton.

See Harleian MSS. 1533, 6 and 7 ; and Cardigan MSS. C., fol. 185.

If Sir Michael Dormer had issue by Dorothy, daughter of Sir William Hawtrej, it is evident that his sister Winifred could not have been his heir.

“E. E.” says that Sir Michael Dormer sold the manor of Great Milton in 1588, and yet that his grandson William rebuilt the family residence at Ascot, the hamlet belonging to that parish.

Perhaps your correspondent can also favour me with some account of the acquirement of the estate at Ascot and Milton by the Dormers. It is remarkable that Sir Robert Dormer, a descendant of the elder branch of the same family, obtained a grant in 1543 (35 Hen. VIII.) of another manor, called by the same name (Ascot), in Bucks, which is presumed to have been part of the possessions of Wing Priory.

Had Sir Michael Dormer, the Lord Mayor, the Manor of Milton? I believe Ascot in Oxfordshire was in the possession of the co-heiresses of Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, Margaret, wife of Sir Walter Manning, and Alice, wife of Sir Edward de Montacute, or one of them, but in what manner it subsequently descended, I shall be obliged by information. Collins, indeed, in his “Peerage,” says that Richard Grenville, Esq., who died October 8, 1517, “exchanged the manor of Ascot in Oxfordshire for Berwells Manor in Wotton,” and refers to family deeds as his authority, but if Sir Michael Dormer, who was Sheriff of London in 1529, derived Ascot from his father, grandfather, or great-grandfather, their names, according to all the pedigrees, were Geoffrey Dormer, and I find no Robert Dormer until that Sir Robert who held Wing and Ascot in Bucks, by grant from Henry VIII. as before mentioned, and who probably derived his Christian name from his great-grandfather, Robert Baldington, of Thame, a very rich man, whose daughter brought great wealth to the family. However, as the first Geoffrey Dormer, who lived in the reign of Henry VI., is said to have had twenty-five children, one of them might have been a Robert Dormer.

T. E. R.

Minster Lovel.

[1825, *Part I.*, pp. 25-30.]

Minster Lovel is situate in the hundred of Chadlington, co. Oxford, three miles beyond Witney, and four on this side of Burford. The great road from London to Cheltenham, Gloucester, Hereford, and South Wales, passes through the parish, bisecting it into two nearly equal parts, in the northern of which stands the village, built on the left bank of the river Windrush, a deep rapid stream, which rises in the Cotswold hills, near Guiting in Gloucestershire. At the east end of the village are the parish church, the manor, farm-house, and ruins of the ancient mansion of the noble family of Lovel. The extensive woods of Mr. Coke occupy the northern side of the parish, beyond which lies the royal forest of Whichwood.

Minster Lovel is a place of great antiquity, and has given the title of Baron successively to several noble houses. It is mentioned by Camden, in his “Remains concerning Britain,” among the instances

where "the surnames of families have been adjoined to the names of places from distinction, or to notify the owner." The first person who was ennobled from this place was John de Lovel, who, being then seated here, was in 25 Edward I. (1297) summoned to Parliament as Baron Lovel of Minster Lovel, being the fourth to whom, as baron, a writ of summons to Parliament had ever been directed;* for before this time all baronies were holden by tenure, and they commenced by writ of summons only in the reign of Edward I. This summons was the more remarkable, as the ancestors of John had many years before been seized by tenure of the barony of Castle Cary in Somersetshire. John de Lovel was a lineal descendant of Robert Lord de Breherval, etc., in Normandy, who came over with William the Conqueror. Of this Robert there was a son, Ascelin Govel de Perceval, nick-named Lupellus. This William Govel bore the title of Earl of Yvry, from Henry I., and in his time, or soon after his death, the nick-name of Lupellus was shortened first to Lupel, and thence to Lovel or Lovel. From him probably the parish derived the additional name of Lovel; for as a proof that he possessed estates here, we find that in 8 Henry I. (1197) he joined with Isabel his wife in a grant to the monks of Thame of two mills at Minster Lovel. It appears from the Roll of Pleas, in the Chapter-house at Westminster, 8 John, Mich., that before that date the church of Minster Lovel was given by Maud the wife of William Lovel, to the Abbey of St. Mary de Ivry. It is recorded there that William Luvell brought an assize of a moiety of the church of Minster Luvell against the Abbot of Ivry, who pleaded that the church was not vacant, because the Abbot and Convent of Ivry were thereof parsons, and of the gift of Maud the mother of the said William Luvell, and by his assent and consent; and she confirmed it by her deed, which testified that the said Maud, with the assent of William her son, whose seal was affixed, gave to the church of the Blessed Mary of Ivry, and the monks there serving God, the church of Minster, with all things which to the right of the said church were known to belong. They showed also a charter of William formerly Bishop of Lincoln, in which it was contained that he, on the petition of the said Maud the wife of William Luvell, and of William Luvell her son, being the said William, had given in perpetual alms to the abbot and monks of Ivry the parsonage of Minster, and that, on the presentation of Robert the abbot and the monks of Ivry, he had received and instituted Henry a clerk, the son of Richard, etc., to the vicarage of the said church; so that, nevertheless, the abbot and monks should have a moiety of all things as well as in lands as in offerings which belonged to it, and Henry the other half, as vicar. Ivry was the place in Normandy where this noble family was settled before Robert came to this

* Plot's "Oxfordshire," c. 10, par. 132.

country with William the Conqueror, as appears from the "Genealogical History of the House of Ivry in its different branches of Ivry, Luvell, Perceval, and Gourney," a book published in the early part of George II.'s reign, under the name of J. Anderson, but which Horace Walpole, in his "Correspondence," scruples not to ascribe to the Earl of Egmont himself, and ridicules as a silly and expensive token of vanity on the part of that noble lord.

In consequence of the gift of Maud, the church became a cell of the foreign monastery to which it was attached, and an alien priory of Benedictine monks. In 15 Edward III. it was seized into the King's hands, for some cause or other, probably during a vacancy, and the King granted to John Darcy the son and Galfrey de Sautre, parson of the church of Syresham, the custody of this priory, and the administration of all its fruits and profits.*

John, the second Lovell who bore that name, was signed with the cross, in order to go a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and was Governor of Northampton and Sheriff of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire. He died 15 Edward I., and by an inquisition taken after his death, was found to have died seized, amongst other manors, of Minster Lovell. It was his son John who was summoned to Parliament, 25 Edward I.; and the writ of summons to him and his descendants sometimes describe them as of Minster Lovell, sometimes of Titchmarsh in Northamptonshire, and sometimes of Docking in Norfolk. Ancient records, particularly the "Inquisitiones post mortem or Escheat Rolls," and the "Hundred Roll of 7 Edw. I." afford very curious evidence respecting this manor and the family of the Lovells.

The Roll, 21 Edward III., mentions Mynster Lovell manor as having belonged to John Lovell, Knight, and as being holden of the honour of Winchester; and in the 36th of the same King it is enumerated among the other lands and tenements of John, the son of John Lovell, Knight. Edward II., in the eighteenth year of his reign, granted to Hugh le Dispenser, Earl of Winchester, two parts of the manor of Minster Lovell, with the appurtenances in the county of Oxford, which had belonged to John Lovell, to hold until the lawful age of the heir, saving to the King the knight's fees, etc., and rendering thereof annually £23.

In the reign of Richard II., or in the early part of Henry IV., John Lord Lovell made a great addition to his patrimonial estates, by his marriage with Maud, the daughter of Robert de Holand. He died 9 Henry IV., having in his will described himself, in consequence of this marriage, by the title of Lord Lovell and Holand, from whence unquestionably his descendant the Earl of Egmont, in 1762, took the English title of Lord Lovell and Holland; the Egmont family being descended from the Lovells, not only as a branch of that family,

* Orig. in Cur. Scacc.

which, under the name of Perceval, settled in Ireland, but also through a marriage which the first Earl of Egmont made with a daughter of Sir Philip Parker à Morley, who was descended from Alice, Baroness of Morley, daughter of William Lovell, Lord Morley, second son of William Lord Lovell of Tichmarch.

In the "Escheat Roll of 9 Henry IV." the manor of Minster Lovell appears in a long list of estates, of which John Lovell, Knight, had been seized in right of his wife Maud, the daughter of Robert de Holand.

The "Hundred Roll of 7 Edward I." contains a full account of the state of property in this parish at that time. The inquisition recorded there, which was taken under a commission from the King, directing an inquiry respecting all the particulars of tenures, and other incidents to which landed estates at that time were subject, and which it appears was taken on the oaths of gentlemen and freeholders of the adjoining villages, states that John Lovel held the manor of Minster Lovel for half a knight's fee, of the Earl of Leicester, and the Earl of the King *in capite*; and that the said John held in his see, in the same manor, three carucates of land, and had a wood pertaining to the same manor within the cover (*coopertum*) of the forest of Whichwood, and had view of Frankpledge and all appendages to the same pertaining, Infanthegethef, Waif, etc.; and also half of the whole water which is in the river of Wenrisse (Windrush), from the bridge of Wolmareham down to the vill of Minstre. One villain and twenty-nine freeholders are enumerated, with their respective services and rents. Six tenants in Chilson, it is recorded, paid rents to John Lovel, of whom five are stated to pay their rents "pro omni servitio salvo forinseco," that is, to be quit of all foreign service. Foreign service was such as a mesne lord, or a tenant, performed to another lord out of that lord's fee. It appears, moreover, from this roll, that the manor of Minster Lovel, together with that of Hooknorton and Swerford, was exempted from entry by the bailiffs of the Earl of Gloucester, a right which was exercised over other manors in the hundred of Chedlington, of which the Earl was seized.

The peerage under the title of Lovell, which originated 25 Edward I. became extinct in 2 Henry V. (1415) by the death of John Lovel, the son of John and Maud his wife, but was revived by Henry VI. in 1425, in the person of William Lovel. To this William, Henry VI. granted, in the eighteenth year of his reign, liberty to impark a certain parcel of land called Mynstre Woods, with two adjoining fields, "Rot. Pat. Pars Sec.," and in the twenty-fourth year to disafforest a wood in Munstre Lovell, and make a park there. "Rot. Chart., 24 Henry VI." Both these Lords appear, from the escheat rolls, to have died seized, the latter in 33 Henry VI., of the manor of Minster Lovel, together with some adjoining manors; and another John

Lord Lovel, who died 4 Edward IV., was found to have died seized of the manors of Mynster Lovell and Minster Parva.

In 1482 Francis Lord Lovel was advanced to the dignity of Viscount Lovel. He sided with Richard III. in the contest which that King maintained for the Crown, and fought at Bosworth, from whence he escaped into Ireland; and afterwards returning into England, as a partisan of Lambert Simnell, was slain in battle at Stoke, near Newark-on-Trent, 3 Henry VII. He was in consequence attainted 11 Henry VII. and the statute for that purpose, 11 Henry VII. c. 63, curiously recites, that in the Act of attainder against the Earl of Lincoln, "Francis Lovell was ignorauntly lefte oute and omitted, to the moost p'lious ensample of other being of suche traiterous myndes." He left behind him a widow Anne, and two sisters, but no issue; and in him ended the male branch of the Lovels of Minster Lovel, and the dignities of Baron and Viscount Lovel. The title, after the attainder of the viscount, lay dormant until 2 George II. when Sir Thomas Coke, K.B., of Holkham in Norfolk, who at that time was seized of the manor and all the lay property in the parish, was created Baron Lovell of Minster Lovell. This noble lord was Postmaster-General from 1733 until his death in 1759; and in 1744 was raised to the dignities of Viscount Coke of Holkham, and Earl of Leicester. His lordship dying without issue, all the titles became extinct; but by his will, the manor and estate was devised to his nephew, Wenman Roberts, who thereupon took the name of Coke; from whom they descended to Thomas William Coke, Esq., of Holkham, the son of Wenman, and the present member for Norfolk. In 1812, Mr. Coke alienated nearly all the property in the parish, excepting the woods, which consist of about 360 acres. The title of Lovel was, however, in 1762, restored in the Perceval family, the Earl of Egmont having in that year been made an English peer by the title of Baron Lovel and Holland; and that barony is now vested in the present earl.

The alien priories in this kingdom were not, like the English religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII., suppressed at once. They were gradually laid hold of by the reigning sovereign, mostly by Richard II. By whom Minster Lovel priory was first seized does not appear, but Henry VI. had it in his hands, and granted a lease of it to Edward Lord Lovel to hold for fifteen years at a rent of £8 13s. 8d. per annum from the death of Queen Joan. In the twentieth year of his reign he granted this rent and the reversion of the priory to his newly-founded college of Eton ("Rot. Parl., 20 Henry VI., n. 17").

Willis, in his "History of Abbies," vol. ii., p. 179, gives the names of many of the priors of Minster Lovell.

"A Survey of 6 Edward VI." is extant, which gives copious information of the manor. In the margin it has "Manor of Mynster

Lovell, in the said county of Oxford, parcell of the possessions of John Earl of Warwick." But the manor and estates were then in the King's hands. The survey purports to have been made on June 16 in that year, by Michael Cameswell, the Surveyor-General of the King, by the oath of Henry Broke and thirteen other tenants of the manor. On that occasion it was found that Minster Lovell, Chilson, and Chadlington, were equally parcel of this manor; and the names of Richard Bekyngham, as lord of the manor of Chilson, and of six other free tenants are given, as holding the manor of Chilson, and lands in Chilson, Chadlington, Minster Lovell, and Shorthampton, under the manor of Minster Lovell; and the names and lands of sixteen customary tenants, and ten tenants, at the will of the lord in Great and Little Minster Lovel, together with their respective rents and services, are particularly specified. At that time also it is clear that there were customary tenants in Shilton and Chilson, and also in the parish of Bampton (all which places are within a few miles of Minster Lovel), which were parcel of this manor, for there are five customary tenants mentioned, whose tenements lay in Bampton, Aston, Shilton, and Chilson, and their lands are particularized with their rents and services. A messuage, with the appurtenances, lying in Broderysington in the county of Gloucester, is also mentioned in the Survey as parcel of the manor, and at farm, on a lease for twenty-one years. It appears from a memorandum subsequently attached to this survey that Robert Kelwey, Esq., held by indenture, dated 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, the site of the manor of Minster Lovel, with all houses to the same pertaining, with one orchard and a wall round the same, and several closes of arable and meadow land, the names and quantities of which are given at £13 10s. 8d. per annum. There is a memorandum, among others in the survey, stating "that the lord the King hath a warren there, and a several water called Wynerisse (repleat with pyks, ele, chevene, trots, and creves plentie), which begins from the mill called Wulsop Mylle, and so to the Were called Mynster Were." The chief or quit rents mentioned in the Hundred Roll of 7 Edward I. and the Survey 6 Edward VI. as payable to the lord of this manor, by the free tenants in Minster Lovel, Chilson, and Chadlington, are still for the most part paid to this day. The others have been lost by negligence, or redeemed by purchase. It appears, indeed, from a plea put in by William de Valence in 13 Edward I., in a Quo Warranto suit, that Henry III. granted the manor of Bampton to him, William de Valence, in special tail, to hold of the King himself and his heirs; but this is not of necessity inconsistent with Bampton being a sub-*infeudation* of Minster Lovel; for there are not wanting instances in ancient times of kings holding lands of a subject: "Watts on Cop.," 30; 1 Robert, "Hist. Scotland," 8; N. Stewart, "Diss. Antiq. Engl. Const.," p. 3, s. 3, p. 160 *n.* (6). But whatever might have

been the case with the manor of Bampton, the customary tenements in Bampton were certainly, as stated in the survey, held under the manor of Minster Lovel.

There is in the parish a smaller division, called Little Minster. This in two instances has received the appellation of a manor. In the "Escheat Roll, 23 Edward III.," Minstre Parva Manor is comprised in the catalogue of the possessions of Hugo Plascy; and in 4 Edward IV. John Lovel is found to have been seized of the manors of Mynster Lovel and Mynster Parva. It occurs in many other instances, without this appellation. In "Testa de Nevil," which contains Inquisitions, etc. of the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I., there is this entry: "Parva Munstre—John of Cantelupe holds in the same half a Knight's fee of the fee of the Earl of Warwick."

The "Charter Roll of 18 Edward II." has an Inquisition *ad quod damnum*, relating to a messuage and land of Thomas Weste in Lettleminstre.

In 1 Edward III. the "Escheat Roll" states, that Richard of Stanlake of Witney, held of Henry Dyve one messuage, 160 acres of land, and 10 acres of meadow, in Little Minstre; and in 7 Edward III. John of St. Philbert, and Ada his wife, are enrolled as the owners of one messuage and one plough land in Minstre Parva. A messuage and land called Laundells, also in Little Minster, are commemorated in the "Escheat Roll of 9 Henry IV." as being part of the possessions of John Lovel, Knight, and Maud his wife.

The "Hundred Roll of 7 Edward I." finds that Margaret of Cantilupe holds the hamlet of Parva Minstre of the Earl of Warwick, for half a knight's fee, and the earl of the King in capite. It expressly, moreover, distinguishes it from the other part of Minster Lovel, by recording that it owes suit to the Hundred of Chadlington, and to the two great County Courts of Oxfordshire, and the two tourns of the sheriff, holden in Chadlington Hundred, and that the bailiffs of the Countess of Gloucester shall come once a year to hold a view of frank-pledge, and shall have the amercements; a jurisdiction from which we have seen that the manor at large was exempt. But the silence of this roll as to Little Minster being a distinct manor, is conclusive evidence against the fact. There is this difference between the "Hundred Roll, 7 Edward I." and the "Inquisitions Post-mortem"—that in the former, tenures and feudal rights were the express objects of inquiry under the King's commission; whereas, in the Inquisitions, the quantity of possessions whereof the particular tenant died seized, was rather the matter of inquiry, than the precise nature of them; and the description of a manor given to an estate being altogether incidental, it does not therefore carry with it absolute authority. At this day the name of Little Minster is still given to a hamlet on the south side of the river; but for all parochial purposes, the hamlet is incorporated with the rest of the parish, its precise

boundaries are not known, and no idea exists of its being an independent manor.

[1825, *Part I.*, pp. 120-122.]

Leland, in his "Itinerary," speaks thus of Minster Lovel: "Then about a myle to Mynster Village, having the name of Lovell, sometyne lord of it: ther is an ancient place of the Lovels harde by the Churche; Master Vintor, of Wadeley, by Faringdon, hath it of the Kinge in ferme." This "ancient place" was not, as Grose seems to have supposed it to have been, the old priory or monastery, but the mansion of the lords of the manor, built possibly on the site of the priory. Messrs. Buck, in 1726, engraved a north view of it. From this view it should seem, that in 1729, the building was in a perfect state, and in good preservation; and the accuracy of this view is attested by the present remains exactly coinciding with it, as far as they exist. The succeeding fifty years, however, made a great alteration in it. It was visited in 1775 by Grose, who in his "Antiquities," vol iv., Oxfordshire, gives a view of the south aspect (there called by mistake the north-east aspect); from which it is ascertained that it was then in the same dilapidated state in which it is at present. Grose says, "it appears by its ruins to have been a large and elegant building. The conventual Church, and part of the gateway, are the chief remains. Some other buildings, formerly offices to the monastery, are converted to out-houses to the adjoining farm." The ruins stand on the south-east side of the church, very near to the River Windrush. It is difficult to say what parts of the original building they formed, but they are extensive, and display a rich style of the ornamental Gothic. A large barn is formed out of one division of them; and a prodigiously thick oaken door, studded with strong bolts of iron, and suspended on hinges of a singular size and shape, unquestionably transferred from the old mansion, secures at once and adorns the entrance of the adjoining manor farmhouse.

The church is a small, elegant structure, and in a state of substantial preservation; excepting that the pews, the reading-desk, and the pulpit, are in a very shabby condition. These defects, and the neglected state of the village in general, may be attributed to the non-residence in the parish, for many scores of years, of the lord of the manor, and the absence of any person of rank and fortune. The last gentleman who took up his abode in the parish seems to have been Henry Heylyn, to whom there a monument is erected on the wall of the chancel.

[Inscription omitted.]

Arms at the top of the monument: Three stags' heads proper in a shield, impaled with a saltire gules, on a field argent.

The only other inscriptions in the church are on flat stones. They are very few, and are as follows:

In the chancel :

“ Henry Powell, vicar of this parish, died Febr. 12, 1798, aged 70.
“ Anna Filia Doctoris Clay, hic jacit 1616, Jan. 2nd.”

Arms : Three fleurs-de-lys chevron embattled.

In the south transept :

“ Here lyeth the body of John Wheeler, gent. He had issue by Jane his wife, John, Thomas, Edward, Edmund, Elizabeth, Jane, Anne, Sarah, and Susannah, who departed this life ye sixteenth day of June, in ye year of our Saviour Christ 1672. *Ætat.* 64.

“ Here lyeth the body of Jane, the wife of John Wheeler, gent., and daughter of Thomas Keble, gent., and Elizabeth his wife, who departed this life the second day of Aug^t in the year of our Saviour Christ, 1661. *Ætatis suæ* 36.”

North transept :

“ Here lyeth the body of Mary, the daughter of Robert Harris, and Mary his wife, who departed this life the — of June, 1703, in the 10th year of her age.”

There is another inscription to the memory of the Harris family, of the date of 1724, which is partly concealed by a pew.

There is, however, one tomb of very singular workmanship and beauty. It consists of a full-length figure of a man, clad in complete armour, recumbent on a pedestal. The whole pedestal, as well as figure, is of white statuary marble, a little discoloured by age, but still capable of being restored by cleansing to its pristine purity. Considering its great antiquity, the injuries which it has received from time are not very considerable. There is a partial fissure in the figure, owing to a settlement at one end of the pedestal, and the ornaments on one side of the latter are somewhat mutilated, from that side being open to a common public sitting. The other side is protected from mischief by the wall of a pew, and is probably, therefore, in a state of perfect preservation. From what remains and is visible, we may form a correct judgment of what it originally was, and what it might be made to be again, at a very small expense. The figure itself, and the armour, are admirably chiselled, with the hands clasped, and the head and feet reposing on two pieces of carved work. The carvings on the pedestal consist of smaller figures, and are exquisitely wrought. The coats of arms are worn plain by time, and are not capable of being distinguished. There is no inscription on this tomb, so rare in a country church, to say to whose memory it was erected, and tradition is wholly silent on the subject. But there can be no doubt but that it was built in honour of one of the knights or barons of the Lovel family. It is matter of wonder that no other monument should exist in the church to perpetuate the memory of a family so noble and so long settled in the place.

The Vicarage is in the Diocese and Archdeaconry of Oxford, and in the patronage of Eton College. The late vicar was the Rev. Michael Mesham, to whom the Rev. Robert Earle, the present incumbent, succeeded in 1818. The value of the living in the King's

Books is £8 9s. 7d. ; it is discharged from the payment of first fruits.

The parish of Minster Lovel contains, including the roads and free-board, 1,939 acres of land. The manor and fishery, with about 700 acres of land, have passed by purchase from Mr. Coke into the hands of William Elias Taunton, Esq. The other proprietors are John Walker, gent. ; John Church, banker of Witney ; Sarah Collis, Francis Sheppard, spinster ; William Hudson, who owns the mill, which is applied as well to fulling Witney blankets as to grinding corn ; Mr. Coke, who retains the woods, which are the most extensive and best timbered in the county ; and, in right of the church, the Rev. Mr. Earle, the vicar, and Lord Henry Stewart.

The population of the parish, according to the return in 1821, was 326.

The marriage register commences 1754 ; the baptismal and burial register, 1762.

Newington.

[1796, *Part II.*, pp. 809, 810.]

I send you a view of the garden-front of Newington House, in Oxfordshire, and of the church, near to which it stands.

The house and gardens are situate on the south bank of the river Thame, about three or four miles from the junction of that river with the Isis, in Dorchester meadow, whence to the sea it bears the name of Thames. The building is a large, handsome, uniform, and substantial structure of stone, erected, I believe, by Walter Dunch, Esq., descended from the family of that name, who formerly resided at Little Wittenham, near Wallingford, in Berkshire, who died in 1664. It was modernized by the father of the present owner, George White, Esq., in 1777.

The surrounding country consists of a very beautiful diversity of rich meadows, pastures, and arable land, and the house commands most pleasing views of Wittenham Hills, and the Berkshire Downs, Farringdon Clump, and the adjacent country.

The church, which is the only one in the neighbourhood that has a spire, is a conspicuous object to a considerable distance. The living, which is a rectory, is a peculiar of the Archbishop of Canterbury ; it is valued in the King's Books at £18 13s. 4d. a year. To whom the church is dedicated is not known. The rectors, since 1684, have been collated as under :

1684. Henry Maurice, D.D.

1691. George Royce, S.T.P., void by death.

1708. John Potter, D.D., ditto.

1754. Philip Billingsley, ditto.

1771. George Stinton, D.D., ditto.

1781. James Cornwallis, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, void by resignation.

1794. Charles Moss, M.A., the present incumbent.

There are no remarkable monuments in the church, unless that erected to the memory of Henry Dunch, Esq., may be so considered, on account of the epitaph, written by Waller the poet; whether ever published in any edition of his works I know not.

This monument is within the rails of the altar, mural, and of white marble, handsomely decorated, and is thus inscribed :

“H. S. E.

“Henricus Dunch, Arm. filius quartus Edwardi Dunch, de Wittenham, Arm. et Bridgittæ, fil. et hæred. Ant. Hungerford, mil. de Down Amney, in agro Glouc. Vir, qui Deo solum ac amicis notus, Non aliud sibi inonumentum exigere voluit quam, Quod omni marmore perennius, Bonorum mentibus inhæreret. Pia tamen conjux hoc posuit posterorum gratiâ, ut temporibus malis non desit exemplum constantis viri; qui erga Deum pietatis officia præstare, necessitudinibus sidem liberare, pauperibus benignius subvenire, omnesque morum probitate ac modestiâ sibi devincire, Spretis et aliorum illecebris et re suâ, ausus est.

Natus est } an. Ch. { 1649;

Obiit } an. Ch. { 1686.

In uxorem duxit Annam, fil. Will. Dormer, de Ascott, in agro Oxon. ex quâ, duabus filiis susceptis, Elizabetham hæredem et sibi superstitem reliquit.”

On a gravestone of blue marble, at the foot of the monument, are the following lines by Edmund Waller.

[Omitted.]

The heiress of his estate, here spoken of, was Elizabeth, his only surviving child.

In the window of the rectory house, painted on glass, is the coat of arms of Bishop Juxon, impaling the arms of the see of London. How or whence it came there I could never learn. He was President of St. John's College, in Oxford, vicar of the parish of St. Giles in that city, and Rector of Somerton, but I never heard of his being any way connected with the parish of Newington. F. L.

[1797, Part I., p. 38.]

A mistake cannot certainly occur with respect to the list of the rectors of Newington, Oxfordshire, and their collections, as published by your correspondent “F. L.,” who must have omitted the name of some one rector between 1708 and 1754.

Dr. John Potter (according to his account) was collated to the rectory in 1708, and died 1754. This Dr. Potter, I apprehend, must have been the same who was first Bishop of Oxford, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, and who deceased 1748-49. Consequently he could neither be living, nor rector of Newington, 1754; but I should think that he resigned that living many years before his decease—probably when he was made Bishop of Oxford, and if so, the living was not void by his death; neither could it be Dr. John Potter, his son, who was first a deacon of Oxford, and died Dean of

Canterbury about 1768, because he was scarcely born in 1708, and he did not die till many years after the period stated, viz., 1754. I never heard or read of any other Dr. John Potter, D.D. R. P.

Noke.

[1789, *Part II.*, p. 1011.]

I wish to preserve the following, from the old church at Noke, near Islip, co. Oxford :

On an ancient monument, enriched with various carving, several figures in a kneeling posture ; at the back of the monument a black slate, divided into six partitions, whereon,

“Here lyeth the bodye of Johan Bradshawe, daughter and coheir of John Hurst, of Kingston-on-Temes, in the countie of Surry, gent., who had to her first husband William Mainwayringe, of Estham, in the county of Essex, gent., who died the 10 day of October, a^o 1529 ; and to her second husband, Henry Bradshawe, esq., late Lord Chiefe Barron of Thexchequer, who had issue between them 4 sonnes and 4 daughters, who died 27^o day of July, 1553. The said Johan all her life was very charitable to the poore, and p^hchased lands and rents for ever to the vse of the poore of the towne of Noke, in the countie of Oxon, and to Halton and Wendover, in the countie of Buck ; and at her chardg newlye builte this chappel, and died 27^o day of Febrvary, a^o 1598. A^o R^{ne} Elizabethhe 41^o.”

“Hic jacet Benedictus Winchcombe, armiger, filius et hæres Thomæ Winchcombe. Duxit uxorem Annam Falconer, filiam et cohæredem Gulielmi Falconer, armigeri, et ex hac vita emigravit apud Noake, vicesimo Maii, anno Dni millesimo sexcentesimo vigesimo tertio, sine liberis, et reliquit unam sororem Mariam sibi hæredem, que nupta fuit Gulielmo Hall, a^{ro}, inter cujus proles aliosque quosdam cognatos et ad nonnullos pios usus omnia sua distribuit in pace. Amen. . . .

“Benedict Winchcombe made Benedict Hall, his sister's eldest son and heire, sole executor ; and in remembrance of the said Benedict Winchcombe, his uncle, this monument was erected.”

“Also hereby lyeth bried the bodye of Johan Bradshawe, grandmother to the said Benedict Winchcombe, who willed his bodye to be interred neare this place. He in his life repayed this chappell, after his death provided it should be repaired, and gave money to repayre this church of Noake.”

Arms, quarterly.

1. On a chief, a fleur-de-lis between two spear-heads, a chevron engrailed between three. . . .

2. Two bends dexter.

3. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, a cross, bottony ; 2nd and 3rd, on a cross, five mascles ; over all a bend dexter.

4. A fret of six pieces, impaling : quarterly, 1st and 4th, three falcons ; 2nd and 3rd, a cross de moulin.

Another shield :

A fret of six, impaling : quarterly, 1st and 4th, two bends dexter ; 2nd and 3rd, on a cross, five mascles.

On a stone slab in this church :

“ANNO . DOM . 1665 . MENSE . IANUARIUS . 24 DIE . ETE . POST .
DILVVIVM . HVIIVS . VITA . HIE . STETIT . ARCA . EVOLAVIT . COLVMBA . MORITVR .
ANNA . HALLA . GEMMA . PARENTVM . CALESTIS . SPONSI . DELIEVM.”

J. HENN.

Osney.

[1771, p. 153.]

The monastery of Osney, near Oxford, of the Augustine Order, was founded by Robert D'Oilly, nephew to that Robert who, coming to England with William the Conqueror, and doing him great service, was rewarded, among other gifts, with the barony of Oxford, where he built the present castle. His nephew Robert, above-mentioned, having married Edith Forn, a devout woman, was by her persuaded to erect this monastery for Black Canons, in a place where, in her walks, she had been frequently surprised by a number of pies which seemed to chatter significantly to her, and whose language her cunning confessor interpreted to be an exhortation to her to perform this pious work. Within the walls of this religious seminary stood a most magnificent church, the grandeur and extent of which were much increased by the additional building erected by John Leech, Abbot of this house, and other benefactors. The church, with the adjacent edifices, continued to be the admiration of beholders till, with other societies of like nature, it felt the effects of the Reformation, though it escaped for a time total demolition, King Henry VIII. converting it into a cathedral, and establishing therein a bishop, dean, and other officers, in which state it continued till the bishopric and chapter were transferred to St. Frideswide's College (now Christ Church), Robert King, the abbot, being made the first Bishop of Oxford. From this time a gradual demolition has been made, till there are scarce any vestiges of it remaining. It is probable what the Reformation began, the Rebellion completed. But it fortunately happened that Mr. John Aubrey, the author of the "Antiquities of Surrey," then a Gentleman Commoner of Trinity College in Oxford, whose natural turn for the studies of antiquity led him to fear the entire destruction of this magnificent structure, was induced to procure the view of it, which we have given in the plate annexed, in which we see its condition just before the rebellion commenced. What is become of the original plate is not known. The impression is found but in very few copies of the "Monasticon," vol. ii., p. 136, and whenever it is, renders that work still more valuable. A correct reingraving of this print will doubtless be an acceptable present to the public, . . . this being the only relic of that noble edifice, except a view of the west end of it, painted along with the portrait of Bishop King, in a window on the south aisle behind the choir at Christ Church Cathedral in Oxford.

Oxford.

[1765, pp. 73-75.]

The City of Oxford is seated on the north side of the Thames, where the river Cherwell falls into it. Antiquaries are not agreed about the original of the name. Some suppose it to have derived

this appellation from a ford or passage for oxen over the Thames at this place, in which sense the Saxons called it Oxenforð, and the Welsh Rhid-Ychin, and the city arms are an ox passing a ford ; but others have thought that the old name of the city was Ousford, a ford over the Ouse, by which name the Thames was once known, and some islands, formed by the river at that place, are yet called the Osney or Ousney islands.

This city stands in a beautiful plain and sweet air, the middle of it upon a rising ground and the other parts declining to the rivers. The foundation of the city is very uncertain : some writers carry the origin as high as a thousand years before Christ, and ascribe the foundation to a British king, named Memprick, from whom it is said to have been called *Caer Memprick*, or the city of Memprick, which name is said to have been changed to *Caer Bossa*, the city of Bossa, and again to *Rhid'-Yehin*, a name synonymous with *Oxenford*, from which the present name is thought to be derived. It is also said to have been called *Bellositum* and *Beaumont*, in allusion to the beauty of the situation.

Historians say that the city being destroyed by the Saxons, it was rebuilt by Vortigern, and thence named *Caer Vortigern*, or the city of Vortigern ; but whatever its state might be in the time of the Britons it was a place of small note under the Saxons, till Alfred founded, or rather re-founded, a university here in 886.

The Danes burnt the city in the reign of King Etheldred, about the year 1002, but it was rebuilt by Edward the Confessor. The inhabitants rebelled against King William I., who besieged the city, took it, and permitted his army to plunder it, in revenge for an affront offered him from the walls. He also built a castle on the west side, of which a square high tower, and a lofty mount, still remain. He is also said to have surrounded the city with new walls, of which some parts also remain, particularly on the north-east side of New College garden.

The Empress Maud was besieged here by King Stephen, and obliged to make her escape in the night dressed in white to favour her flight, the ground being then covered with snow.

Henry I. built a royal palace called *Beaumont* in the north part of the city. In the reign of King John the magistrates having, without trial, hanged up three priests, or scholars, belonging to the University, for a murder, of which they were believed innocent, the students retired to Reading, Salisbury, Maidstone, and Cambridge, and other places, by which means the place was so impoverished that it sent deputies to the Pope's legate at Westminster, who begged pardon upon their knees, and submitted to public penance, upon which the scholars, after some years' absence, returned.

In the reign of Edward III. the inhabitants slew sixty-two students, in memory of which the mayor and sixty-two citizens pay

annually one penny each on February 10, at St. Mary's church, in lieu of a great fine laid upon the city.

Queen Elizabeth and James I. honoured the city with their presence.

In the year 1642, Sir John Biron took possession of the city for Charles I., but was forced out of it by the Lord Say, September 14, and King Charles coming there after the battle of Edgehill, in the same year, the city continued in his power till the middle of the year 1646, when it was surrendered to the rebel army. King Charles held a Parliament here during the rebellion in 1643.

Charles II., his Queen and court, removed to this city in 1665, on account of the plague, at which time the Parliament was also held here, as it was again in the latter end of his reign.

James II., William III., and Queen Anne visited this city, a favour which none of the present royal family ever vouchsafed it, except the late Prince of Orange in 1735.

Oxford is distant fifty-five miles from London, and is governed by a mayor, a high-steward, a recorder, four aldermen, two bailiffs, a town clerk, two chamberlains, and twenty-four common-council men. The magistrates are subject to the vice-chancellor of the University in all affairs of moment, even relating to the city; and the mayor, for the time being, takes an oath before the vice-chancellor, to preserve the privileges of the University.

The buildings of the city are in general neat, and the streets spacious, clean, and regular. There are in this city fourteen parish churches; viz., St. Mary's, All-Saints', St. Martin's or Carfax, St. Aldate's or St. Jole's, St. Peter's in the Bailey, St. Michael's, St. Mary Magdalene's, St. Ebb's, St. Peter's in the East, Holliwell's, St. Giles's, St. Thomas's, St. John's, and St. Clement's.

The accounts of this city say that the churches are elegant buildings, which I can assure the public is a mistake, not one of them deserving that title except All Saints'.

St. Mary's Church stands on the north side of the High Street, and consists of three aisles, a choir, and Adam le Brome's chapel on the north side, where the doctors robe themselves. It hath a noble and beautiful tower, 180 feet high, with a spire richly ornamented with Gothic workmanship. On the south side is a grand porch, built by Dr. Owen, Bishop of Landaff, with the image of the Virgin and a babe in her arms over the entrance, which was made one of the articles against Archbishop Laud, being supposed to be erected by his connivance. The pulpit stands in the centre of the middle aisle, and at the west end of it is the Vice-chancellor's throne, and at the foot of that is a seat for the two proctors; on each side of the vice-chancellor are seats for the doctors, and beneath these the young nobility and baronets sit. The masters sit on benches in the area of the church, below the nobility, except on Ash-

Wednesday, when the determining bachelors sit in their places. At the west-end, with a return to the north and south, are galleries for the bachelors and undergraduates. If any bishop be present, he sits in the uppermost seat on the right-hand of the vice-chancellor. There is a good organ belonging to the church.

All Saints' stands on the north side of the High Street, and is an elegant modern edifice, designed by Dean Aldrich; the church is 72 feet long, 42 broad, and 50 high; it has a beautiful steeple at the west end, and is ornamented both within and without with Corinthian pilasters and finished with an Attic story and balustrade. The University go to St. Mary's, some particular days excepted.

St. Peter's in the East was built by St. Grymbald, about eight hundred years since, and is said to be the first stone church in this part of England. The University go to St. Peter's in the East on Sunday afternoons in Lent, on Easter Day in the afternoon, and on St. Simon and Jude's.

The most famous persons born in this city, as far as I know, were Richard I.; Dr. Piers, Bishop of Bath and Wells; the great master of Oriental learning, Dr. Pocock; and the celebrated Mr. Chillingworth.

The mayor of this city officiates at the coronation of a king of England, in the buttry, and hath a large gilt bowl and cover for his fee. This city had by ancient charters the same laws and customs as London, and the citizens were toll-free all over England. Archbishop Cranmer and the Bishops Ridley and Latimer were martyred in this city.

The first Earl of Oxford was Aubrey de Vere, so created by the Empress Maud, or her son Henry II. The title continued in that line till the reign of Queen Anne, who, in 1711, created Robert Harley, Esq., Earl of Oxford, who was succeeded in 1724 by his son Edward, and upon his death, in 1741, without male issue, the title devolved to Edward Harley of Eyewood, in Herefordshire, Esq., whose son Edward now enjoys it. . . .

The chief streets are the High Street, the Corn Market, Fish Street, the street before the theatre, Holliwell, and St. Giles. There is a bridge over the Cherwell of twenty arches, six hundred feet in length, and two over the Thames, upon one of which, leading to Abingdon, is a building called "Friar Bacon's Study." The Town-hall, where the assizes and sessions are held, is a neat edifice, lately built at the expense of Mr. Rowney. There are five or six charity-schools—one for fifty-four boys was founded by the University, and another for thirty boys and girls by the city.

About the year 720, Didonus, a petty king in those parts, is said to have founded a nunnery here, which at first had twelve virgins of noble birth, under his daughter Frideswide, who was canonized, and the house called by her name. It came successively to secular

canons, monks, priests, and Augustine canons, and remained till Clement VII. dissolved it at the instance of Wolsey, when its revenues were £224 4s. 8d.

In the castle Robert D'Oiley and Roger Iverie founded a collegiate church for secular canons in 1074, which, with its revenues, was annexed to Oseney Abbey in 1149. There was a monastery here before the year 1122, dedicated to St. Aldatus.

On the north side of this city is an hospital for the reception of poor patients, founded by Dr. Ratcliff. On the east side there is another hospital, called St. Bartholomew's, yet in being as old as the time of Henry I. It had once a master, who was a priest, two healthful brethren, six infirm or leprous brethren, and a clerk. Edward III., in 1328, gave it to Oriel College, upon condition of maintaining in it a chaplain and eight poor men. Here was an hospital dedicated to the Baptist John, with a master and several brothers and sisters, in the reign of King John, which Henry III. new founded—or, at least, new built—in 1233; and Henry V. gave the society leave to convey the house to William of Wainfleet, who built Magdalen College on the site of it. Isabel de Bulbec, the Countess of Oxon, in 1221, gave the Dominicans' ground in St. Edward's parish for a house and chapel, whence they removed to a little island in St. Ebbe's parish, given them by Henry III., and remained there till the Dissolution. The Franciscans came here in 1224, and settled in St. Ebb's parish, where Richard le Mercer, Richard le Miller, Thomas Walongs, and others gave them houses. The Carmelite Friars came here in 1225, and settled in a house given them by Nicholas de Molis, governor of the castle, where Worcester College stands; and Edward II., sixty years afterwards, gave them his palace called Beaumont. Without the west gate Henry III. placed the Friars de Sacco, who continued here till they were suppressed in 1307. Henry III., in 1258, gave the Augustines ground for a chapel and lodgings in Holywell parish, where Wadham College stands. On the south side of the High Street, without the east gate, Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, founded a small house of Trinitarian Friars, of the redemption of captives, in 1291, where, and in a chapel in the High Street, they continued till near the general Dissolution. The Crouched Friars had, in a place called Granspout, near Broadgate Hall, a house given them by Richard Cary, mayor of the city in the reign of Edward I., from whence they removed, about 1348, to a house and chapel near St. Peter's, in the east. Robert D'Oiley, in 1129, erected a priory in one of the Oseney Islands of Augustine Canons, which soon became an abbey, and was valued at £654 10s. 2d. Henry VIII., in 1542, changed it into a cathedral, where he placed a bishop, a dean, and six prebendaries, but afterwards removed them to the church of St. Frideswide, now called Christ Church. Dr. King was the first bishop, and I find John

Howson bishop in 1619. After him I find Dr. Corbet, Dr. Bancroft, and Dr. Skinner, who was the suffering bishop in the great Rebellion, which he outlived, and, being translated to Worcester in 1673, was succeeded by Dr. William Paul, who died in 1665. Dr. John Fell became bishop in 1675, and died in 1686. I find also Drs. Crew, Parker, and Potter to have been bishops here. Dr. Secker was made bishop in 1737, on the translation of Dr. Potter to Canterbury, and, being himself advanced to that see in 1758, was succeeded here by Dr. John Hume. The bishopric was kept vacant almost the whole reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the Earls of Leicester and Essex, having the revenues in their hands, so wasted them that it is now a poor see, being only valued at £381 11s. The suffering archdeacon in that Rebellion was Dr. Barton Holyday, who survived till the happy Restoration.

PUBLICUS.

[1784, *Part II.*, pp. 506, 507.]

In Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, are the following unnoticed monumental inscriptions* to characters which deserve to be perpetuated.

J. G.

On one of the pillars in the north aisle adjoining to the choir, round a bust on a medallion :

“Henricus Aldrich, S. T. P. *Ædis Christi Decanus, et grande totius Academiæ ornamentum.*”

On a scroll underneath :

“*Vixit Vir clarissimus annos LXIII. Ne cineres defuncti Sine nomine et titulo Diutius neglecti jacerent. Georgius Clarke, qui vivum coluit et amavit, A. M. B. M. fecit, A. D. MDCCXXXII.*”

[The above in Roman capitals.]

Underneath, on a gravestone, in Roman capitals :

“*Hic jacet Quod mortale fuit Henrici Aldrich, S. T. P. Hujus Ædis Decani, Doctrinæ ac Ingenii Fama Immortalis. Ob. XIV. Decemb. A. D. M. DCCX.*”

On another pillar :

“FRANCISCUS GASTRELL, S. T. P. *Episcopus Cestrensis, Vir ingenii vividi, Animi integerrimi, Cui nihil erat pius, quam libere sentire et fari. Non aliorum secutus vestigia, Sed suo, ut plurimum, penu fretus, omnes vires, omnia sua studia, ad Christianam Religionem confirmandam et promovendam potissimum intendit. In argumentis inveniendis sagax, in disponendis aptus, quæ acute excogitavit verbis dilucide expressit, non sine viquadam et vehementia quæ in scriptis sæpe, in congressu sæpius, emicuit, facile ut intelligi possit nihil eum aliis suadere quod ipse non habeat persuasissimum. Ob vindicata Academicarum jura, ab earum utraque, nec non a multis Cleri conventibus, gratias publicis literis testatas accepit. E Collegio Westmonasteriensi evocatus, Hujus Ædis Alumnus, ejusdem deinde Canonicus fuit. Obiit anno ætat. 60, Dom. 1725, 15 Nov.*

“*In hoc etiam sacello, atque eodem tumulo, conduntur cineres ELIZABETHÆ dilectissimæ uxoris : quæ obiit 31 Jan., 1761.*”

* These have been put up since 1730, when Browne Willis published his “Survey” of this Cathedral.

On the pavement in the same aisle :

“Hic jacent FRANCISCUS GASTRELL, S. T. P. Episcopus Cestrensis, et ELIZABETHA Uxor ejus. Adi marmor sepulchrale in adverso hujus sacelli latere positum.”

“M. S. fœlici, piesque memoriæ ROBERTI GASTRELL admodum Reverendi FRANCISCI Episcopi Cestrensis et hujus Ecclesiæ Canonici, filii unici pueruli Deo, suisque merito perchari optimeque in optimis, Cœleste Scilicet regnum spectantibus, spei, qui placide in Domino obdormivit, et ab Angelis in Abrahami gremium Ablatus est 5to. Decembris, An. D. 1716. Æt. suæ 13to. currente. Non perit, set prævit

Δοξα τω Θεω.

Dilectissimo Nepoti Avus invicem dilectus posuit, gratulabiendo quam mœrenti propior.”

On the pavement underneath :

“H. S. E. ROBERTUS GASTRELL, puer optimæ spei, obiit Die. 5to., An. D. 1716. Æt. decimo tertio currente.”

[1856, *Part II.*, pp. 561-564.]

Most of our readers are conversant with the fact that Christ Church Cathedral differs from others in being also the chapel of the college to which it is attached. . . .

The present structure appears to retain no traces of the earlier building which history tells us occupied the site, but was erected in the Norman period, and was the church of the Priory of St. Frideswide, consecrated about the year 1180. On the north side of the choir-aisle is the Early English chapel of St. Frideswide. The Latin chapel, which forms another aisle still further to the north, was built by Lady Montacute in the fourteenth century. The most important change in the cathedral was made by Cardinal Wolsey, who had the intention of converting it into the College chapel, and of erecting another building for the cathedral on the north side of the great quadrangle, the foundation and lower part of the walls of which were visible in the canons' gardens within these few years. At this period the nave of the cathedral was materially shortened, the south transept was deprived of two bays, which were merged into the residence of the sacristan, and a richly groined Perpendicular roof with carved pendants was cleverly fitted upon the Norman clerestory to the choir. This work was not continued farther than the transepts, where the alteration has been commenced, but not completed.

In the time of Charles I. the woodwork recently removed was erected. For that purpose the pillars on the north and south sides of the choir were “squared,” and the bases were also cut away; and the masonry thus mutilated was encased with heavily-moulded Italian framing, intermixed with some remnants of Jacobean workmanship. The screen fixed across the entrance to the choir, and upon which was placed the organ, with choristers' galleries on each side over the Canons' stalls, divided the centre of the edifice, except the roof, into two portions, the Vice-Chancellor's seat and the pulpit used at the

University sermons being in the nave, on one side of the screen, and the Dean's and Canons' and the Bishop's stall, with the woodwork in the choir just described, on the other side ; the choir-aisles and the chapels being also excluded from view, and almost from any participation in the services, by the box-like framing, which rose to the height of eleven feet from the paving.

By the recent alterations the cumbrous woodwork has been wholly removed, the stone pillars with their bases have been restored, and accommodation for two hundred and thirty-five persons has been provided in seats facing north and south, placed in the choir, under the tower, and in two bays of the nave, the view being unobstructed throughout the entire length of the cathedral from west to east, with the exception of the two western bays of the nave, which are reserved as an ante-chapel.

The old stalls, panelling, seats, book-boards, and kneeling-cushions have been modified and refixed without the high enclosures, and the whole is subordinated to the main features of the edifice. The organ is placed in the south transept, the site whence it is probable Wolsey intended to derive his music, though at a different level ; for there are still existing in the east wall two boldly carved corbels, which were evidently intended to support a music gallery, projecting from the triforium. The Vice-Chancellor's seat remains, as heretofore, against the north-west pier of the tower ; the Bishop's throne is brought slightly forward, commanding an improved view of the centre of the building ; the choristers' seats are under the tower, and the pulpit is placed near the south-east pier, commanding the choir and nave, and advantageously situated for the north transept, in which movable seats are offered to the public, giving accommodation for one hundred and thirty-one persons.

We have said that the scheme is but a temporary expedient ; the old organ-case, the Dean's and Canons' stalls, and the other portions of the woodwork, of various periods and forms, have all been made to re-serve their respective purposes, and not a single foot of new wood introduced. But the works which are intended to be permanent are substantially executed. Of this latter class is the warming and ventilating apparatus, which has been formed under the floor by a series of brick and stone chambers, and flues of ample dimensions, to ensure an effective circulation of comfortably warmed (not sudden gusts of overheated) air, whilst among the temporary works is the mode of lighting, which will be still by candles ; the perspective effect will, however, be striking and good if, as we understand is intended, oak triangular frames for six candles are suspended from the arches of the arcade-pillars. The flues for the warming apparatus required an excavation three feet six inches square, and of considerable length, under the paving of the choir and nave ; to this circumstance we are indebted to several interesting discoveries.

Between the pillars of the second bay of the arcade on the south side of the choir was found a stone coffin, with a raised lid, from five to eight inches thick, having a floriated cross sculptured thereon, of fifteenth century date. In the coffin were the remains of an ecclesiastic, in a rich diapered dress of linen interwoven with cotton, and a plain pewter chalice and paten lying upon the chest; the body and the dress immediately succumbed to the influence of the atmosphere upon its admission, and little beside dust could be seen in two hours' time, except the tibia of the left leg, and a velvet shoe belonging to that foot. From the mixed material of the dress, it may be inferred that it was of foreign manufacture, cotton not having been brought to England until the eighteenth century. The sculptured lid is laid on the paving in the south aisle, where it may be now seen.

In the centre of the choir was found another similar coffin. The chalice and paten were at the foot of the corpse; the texture of the dress appeared similar to that of the former body, but was less decayed; the lid is a simple cross, with the ends of the arms enlarged, and is probably not earlier than the fifteenth century.

The east tower-piers required considerable repair; huge beams had been inserted, and the ashlar face cut away, the internal "rubble filling" was loose, and required the utmost care to maintain the security of the ponderous structure above. It was observed upon the south pier, where the timber had not caused so much damage as on the north side, that the face of the pier had been set back four inches, to a height of about twelve feet from the floor, terminating at the top with a chamfer. It has been suggested that this circumstance is in favour of the idea that the woodwork which probably existed in the earliest period of the cathedral extended beyond the choir into the tower. The chamfer has been permitted to remain, and will be viewed with much interest.

A remarkable chamber or crypt was opened in the centre of the paving, between the north and south piers of the tower. We have prepared the subjoined cuts for the purpose of placing on record as well as illustrating this discovery, which we think will be found to possess matter for unusual research. The chamber is under the paving of the choir, and immediately under the place where the organ lately stood, and behind the place of the great rood in former times, measures seven feet in length from north to south, by five feet six inches in width from east to west, and is just high enough for a person to stand upright within it. The walls are formed of stone from the neighbourhood, and the chamber was probably covered by an arch of similar masonry, a portion of the dome being still observable. On each side was a closet or recess, which had been apparently provided with flaps or doors, as the place of a stone or wood hanging-piece is evident over each opening. The internal face of the chamber and the closets is roughly plastered; traces of red colouring exist thereon,

and there are also slight remains of incised or indented crosses, about two and a half inches long, on the west wall, at four feet from the base of the wall. A piece of wood had been inserted nearly over the west wall, but we are inclined to think this was but a modern provision against a sinking of the pavement. The entrance was, no doubt, from the east, either by a passage, by steps, or a ladder, possibly after the same fashion as the reliquary chambers at Ripon and Hexham. It may be fairly surmised that this chamber is a very early work, and that it was intended as a place of security for the deposit of the relics and other treasures of the church, and it is not improbable that it was also adapted to the exhibition of relics from the passage entrance.

Numerous wood and leaden coffins of ordinary character were encountered, and a few pieces of stone, sculptured and gilded, and fragments of figured tiles. Upon the choir-pillars remain traces of tinting, in strong red and blue colour; upon the half-pillar next the east wall a painting is discernible, representing a stone coffin and two figures. Behind the wood panelling which has been left round the altar for the present, are diaper patterns in colours painted upon the wall. The bases of the pillars, which have been restored, possessed considerable variety; the Early English "holding-water" base, the attic base, and an indented pattern, are among the most remarkable.

[1856, *Part II.*, pp. 571-573.]

At Exeter College, the new building fronting Broad Street, where many of our readers may remember that a row of poplars recently stood, has been completed, with a gateway-tower, forming a new entrance from Broad Street, between the new building and the part erected a few years since by the late Mr. Underwood. This building is to form the north side of a new quadrangle, of which the east side is also rising rapidly, and is to consist partly of additional sets of rooms for undergraduates, and in part of the new rector's lodgings, in which the old north-tower gateway of the fifteenth century will be incorporated. On the south side will be a part of the new chapel and a passage from the old quadrangle. The old chapel and the rector's lodgings are now levelled with the ground. The new library is roofed in, and completed as far as the exterior is concerned; the fittings of the interior are in rapid progress. It is a very elegant building in the early Decorated Gothic style of the time of Edward I., and has a clerestory to light the upper room, and a sort of cloister or lobby attached to it, which promises to be very convenient. The carving of the foliage after nature is admirably executed, and the whole of the work is very creditable to both architect and builder. The same style of architecture is to be used for all the new buildings, and whenever it follows the natural course, and the exterior is made subordinate to the requirements of the interior, as in the library and

the chapel, nothing can be better ; this was the course pursued by the mediæval architects themselves. Modern architects, on the contrary, usually begin at the wrong end. They make a design for the exterior first, to look pretty upon paper, and then fit the interior to it as well as they can. We are sorry to observe that even Mr. Scott is not always free from this fashion of our day ; and this is shown in his front towards Broad Street, where long hall-windows are introduced to look pretty, and make a variety, and are used as staircase-windows, but, unfortunately, the staircases within are fitted to them in a very awkward and inconvenient manner ; the oriel window over the gateway also looks squeezed in for effect, and the angel which carries it looks more like one of the time of Henry VII. than of Edward I. There is an affectation of reality also in the ugly black iron water-pipes down this front, looking very like scaffold-poles left by mistake. Nor is this affectation consistent with the battlements between the dormer windows of this lofty pile of building ; nor can we admire such reality as the red-tile crest on the ridge of the gray stone roof. The west side of this new quadrangle is at present occupied by the old timber house known as Prideaux's building, but this is to be entirely removed, and a new range erected, to consist also of rooms for undergraduates, with the back to Mr. Parker's premises. It will be seen that these works amount almost to building a new college, the only thing wanting being a new hall ; but as the present hall is one of the finest in Oxford, it has been preserved, and with it three sides of the old quadrangle. At Balliol College the new chapel is progressing rapidly ; the walls are nearly at their full height, and the windows with their tracery inserted. These are very elegant, in the same style as that adopted at Exeter, though a different architect (Mr. Butterfield) is here employed. The chief novelty is the introduction of red sandstone, brought from Staffordshire and Warwickshire, similar to that used at Coventry, in alternate layers in the walls, and in the voussoirs of the window arches. This is an Italian fashion, the use of which in England is new, and we suppose is owing to the recommendation of Mr. Ruskin. We cannot say that we admire the effect of it in this country and climate. It is very good in Italy, where it appears natural, but here it seems forced and unnatural ; this is, however, merely a matter of taste. The master's lodgings and part of the college adjoining have been new roofed, or re-covered, with the gray Stonesfield slate, from which we conclude that there is no probability of a new front towards Broad Street at present. Our readers are aware that an extensive range of building facing Beaumont Street, on the site of the old towers known by the names of Cæsar and Pompey, was erected a year or two since.

The new front of Jesus College has also been completed some months, and is very creditable to the architects, the Messrs. Buckler, who had the difficult task of adapting a new Gothic front to a building

of the "Georgian era" without altering the openings. This has been very cleverly managed, the style adapted being that of the Tudor era, which is perhaps better suited for collegiate purposes than the earlier style. The new gateway-tower, with its battlement and tall chimney enriched with panelling, is very good and effective; the plainer front towards Market Street is also very well restored. The east window of the chapel, which had long been blocked up, has been re-opened, and fitted with painted glass in the style of the Renaissance period. A number of small groups of figures representing Scripture subjects are separated by foliage instead of the usual framework. This glass is understood to have been executed under the direction of Mr. Winston. At Brasenose College a new east window has also been recently put into the chapel, executed by Messrs. Hardman of Birmingham, representing the principal events of our Lord's Passion in small groups of figures, separated by a groundwork of diaper patterns. It is better than the generality of modern painted glass; but this is one of the arts in which we do not yet come up to the work of our ancestors, and we cannot say that any modern painted glass appears to us quite satisfactory. We hope that the new windows now in hand for Magdalen College Chapel will be a further step in advance. The founder's chamber in the gateway-tower of this college has also been carefully restored. The hall of New College has been newly painted and decorated, and the heraldic escutcheons carefully restored. Considerable repairs have been made at Queen's College. Wadham College has been lighted with gas. At Worcester College, a new clock has been erected, at the expense of about two hundred pounds, with a large face in the pediment facing Beaumont Street. It must be acknowledged that this clock-face seems placed in a very natural position; the pediment looks as if it was made on purpose for it. The style of the "glorious Georgian era" requires the embellishment of a clock-face.

At St. Peter's Church the chancel has been restored, and the south wall rebuilt at considerable expense. The beautiful Norman vaulting was in danger of falling, and rendered these repairs necessary. In Holywell Church the roof of the chancel has been painted in mediæval style.

At St. Mary's Church, so much alarm was felt as to the state of the tower, that it was thought necessary to close the church in May last. This has now been thoroughly repaired, and the part which was bulging and cracking has been screwed together with iron rods in a very ingenious and effectual manner, under the direction of Mr. Scott. We fear this has been an expensive operation, though it was clearly necessary. The chief cause of the evil appears to have been the great additional weight which was put on the top of the tower by rebuilding the spire and the pinnacles, inserting a second set of canopies over the old ones, at each corner, six feet in depth, consequently raising the pinnacles by so much, and rendering it necessary to raise the spire

also, to keep anything like proportion, and throwing out the pinnacles clear against the sky, instead of nestling round the base of the spire. This "improvement" is said to have added about thirty tons of stone on each corner, which the tower and buttresses were not calculated to carry. The foundations had not given way, but the tower had bulged, from the extra load put upon the top of it; and it is fortunate that the whole did not come to the ground together. We believe, however, that it is now made perfectly secure. The mischief had in part been caused by the introduction of a ringing-loft, to accommodate the amateur ringers in the last century, when the ignorant carpenters had cut through the principal arches at the springing. This floor has now been removed, and the interior of the tower restored to its original height, and the newel-staircase built up solid, to serve as an additional buttress; an entrance to the belfry being made from another staircase at the back.

But by far the most important building which is now carrying on in Oxford is the new University Museum, in the parks. This is getting on steadily, and even rapidly, considering the extent of the work, and is already above the level of the first floor. The style is also the English Gothic of the time of Edward I., with some variations from the Italian, especially the introduction of alternate layers of red sandstone with the white stone; this, however, is in the interior of the quadrangle only; the front is faced with white stone, the main structure is of brick. The arrangements of the interior appear to be very commodious and complete for the various purposes required; and as the exterior has been forced to follow the requirements of the interior, the result is a very pleasing variety of outline, and a most picturesque effect. This building will form quite an era in the history of architecture; it is the first time that Gothic architecture has been really and properly applied to a domestic building in our day, with due regard to the principles of the mediæval architects. Sir T. Deane and Mr. Woodward of Dublin have the honour of carrying out this great work. A new debating-room is also being built at the Union, in the same style and by the same architects.

It is a singular proof of the influence of fashion, that all these new buildings, though by three different architects of eminence, are in the same style. This is owing in part to the dictation of the ecclesiologists; and as it is obviously carried too far, a reaction will probably follow in a few years; there is no reason for entirely neglecting the earlier and later styles, and building everything in the one style which it is the fashion to call the best. It may be doubted whether the style of William of Wykeham is not better adapted for collegiate purposes than any other. Messrs. Buckler are entitled to credit for their courage in resisting the stream, and following the style of the fifteenth century in their new front of Jesus College, already mentioned.

[1856, *Part II.*, pp. 585-588.

You will probably receive several communications respecting the curious subterranean chamber, or crypt, which has been discovered in the course of the recent excavations in Christ Church Cathedral, as it has excited considerable interest here, and is a puzzle to the local antiquaries, who will be glad of the benefit of your experience as to its use and object, and its probable date. It clearly was not intended for sepulture of any kind, as its length was from north to south, and graves, or vaults for burial, are invariably placed from east to west. The situation is immediately under the chancel arch, where the rood-loft stood, and where there may probably have been originally an altar. This seems to favour the idea that it was a place of secrecy for the more secure preservation of the treasures of the church; and the two recesses in the wall—one at each end—seem to have been lockers, or cupboards, or the smaller one may have been for a lamp. The entrance was either by a trap-door only, which appeared to me most probable, or by a passage under the floor of the chancel, and through a door on the east side of the chamber; the wall on this side is wanting in the middle, but there is a return at each end, and Mr. Billing, the architect, who examined it as carefully as the quantity of earth to be moved, and the want of time, would allow, is of opinion that there had been a doorway on this side. In the north-west angle there is a small squinch, or shoulder to carry the vault; this could not be found in the other three corners, but there was not space enough to have thrown a vault over, between the top of the walls and the pavement, so that it must in all probability have been covered with a flat stone, or stones, across, like the form of arch commonly known as the Carnarvon doorway, or recently called the shouldered arch. If this is a correct supposition, it is probably Norman work, of the same age as the church itself. Some of those who saw it were, however, of opinion that it was Saxon work, corresponding with the crypts at Ripon and Hexham; it differs from them, however, in situation, and in being a single chamber only, without the passages on each side, with the ascending and descending staircases for the worshippers, when the relics were exhibited. These side-passages and staircases are also found in similar early crypts in France, as at Auxerre and Tours, and St. Savin, and Tournus; and the absence of them would seem to show that it was not intended for the exhibition of the relics, notwithstanding some remains of red colour and small incised crosses on the plaster.

We know, however, that there was a church on this site in the Saxon times, and it is at least possible that this crypt may have belonged to it. Antony à Wood mentions in his "Annals of Oxford"—"An. Dom. 1180, 26 Henry II. This year the most glorious reliques of S. Frideswyde, the patroness of Oxford, were translated

from an obscure to a more noted place in the church that did at this time bear her name (now known by that of the Cathedral of Christ Church in Oxford), at which solemnity the king, bishops, and nobles being present, were then and after wrought divers miracles, both on clerical and laical people, causing thereby, the fame of that saint to spread far and near." Wood refers to the "Chronicle of Thomas Wykes, sub anno 1180, and to Philippus Prior S. Frideswydæ, in Lib. MS. de Miraculis S. Frideswydæ, in Bib. Bodl. Digby, 177." These manuscripts have now been printed entire in the great work of the Bollandists for October, recently published in Brussels. They do not, however, appear to throw any additional light upon the subject beyond what Wood has given. The question naturally arises whether the subterranean chamber was the obscure place in which the relics were preserved before their translation. It has frequently been supposed that portions of the earlier church still exist, though concealed in the later Norman work, and it has been thought that the round-headed doorway, of very rude construction, in the wall under the east window of the lady chapel, which appears to have no use or meaning in the present building, belongs to the Saxon church which stood here previously. Such was the opinion of the late Dr. Ingram, and of Mr. E. A. Freeman, at the time that he read a paper before the Oxford Architectural Society on the subject of the cathedral. Dr. Ingram also considered the small openings at the back of the triforium, which are now walled up, and are visible over the cloister, as part of the Saxon work, but Professor Willis demonstrated that these were part of the Norman work, and correspond exactly with many similar openings in other Norman churches.

It appears, however, from the fragment of an ancient chronicle, preserved by Leland in his "Collectanea" (vol. ii., p. 326), that in the year 1111, when Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, gave the site to a certain canon or monk named Guimond, that the Saxon building had been of wood only, and had been entirely destroyed by fire by the Danes. The account given by William of Malmesbury ("De Gestis Pontificum," p. 71), in recording the legend of St. Frideswide, is that the Danes fled into the tower of the church, which was then set on fire; but the injury done was immediately afterward repaired, which seems rather to imply a stone building. If so, it must subsequently have been destroyed, as no portions of the present tower can be of that period. But Guimond collected together several monks or canons, and established a monastery, of which he became Prior; and he no doubt built a stone church, according to the custom of his age, though probably small and rude, as his means were small, and the Early Norman churches of that period were not generally of the size and importance to which they attained about fifty years afterwards. To this church of Prior Guimond's I am disposed to attribute this crypt, and the other fragments of ancient work about the cathedral,

which would give them the date of about 1120, as the church would not be the first thing to be built. It is even probable that the present church, although not consecrated until sixty years afterwards, is only the completion of the same church begun by Prior Guimond, as there was nothing unusual in a church being carried on for more than half a century in those days; and the apparent anomalies may be accounted for by some change of plan during the progress of the work. Willis, in his "Mitred Abbeys," and Dugdale, in his "Monasticon," state that the church was begun by Prior Guimond, and continued by his two successors; and Bishop Kennett, in his "Parochial Antiquities," has given copies of several charters from the Register of St. Frideswide, recording considerable donations during this period by King Stephen, the Empress Maud, Malcolm, King of Scotland, Reginald de St. Walery, etc.

The relics of St. Frideswide long retained a great reputation for their miraculous powers, and were preserved in a splendid shrine, which was in all probability of silver, enriched with precious stones, which it might be necessary to preserve in a place of security. Wood mentions in his "Annals," under the year 1268, that "from the time of the translation of the reliques of St. Frideswide, the chancellor and scholars of the University would, in the middle of Lent, and on the day of the Ascension of our Saviour, go in a general procession to her church, as to the mother-church of the University and town, there to pray, preach, and offer oblations to her shrine." Mention is also frequently made of St. Frideswide's Chest, which seems to have been the same as the University Chest, and called by the former name because it was kept in a place of security in this church, and the "keys thereof kept by certain canons, by appointment of the chancellor," A.D. 1268, 52-53 Henry III. The very rich, but sadly mutilated, wooden structure now called the Shrine of St. Frideswide, was evidently not a shrine; but Professor Willis conjectured with great probability that it was the watching-chamber, where persons were placed to watch when the relics were exhibited. Whatever its use may have been, it is probably part of Wolsey's work, as the style of it agrees with his age, and so rich a piece of work is likely to have been the gift of so wealthy and munificent a benefactor. Dr. Ingram, in his "Memorials of Oxford," attributes it to Cardinal Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury, and considers 1480 as the probable date, but gives no authority for those conjectures. Archbishop Morton is also said to have been a considerable benefactor to the nave of St. Mary's Church and to the Divinity School; the style of both these is considerably earlier than that of the shrine.

J. H. PARKER.

[1856, Part I., pp. 724, 725.]

I have read with much interest the notice of the recent alterations at the Cathedral, Christ Church, Oxford, in your last number: the

note relative to the mysterious chamber under the choir needs a remark from me, which I trust you will have the goodness to insert in your next. The portion of the note to which I would particularly refer runs thus :

“ Mr. Billing, who was kind enough to make this drawing for us, has represented the voussoirs of an arch, but placed on a level, so that they would inevitably have fallen through. This we believe to be a mistake arising from the hasty manner in which his sketch was necessarily made.”

Now, although it is perfectly true that the sketch was necessarily made in a hasty manner, for the excavation and the examination were made by candle-light, and the chamber was required to be immediately filled in again, to avoid delay to the works, and risk to the foundation of the tower-piers ; yet, as regards the arch, I believe both my sketch and your woodcut are perfectly correct.

The voussoirs of the arch are placed on a level, and I do not understand how voussoirs built upon a level base could be otherwise than level, where the object is to enclose a space by working to a common centre.

Your note originated, perhaps, in an idea that the arch in question is a part of a dome rising from a circular base ; and in that case, though the voussoirs would still be really level, in a perspective sketch the representation should be curved ; but such is not the case ; the chamber is rectangular, and the slightly curved angles do not affect the rectangular form of the arch as shown to exist ; at a height of 1 foot from the springing of the arch all trace of the curved angles ceases, and the face of the voussoirs present a straight and uniform line of masonry.

It will be evident, upon a careful examination of the woodcut, that the voussoirs of the north and south sides would be perfectly firm if the centre block or key were placed between them ; and the western voussoirs being perfectly similar they need only the eastern voussoirs and the centre block to be also well supported. The rectangle, not the circle, being undoubtedly the form of the chamber, the arch is correctly shown in the cut.

As this chamber has justly excited considerable interest, I may be permitted to add that the form of the arch gave me a very distinct impression that the centre portion was covered by either a flat stone or a wooden framework or trap-door, precisely as water-tanks are now frequently closed.

There is a slight error in the drawing with reference to the depth of the arch from the paving of the cathedral. It should have been placed about 1 foot 6 inches lower, making the thickness of the earth between the paving and the top of the arch voussoirs about 2 feet 6 inches instead of 1 foot. . . .

The opening in the east wall is perpendicular, and the angles of

the masonry are so clearly marked that I have no hesitation in expressing my belief that there was either a passage or a staircase to the chamber from that side.

The examination of the various staircases in the cathedral has now become an interesting subject of investigation. . . .

In the east end and in the north transept (the west end and the south-transept were altered by Wolsey) four original staircases are known to exist.

JNO. BILLING.

[1861, *Part I.*, pp. 76, 77.]

Having lately had to examine carefully the so-called Shrine of St. Frideswide in Oxford Cathedral, I venture to offer the following suggestions as to the use for which it was intended, and the date of its erection, neither of which ever seem to have been sufficiently investigated, though they have been the subject of some controversy.

The "Shrine" stands at the south-east angle of the Latin chapel, just filling up the space between the two piers of the first bay, with its east end abutting on the wall, and the other sides standing clearly out. It consists of two parts, the lower of stone and the upper of wood, but both are parts of the same design, and both evidently erected at the same time. The stone portion consists of a tomb, and a doorway to a staircase leading to a chamber in the upper or wooden portion. The tomb consists of a large slab of stone filling the whole space, on which is still visible the matrix of a brass, the metal of which has been removed, but it shows clearly the outlines of two figures, one male, in civil costume, and the other female, with the heart-shaped head-dress. Round the margin has been a narrow brass border with a legend, but this has also gone. The sides of this tomb are richly panelled and ornamented with pedestals or brackets. Above this slab is a richly groined and panelled canopy supported by buttresses with depressed three-centred arches between, and on the outside with rich buttresses and pinnacles, a richly carved string of vine-leaves and grapes, with the Tudor flower and battlements above. This canopy, owing to the requirement of height for the chamber above, is very low, and is but little raised above the slab. At the west end of this tomb is the richly ornamented doorway before mentioned, and a flight of steps leading to the upper chamber, which has an oak floor and roof, but is open on the upper part on three sides. The exterior of this wooden chamber is divided into two stages, the lower of which is closed, but the upper, as mentioned before, is open. Both these stages are covered with rich tabernacle-work with ground canopies, and are divided by a rich string of carved vine-leaf and grapes with the Tudor flower, as in the lower story, and of which three different varieties occur. The upper canopies terminate in tall crocketed spires, rising gradually in height from the sides to the centre.

As to its use, I think there can be no doubt that the lower part is the tomb of the founder or donor, and his wife, as the size of the slab for the brass renders it physically impossible that it could have been introduced after the erection of the other part. This tomb, then, the form of the erection itself, and its position in regard to the east window (being not in the centre but between the pillars on one side) seem to render it impossible that it could have been the shrine itself, and I think therefore that Professor Willis's suggestion that it was the "watching chamber" or loft of the shrine is perfectly correct. Its form and plan, as well as its position, are well adapted for this purpose. Being sufficiently raised and open in the upper part, the watchers would have the command not only of the shrine itself, which would be placed in front of the east window and consequently close to the loft, but also of the adjoining chapel, the choir, the transept, and almost every part of the church. The watching-loft at St. Alban's, which is placed in a similar position, but on the north side, confirms this supposition.

It is stated that the Shrine of St. Frideswide was plundered in 1308; and as it had no doubt before the fifteenth century regained its original splendour, and as we know that rich gifts were continually added to it by members of the University, as well as by others, there was sufficient reason for having it continually watched.

I will now endeavour to fix the date of the present building. The impression of the brass still remaining clearly shows the form of a lady wearing a heart-shaped head-dress. This was a well-known fashion of the time of Henry VI., and this, coupled with the style of the architecture, will give the key to the date; and it will be found, by comparing it with other buildings of this reign, that it perfectly agrees with them.

Among these may be mentioned Fotheringhay Church, the contract for which is dated 1435; monument of Richard Beauchamp of Warwick, 1439; monument of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, of St. Alban's, 1446.

Two points have been adduced for giving it a later date, viz., the Tudor flower and the elliptic, or three-centred, arch. The term "Tudor flower," though convenient as designating a well-known ornament, is unfortunate in an historical point of view, as the flower was in constant use long before the time of the Tudors. We find it on the monument of Edward III. in Westminster Abbey; *circa* 1380, on that of Henry IV. at Canterbury, and on that of Duke Humphry at St. Albans, 1446, and in the tracery of the fern vault at Fotheringhay Church, 1435; and indeed its use was thoroughly established at this period.

The depressed three-centred arch before mentioned occurs on the tomb of Edward III., and also on the well-known one of Richard Beauchamp of Warwick, between which last and that of St. Frides-

wide there is a great resemblance in details; and if we take the three monuments, of Edward III., Henry IV., and Richard Beauchamp, we shall have most of the details of the Oxford one.

I think therefore that we may safely conclude that the present building was erected in the reign of Henry VI., 1422 to 1461, by a civilian—probably a merchant—and his wife, for the double purpose of a monument for themselves and as a watching loft to the then rich and costly shrine of St. Frideswide. Who these individuals were is an interesting inquiry, and one peculiarly fitted to the investigation of our newly remodelled Architectural and Historical Society of Oxford.

O. JEWITT.

[1794, Part II., p. 691.]

The founder of All Souls College, Oxford, by his statutes, expressly ordered that, in elections of scholars, “principaliter et ante omnes alios illi qui sunt *vel erunt* de consanguinitate nostrâ et genere, si qui tales sint—dum sint reperti habiles et idonei secundum conditiones—eligantur.”*

That the members of the college take an oath to observe the statutes.

That, in 1694, the college (for the first time, at least nothing prior has been stated) attempted to get rid of the kindred by a side wind, but that Archbishop Tillotson compelled them to receive the kinsman.†

That, in 1722, the college openly preferred a stranger, but were compelled by Archbishop Wake to admit the relation of the founder, and were told by him that they had done the young gentleman great injustice.‡

That from this time the college admitted the claims with great reluctance.§

That, in 1761, they applied to Archbishop Secker, to determine whether the collateral kindred was to be considered as subsisting without end; that he refused to answer the question, no case being before him; that they soon brought a case before him by electing a stranger in preference to one of the kindred; and that he, like his predecessors, determined against the college.||

That, in 1776, they again preferred a stranger, and that the then archbishop was prevailed on to allow their proceedings, and to interpret that statute, by which the founder declared that his kindred “qui sunt vel erunt,” should always be preferred “ante omnes alios,” to mean, that only a certain number should be preferred.¶

That, in 1791, they again rejected a kinsman, and that the archbishop, or his assessors, have confirmed this rejection.¶¶

And it does not appear that the oath is abolished by which the fellows swear to obey the statutes of their founder.

A. B.

* P. 518.

§ P. 519.

† P. 721.

|| P. 196.

‡ P. 789.

¶ P. 197.

[1817, *Part I.*, p. 10.]

The frontispiece represents Magdalen College Tower, Oxford. Its first four stories, of unequal dimensions (they increasing in height as they rise from the base) have each a small window. Upon this is raised the principal story, every side having two elegant windows, being surrounded with an enriched parapet of quatrefoils between cornices, with various grotesque figures and ornaments, and, over this, perforated battlements. The angles are crowned with octagonal turrets rising from the ground, and terminating above the battlements in a pinnacle. A small square turret and pinnacle also rise from the base of the windows in this story in the centre of the sides, having towards the upper part a niche and figure in each. This tower is situated near the eastern extremity of the south front of Magdalen College, and is the first grand object seen on entering from the London road. No other building comes into view at this point, and the beautiful view which gradually opens upon the sight, the other noble features composing this unrivalled street, admits of uninterrupted contemplation and admiration of every object by itself; and the rich tinted foliage of a large group of massy elm-trees forcibly contrasts with the glowing yellow masonry of Magdalen College, forming a scene which for beauty, variety, and grandeur cannot be exceeded.

I. C. B.

[1789, *Part II.*, pp. 778, 779.]

Of the great oak at Magdalen College, Oxford, which fell the 29th of last June, anyone who thinks it worth while may find some further account in Evelyn's "Sylva" and Plott's "Natural History of Oxfordshire." That the present walks were laid out in the reign of Charles II. is certainly a mistake. Evelyn in his valuable work above-mentioned, the first edition of which was published but few years after the Restoration, speaks of the tree as growing "near the gate of the water-walke," which implies that the water-walk was then a well-known spot; and old Tony Wood talks quite in raptures of the delightful scenes which were in Magdalen College before the rebellion. . . . The tradition in the Society is that both the water-walk and "Maudlin's learned Grove" were laid out in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Indeed the size and apparent age of various trees, evidently planted there since the ground has been raised, seem to confirm this opinion. The facetious Dan Purcell's witticism of "damming and sinking" must therefore have been uttered upon some alteration which the walks probably underwent in his time. This was organist of Magdalen College Chapel, and brother of the famous Henry Purcell. He is likewise noticed as a composer himself in Hawkins's "History of Music." Many of his jokes are recorded in "Joe Miller," and other common jest-books.

D. T.

[1789, *Part II.*, p. 988.]

With respect to the great oak at Magdalen College, Oxford, concerning which your correspondent, "D. T." wishes for more information from Mr. Evelyn and Dr. Plott, all that the former of those gentlemen (for I am not in possession of the "History of Oxfordshire") says of it is in p. 200, 5th edition, 1729, where, citing from the doctor an account of "an oak between Newnham-Courtney and Clifton, spreading from bough-end to bough-end, eighty-one feet, shading in circumference five hundred and sixty square yards of ground, under which two thousand four hundred and twenty men may commodiously stand in shelter," he adds: "And a bigger than this near the gate of the Water-walk at Magdalen College, whose branches shoot sixteen yards from the stem." E.

[1790, *Part I.*, p. 103.]

I could not at first imagine what induced your correspondent "E." to suppose that I wished for any information from Evelyn, or Plott concerning Magdalen College oak. I well knew what both those authors had written about the tree; but not having either of their books immediately at hand, I could not, with any degree of correctness, give the passages from them at full length, and therefore contented myself with merely referring to the books, in which anyone, who thought it worth looking for, might find the information he wanted.

I am much obliged to "E." for his readiness to communicate; and if you do not think the subject too uninteresting, I will now add that the account of the Magdalen oak, in Plott's "Oxfordshire" (to which I have since had recourse), is contained in chap. vi., p. 45 of that work. It is, in effect, the same as that given by Evelyn (whom the doctor cites in the preceding paragraph), with the addition of a computation how much ground the tree would drop on, and how many horses, or men, might stand under its boughs, "supposing they did spread of equal length from the trunk, like the rays of a circle." The numbers are, 768 square yards, 256 horses, or 3,456 men.

D. T.

[1797, *Part I.*, p. 377.]

The inclosed drawing (Fig. 2) of the stone pulpit in the first quadrangle at Magdalen College, Oxford, styled by Pointer one of its curiosities, has never been engraved as far as I can find. It is a correct view; and, I think, an engraving of it in your Magazine would please many of your correspondents.

I subjoin Mr. Jones's account of it, from his "Life of Bishop Horne," p. 115:

"A letter of July the 25th, 1755, informed me that Mr. Horne, according to an established custom at Magdalen College, in Oxford,

had begun to preach before the University on the day of St. John the Baptist. For the preaching of this annual sermon a permanent pulpit of stone is inserted into a corner of the first quadrangle; and, so long as the stone-pulpit was in use (of which I have been a witness), the quadrangle was furnished round the sides with a large fence of green boughs, that the preaching might more nearly resemble that of John the Baptist in the wilderness; and a pleasant sight it was; but, for many years, the custom hath been discontinued, and the assembly have thought it safer to take shelter under the roof of the chapel. Our forefathers, it seems, were not so much afraid of being injured by the falling of a little rain, or the blowing of the wind, or the shining of the sun upon their heads."

Fig. 3 is an inscription from the window of a room in the small quadrangle (*vulgò* Mob) at Merton College, Oxford, traced about ten years since. The late warden, Dr. Barton, while I was an inhabitant of that room, in a conversation respecting this curious old monkish rhyme, told me that the following inscription was in the opposite window of the same room, and gave me a copy:

"Nocte dieque cave
Tempus consumere pravè."

Fig. 4. St. Katharine, from a window in the same room, has been thus broken, and the head lost for many years. It is kept together by lead, as in the drawing. This is likewise very ancient, and, I believe, never before copied. The mark ζ n the left side appears to be an $\frac{h}{2}$ inverted. A. Z.

[1789, *Part II.*, p. 1075.]

As the monument of Dr. Wyntte, in the chapel of Merton College, Oxford, has never been engraved, I should wish to see a print from the inclosed drawing, in your Magazine. There is no sculptor's name to it (see Plate II.):

A. Z.

"Jesu Christo Resurrectioni & vitæ credentium sacrum hoc ANNÆ WYNTTÆ corpus sub hoc loco depositum est mensis Augusti vicesimo hono Anno Salutis millesimo septuigentesimo quadragesimo sexto. Justorum Animæ in Manu Dei sunt.

"ROBERTUS WYNTTE, M.D., Collegii Mertonensis Custos, Frater mœrens, Hoc monumentum sorori optimæ et sibi vivius posuit.

"Corpus ROBERTI WYNTTE, M.D., hujusce collegii Custodis, in eodem sepulcro cum sorore depositum est Die mensis Augusti 28^o, Annoque Domini MDCCCL."

[1797, *Part II.*, p. 914.]

The inclosed (Fig. 2) is a view of the old entrance to the small quadrangle, etc., of Merton College, Oxford. On the left is the entrance to the hall, the east window of the chapel to the right. The room over the entrance to the small quadrangle is called the scrape-tiencher's room (the place where the porter whets the knives),

through which there is a passage from the warden's lodgings down into the vestry, and so into the chapel, as Pointer observes, not unworthy our observation; for he tells us that, when the royal family used to come to Oxford, the king had his apartments at Christ-church, and the queen at Merton College, in the warden's lodgings, and this passage was for her in bad weather.

Loggan has something of this part of the College in his "Bird's-eye View," and the Oxford Almanac for 1737, taken from Loggan's; but they give a very imperfect representation of it. A. Z.

[1793, *Part I.*, p. 125.]

In my way through Oxford I lately visited the chapel of New College, to see the restoration of its ancient splendour, under the direction of Mr. Wyatt. . . . Amongst other excellent alterations at this place, he has dragged from their obscurity under a dark row of back seats, and placed in a conspicuous point of view, a great number of admirably-wrought wooden entablatures, well worthy the attention of the sculptor and the antiquary. They appear to have been placed in the chapel under the reign of Charles I.; and contain many interesting illustrations of ancient architecture, fortification, military and ecclesiastical dresses, etc., beside abundance of ludicrous allusions to the mummeries and debaucheries of monachism. One, for instance, represents a Gothic castle surrounded by its ballia or out-works, as described in Captain Grose's preface to his "Antiquities of England and Wales." A bishop appears upon a drawbridge, haranguing a multitude, whose heads, highly expressive of various emotions, are crowned on one side of the tablet, while, on the other, appears a cardinal leading an attentive train of followers to the opposite side of the battlements. A second presents you with two gigantic armed heads, frowning over the parapets of barbicans, or watch-towers; in the centre is the gate of a castle: a daring warrior, in the heat of battle, has spurred his steed under it. The portcullis has been loosed in an instant. Its iron fangs have forced their way through the leg of the unfortunate adventurer, and are sunk to their full length in the broad loins of the horse, that is sinking in agony beneath the insupportable pressure. A third, from which I took the hasty sketch of which I beg your acceptance (Plate III.), gives us two nuns conversing in a pew, on the sides of which their rosaries are carelessly suspended. The situation of the devil hardly leaves us room to guess at the tenor of their colloquy, while the prior is found asleep on the one hand and the venerable abbess muttering over her beads on the other. PEREGRINE LE MOINE.

[1784, *Part I.*, p. 323.]

The drawing annexed is a sketch of an ancient cup, preserved in the bursary of Oriel College, Oxford. It originally belonged to

Edward II., the titular founder of the same.* (See Fig. 1. In Fig. 2, the bottom of the cup is given in its original size.) The cup is of gold, in height $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and is decorated with the letter E., the initial of his name, between festoons composed of the letter S., in allusion, I apprehend, to the word "Soveren."†

[1792, *Part II.*, pp. 1091, 1092.]

In the archives of Oriel College, in this University, is preserved the following memorandum :

"Index rerum quæ D's Ep's Wigorn' dedit ecclesie beate Marie Virginis.

"Imprimis, ymago Domini nostri Jesu Christi crucifixi, ex argento confecta, cum tabernaculo cuprino, in usum summi altaris.

"Item, sex candelabra erea deaurata incerti ponderis.

"Item, incensorium argenteum, pond. xx. unc.

"Item, crismatorium aureum cum cocleari aureo, pond xi. unc.

"Item, tres casule, et due dalmatice cum ornamentis.

"Sic subscribitur, PHILIPPUS HARDINGE, vicarius ecclesie."

No date is superadded. The bishop in question was probably Robert Carpenter, Bishop of Worcester, who had been Provost of Oriel College, to which college the church belongs.

In a small, and now deserted chapel, adjoining the north side of the chancel of the above-mentioned church, are several curious epitaphs, which seem to have escaped the vigilance of our Oxford antiquaries. Two of the fifteenth century I send to your Repository.

(1) On a brass plate, inlaid in the wall, is the figure of a man praying before a table, or altar; out of his mouth proceeds a scroll with these words :

"Miserere mei Deus secundum magnam misericordiam tuam."

Beneath is written :

"Orate pro anima magistri Henrici Berdone, quondam pandoxatoris hujus oppidi, qui dedit huic ecclesie decem acras terre in prato communiter appellato le Northmede prope Oxon. propter unam missam perpetue celebrandum in altari sancti Grimbaldi pro anima ejus, et animis Marie uxoris ejus, et Johannis et Etheldrede, patris et matris ejus, et omnium fidelium; qui obiit in vigiliis domenicæ palmarum anno salutis humane M.CCCC.LXXX.VII."

(2) On an altar-tomb :

"Doctor theologus jacet hic celeberrimus olim :

Oxonii decus : et flos fuit ille schole.

Nomine Ricardus : sed erat cognomine Barton :

Clarus erat patriâ : stirpeque clarus erat.

* His tomb, in Gloucester Cathedral, has been lately repaired, at the expense of the society.

† See "The Marchaunts Second Tale."—Chaucer.

Hereticorum osor justissimus : atque fidelis
 Defensor vere religionis erat.
 Sexaginta annis : et plus : fuit ille superstes :
 Et nunc ob meritis celica regna tenet.

P'dictus Ricard' obiit IV non. maj. anno mcccclii. cuius aie. pp. Deus."

(3) "Hic jacet magister Petrus Masholme, hujus ecclesie quondam vicarius : qui obiit in festo sancti Thome Martyris : a'o. mlxxxii."

(4) "Orate pro anima domine Marie uxoris Ricardi Demarisco, militis, generosi : que senestram magnam hujus ecclesie suis impensis pingi curavit : ut videre licet : obiit quarto die Junii a'o mccccxciv : requiem eternam dona ei domine."

These two last are on plain slabs of black marble. VERUS.

[1800, *Part II.*, p. 1073.]

I send you (Fig. 5) a copy of an inscription at Oriel College, Oxford, which was the motto of Dr. Robinson, Bishop of London, and is now to be seen at Fulham, under his arms. He built the buildings at Oriel, where his inscription is, which is thus translated :

"Omnino homo pulveris incrementum."

M. T.

[1823, *Part II.*, p. 424.]

In an old book, entitled "Oxonia Illustrata," published 1675 by David Loggan, and edited by Overton, will be found the following subscription under the bird's-eye view of Oriel College : "Collegium Orielense, quod in chartâ primariae suæ foundationis Domus seu Aula B. Mariæ Virginis nuncupatu' fuit, et ex additione Messuagii de Oriel, hodiernum illud nomen traxisse videtur."

The words Aurea, Aulu, deprived of their finials, will give us Aure' Aul'; and if we consider the decoration, ornaments, and garniture in castles, and elsewhere, it may be concluded that Oryal or Oriol might have been the appellation given to chambers and apartments in conventual buildings, as Camera Auriola was the Latin name given to the place set apart for the abbot of a monastery when his table stood commonly at the end or one side of the refectory.*

It appears that the term Oriel, in the present day, is made use of to express a particular sort of window, similiar to that over the portal of Oriel College, without any reference to the house that originally gave it name ; but no doubt there are windows existing at this period of time coeval with that of Oriel College, and that custom has merely sanctioned the appellation without considering the origin.

J. H. BLANDFORD.

[1824, *Part I.*, pp. 229, 230.]

Doubts have been long entertained concerning the etymology of the word Oriel, as applied to the College of that name at Oxford. And, in the absence of authentic information (which is generally

* An Oriel window is spoken of in the Pipe Rolls 18 and 19 Hen. III. See "Queen Elizabeth's Progresses," vol. i., p. 451.

supplied by the Records of the College itself), conjectures, more or less plausible, have been resorted to, as the only substitutes. Conjectures agree, for the most part, that Oriel is derived from the Latin words "aurea" and "aula"; and they proceed to explain the different meanings of those words in their insular significations, detached from Oriel or any other College. Having so done, they rest satisfied with the explanation. Some indeed derive Oriel from the Latin "Orientalis"; because, forsooth, the College has an eastern aspect! Others refer to the "Aurea Camera," or place set apart for the abbot of a monastery, whose table, say they, commonly stood at the end, or one side of the refectory; not forgetting to inform us that the refectories of monasteries are usually furnished with buffets that contain valuable golden plate, etc. Others again ascribe its etymology to the oriel window of architects; inasmuch as that a window of the like description may be seen over the portal of Oriel College!

But in your number for November last is a communication on the subject from Mr. J. H. Blandford. This gentleman's communication strikes me as leading at once to the right etymology of Oriel; although he himself does not seem to have been aware of the circumstance. He tells us that, in an old book, entitled "Oxonia Illustrata," published in 1675, is the following subscription, under the "Bird's Eye View of Oriel College."

"Collegium Oxoniense, quod in Chartâ primariæ suæ foundationis Domus seu Aula B. Mariæ Virginis nuncupata fuit, et ex additione *Messuagii* DE ORIEL, *hodiernum* illud nomen traxisse videtur." So that, according to this subscription in the old book, the original chartered name of Oriel College was that of the Blessed Virgin (perhaps St. Mary Hall), and that it assumed its present name upon taking in the adjoining House DE ORIEL for its enlargement. Houses, it is well known, were and are frequently denominated by the proper names of their owners; and that such was the case, in the present instance, is highly probable. And from the prefix "de" before the name, it was apparently either French or of French extraction. Many families in France have borne, and probably still bear, the name of Oriel, or one of similar sound, differently spelt. To instance only a few. Peter Oriol, or Aureole (whose Latin signature was Aureolus), was a learned Cordelier and Professor of Divinity at Paris in the fourteenth century, and was held in such high reputation as to be surnamed "Le Docteur eloquent." Peter d'Orille (with the prefix) was Chancellor of France in the fifteenth century. And Blaise d'Auriol (with the prefix also) was Professor of Canon Law at Toulouse in the sixteenth century. R. S.

[1783, *Part II.*, pp. 550, 551.]

Without doubt you have heard that a Bill was lately brought into Parliament to enable the heads of certain Colleges to marry. In

the number, the warden of Wadham College was included. By the statutes of the foundress the warden is always to be a bachelor, the common reason assigned for the injunction is that the foundress had a mind to the first warden, and that he rejected her suit, which so much displeased her that she was resolved to punish all the future wardens for the fault of one man. A more foolish reason could not have been given. The fact is Nicholas Wadham and his wife were both of them inclined to the Catholic religion, which (it is well known) enjoins celibacy to the clergy; and it was on this account that the warden was commanded to lead a single life. Anthony Wood, in his history, tells us that Nicholas Wadham had an intention to found a college at Venice for instructing English youths in the doctrine of popery, "siquidem ipse juxta et uxor Dorothea Pontificiorum in partes propensiores sunt habiti." Besides, the statutes were transmitted to Oxford by the foundress on August 16, 1612, before the buildings were finished, and the warden and fellows were not appointed till April 20, 1613. Dorothy was seventy-five years o'd at the death of her husband, and there can be no reason to suppose that at that age she would look with amorous eyes on anyone. Robert Wright, the first warden, voluntarily quitted his office because the foundress prohibited his marrying, and afterwards became Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. If anyone doubts the truth of what I have advanced, I beg leave to refer him to Wood's "History of the University of Oxford," and to the monument of Nicholas Wadham in the church of Ilminster in Somersetshire.

B. R.

P.S.—The design of founding a college at Oxford is not to be attributed to Dorothy Wadham solely, as her husband directed it in his will; though, I apprehend, the endowment and the statutes were in great measure left to her. She survived her husband nine years, and after her death a monument was erected in Ilminster Church to the memory of both. It was once very beautiful, but its chief ornaments are at present disfigured by nastiness. Those who live through the bounty of Wadham would show their gratitude to his memory in expending a little money on his tomb. I would recommend the example of Merton and Exeter Colleges, both of which societies have preserved the tombs of their founders from destruction. The mansion-house of Nicholas Wadham, at Morefield, was destroyed by fire forty or fifty years ago. It was a noble building, defended by a moat.—How many curious circumstances are unknown for want of a History of Somersetshire! The churches alone in that county, which are built in the most beautiful style of the florid Gothic, would afford the finest field for an antiquary.

[1864, *Part II.*, pp. 561-563.]

The woe-begone and dismal chapel of Worcester College, built at the commencement of last century, remained for more than fifty years unfinished internally; when it was completed, the remains of ancient Greece had been discovered and studied, so that the details and interior proportions are a very great advance upon the rest of the structure. As usual at that time, the whole of this interior was covered by a coating of stone-coloured paint, which, having got much darker by the dust and the smoke of the gas, produced an appearance of discomfort and neglect, contrasting most strangely with the beautiful and cared-for gardens attached to the same college, and so well known to all the inhabitants and visitors of Oxford. This state of things was not likely to last long in the present day, when the various colleges are vying with each other as regards their chapels; and accordingly the Rev. Provost and Fellows, about a year ago, set about considering what was to be done to this very unpromising specimen of ecclesiastical architecture. The dilemma was this: Worcester College does not happen to be a rich one; and the sum likely to be subscribed would suffice simply either to ornament the present building, or to remodel it without any ornament at all.

During the late long vacation the problem has actually been solved. The provost and fellows having secured the services of Mr. W. Burges as their architect, set manfully to work, and the result is certainly calculated to surprise those who have not seen the work while in progress. Mr. Burges has hitherto been known only as a strong mediævalist, but having, like most of his school, made the journey to Rome, he evidently made very good use of his eyes when visiting the loggie of the Vatican. The result is another instance of how easy it is for a mediæval architect to adapt himself to Renaissance work. Whether the converse would hold good is quite another matter.

The first thing to do was to reopen the three blocked-up windows on the north side, and to portion out the ceiling into geometrical compartments by means of light wooden beams screwed into the joists above. Much of the ornament of the ceiling has been suffered to remain: hence the prevalence of sundry festoons, which are very like pocket-handkerchiefs. The ceiling is divided into two portions by the dome in the centre. East and west of this are two large compartments. That to the east contains the Fall of Man, surrounded by the three theological virtues of Faith, Hope, and Charity, with a fourth virtue (Humility) to make up the number demanded by the architecture. The westernmost compartment is occupied by the expulsion of our first parents, and the subject is therefore surrounded by the four cardinal virtues so necessary for our well-being in this world, viz., Justice, Temperance, Chastity, and Fortitude. At the

angles of the dome are four kings, ancestors of our Lord : David, Solomon, Hezekiah, and Josiah. The rest of the ceiling is occupied with arabesques, gilding, and other ornaments.

The windows, which are rapidly being filled with stained glass, will contain scenes from the life of our Lord, viz., the Annunciation, the Offering of the Wise Men, and the Teaching in the Temple, on the north side; the eastern window being devoted to the Crucifixion, with a predella painting below of the Entombment. The southern windows are to be the Resurrection, the Women at the Sepulchre, and the Ascension. In the lunette over each window is a half-length figure of one of the prophets who prophesied concerning the event represented in the glass below; the four great niches at the angles of the building contain gilt statues of the four Evangelists, with a little painting above in grisaille, representing an event of their lives. Thus, St. Matthew is called by our Lord from the money-changer's table, St. John looks into the sepulchre, St. Mark journeys by sea, St. Luke paints the Virgin. In the arabesques at the sides the same idea is carried out by the introduction of their respective animals; a money-changer's table, a chalice and serpent, an ink-bottle and pen, and a palette and brushes. The little ornaments in the other arabesques, which occur at the sides of the windows, contain subjects from the Benedicite, and illustrate the various works of creation, the sentences referring to them being painted on the frieze above. Thus, in the jewel panel we have the breastplate and other ornaments of the Jewish high-priest; the fruit, fish, birds, animals, and human life, all affording a series of graceful little sketches by Mr. Smallfield, the easternmost being devoted to the sacrifices and other contrasts of the church and synagogue. The vestibule is not so richly decorated as the chapel, and the few paintings which occur are illustrative of the old law, such as Aaron's rod, in the ceiling; and representations of the ark of the covenant, the brazen sea, the two pillars, Jachin and Boaz, and the paschal candlestick on the walls.

Part of the stalls have been taken away and replaced by new ones of walnut-wood inlaid with box, the standards containing shields with the instruments of the Passion.

All the paintings, with the exception of the arabesques, are from the hand of Mr. Henry Holiday, to whom also are due the cartoons for the glass. The arabesques and the little subjects contained in them are the work of Mr. Smallfield, a well-known artist, and member of the Society of Painters in Water-colours. Mr. Nicholls, the sculptor, executed the statues of the Evangelists, and modelled the animals on the stalls, while the whole of the decoration and stall-work has been executed by Mr. Fisher, of London.

The provost and fellows of Worcester are certainly to be congratulated on having had the rare courage nowadays to have spent

their money on art instead of mere bricks and mortar ; and when the stalls shall have been completed, and an opus vermiculatum mosaic pavement laid down, the Provost and Fellows may be as proud of their chapel as they are of their garden.

NOTE.—The little circles in the jambs of the windows contain the following subjects : 1. The Pearl of Great Price ; 2. Ivory overlaid with Sapphires (Solomon's Song v. 14) ; 3. The Fish with Tribute Money ; 4. Jonah and the Whale ; 5. The Serpent ; 6. The Ass and Colt ; 7. The Dove with the Olive-branch ; 8. The Divine Spirit ; 9. Man tilling Ground ; 10. Woman with Child ; 11. Two Sparrows ; 12. Hen and Chickens ; 13. Flagons of Wine ; 14. A Branch of Apples (Solomon's Song ii. 5).

[1835, *Part I.*, p. 496.]

The ancient church of St. Ebbe, which consisted of a nave, north aisle, and chancel, was pulled down in 1813, the tower only being preserved. Its foundation has been traced to a very early period. The Saxon saint to whom it is dedicated was a daughter of Ethel-fred, King of Northumbria, and Abbess of Coldingham, in the county of Berwick. The patronage was formerly in the abbey of Eynsham, and is now vested in the King.

The structure was possessed of considerable antiquity and interest. Its most ancient architecture was Norman, of which the handsomest and most perfect relic was to be seen in the south door ; but it had not escaped injury. The inner member of its arch was thickly set with beaked heads, similar to those which remain in perfect preservation on the door of the church of St. Peter in the East, in the same city. But these singularly grotesque ornaments were nearly all destroyed when the opening was enlarged, many years ago. The outer, or principal member, consisting of a semicircle, distinguished by the boldness of its zig-zag, and enclosed by a cornice, remained in good condition till the day of its demolition. It was supported by a column on each side, with capitals of rich and singular ornament. The walls of the building exhibited traces of very early pointed architecture ; but none of the windows were older than the first half of the fourteenth century, of which the most elegant specimens were to be seen in the east end. All the rest were inserted in the fifteenth century, and possessed nothing remarkable in their design.

The south side was open to the burial-ground, and the north side to the street, and on this side of the body was the chief entrance in modern times. The walls of the body were low, and the roof steep ; but the chancel and a chapel (which were of equal dimensions, and presented corresponding gables towards the east), were lofty and in good proportions, and had escaped with fewer alterations than any other part of the building. The tower at the west end was low and mean, and its only ornament an embattled parapet.

In one of the south windows of the chancel were some superb relics of painted glass. The compartments were $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, and 1 foot 3 inches in width, and one was filled with a most beautifully executed representation of the Virgin and Child, and the other of a female holding a crozier. The heads of both subjects were quite entire; but the rest of the subjects were excessively defaced, it not altogether composed of ancient fragments of all patterns, promiscuously placed within a border. The quarries were spotted with roses and other devices, which were repeated on a larger scale in the upper compartments of the tracery. A drawing of this glass was made in 1802 by Mr. Buckler, F.S.A., for the late Alderman Fletcher, of Oxford.

The sepulchral monuments were very few. In the chancel, on a plate of brass, 2 feet by 1 foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, was an engraved figure in clerical costume, kneeling, with his hands joined in prayer, and the following inscription:

“Here lyeth y^e body of Thomas Bartlet, y^e only son of Mr. Thos. Bartlet, Gentleman, of Maypowder in Dorsetshire, who in y^e 25th year of his age died on y^e 5th of July, 1675, of the smallpox then raining in Ox^{fd}. being near unto his degree of M^r of Arts in C. Church. A person of so great virtues, of piety, fidelity, humility, sweetness and innocence, as hath left his grieved parents and friends (struck wth y^e surprise of so early a losse) not to be comforted in his departure, but y^t they know whither he is gone, and do hope to follow him.”

A richly-carved mural monument on the south-east angle of the chancel contained the following inscription:

“In memory of y^e virtuous gentlewoman, Mrs. Frances Whorwood^l, daughter of John Worwood, of Mansfield in y^e county of Nottingham, Gent. who departed this life y^e 15th of July, An. Dⁿⁱ 1678.”

The modern church of St. Ebbe was opened for divine service February 9, 1817; and is a very humble imitation of the Pointed style, for economy alone seems to have been consulted in its design and construction. In the old tower are eight bells. It is situated in the populous part of the city, between Pembroke College and the Castle. C.

[1820, *Part I.*, pp. 105, 106.]

It is conjectured that those churches which were dedicated in former times to St. Giles,* the patron saint of lepers, usually occupied a position at one extremity of the town to which they belonged, and were intended principally for the resort of those persons afflicted with the leprosy, and who resided in an hospital near the spot. The church thus dedicated, belonging to the magnificent city of Oxford (see Plate I.), stands at its northern extremity, a considerable distance beyond the gate called Bocardo, which joined, or very nearly so, the ancient tower of St. Michael's Church.

* St. Giles was born at Athens in the seventh century.

St. Giles's Church is the most extensive of the thirteen* parish churches contained in this city. It is composed of architecture of various periods, the most ancient of which, appearing in the tower, and in the massive and plain pointed arches by which it is supported, belong to the twelfth century, the age when some of the characteristic features of the Norman style were united with those belonging to the pointed arch, an invention which made no progress for a considerable period as a distinct style of architecture, but which was incorporated at the above period with the Norman or semi-circular arch, thus forming a mixed style, which flourished till the superior elegance of the pointed arch prevailed.

The body of this church is composed of three very handsomely-proportioned aisles, which are each spacious and well lighted, the centre by a clerestory of windows, and the side aisles by lancet windows, which on the south side are single openings of lofty and narrow proportions, uniformly placed on each side an elegant stone porch, which is the principal, and, indeed, now the only, entrance to the church. The north aisle is lighted by double and triple lancet windows, in five divisions. Four of these divisions are covered with pediments, which increase the variety of the design and augment the elegance of this side of the church, now the most concealed from public view. The other component parts of this church are, a chancel and a south aisle, the walls of which are not less ancient than those of the body, having a lancet window on the south side, and another on the north side. All the other windows possess various forms, and are of various dates, and so extensively and injudiciously has the eastern portion of the edifice been altered that internally it appears gloomy and inelegant.

Of the associated members which compose this ancient, highly curious, and interesting structure, and of its external appearance, I shall further observe that the walls are well constructed, and all, excepting that of the south aisle, stands unimpaired. The injury sustained by this conspicuous portion of the church has been occasioned by the numerous interments which have taken place within and without the building near the foundations, which have been weakened, and have therefore caused the superincumbent wall to appear in an unsafe condition. The tower is built of small stones and rubble, united by a strong cement, and tied by quoins of the most durable and closely constructed masonry, and having on each side an elegant window, with double openings, and columns with carved capitals. The parapet terminates with battlements, and the tower, consisting only of one story, is not lofty.

Entering the church by the south porch, we are led to remark the antiquity and the elegant proportions of the external and internal

* The beautiful North Transept of Merton College Chapel, which is called the Parish Church of St. John the Baptist, is not included in this number.

doorways. Both arches are plain, but the capitals are carved with foliage, which is much mutilated, and the columns on which they formerly rested are demolished. The aisles of the body of the church are separated by four well-proportioned pointed arches, resting on lofty cylindrical columns, with capitals and bases of the same form. The tower, standing within the body of the church, has side arches opening to the aisles; these arches correspond, and are low and quite plain, while the great arch, once exposed to the middle aisle, and admitting the light from the west window, is lofty, and rests its springings on semicircular columns at the sides, which have capitals carved with remarkably large and bold leaves.

Under the windows, towards the east end of the south aisle, are two recessed arches and a piscina. Every division of windows in the north aisle has an arch extending across from the great columns to the opposite piers, where are brackets for their support. One of these arches has been destroyed, and we may conjecture that each division or space of this aisle was formerly used as a chapel, having been separated by wooden screens which are now removed. Whether this conjecture be probable or not, a more reasonable one cannot, perhaps, be suggested that will lead us to account for the singular variety appearing in all the windows, such as double and triple openings, some with attached, others with insulated columns; several of the arches are plain and several are carved, with mouldings; some of the capitals plain, while others are enriched with exquisitely sculptured foliage. The font is placed on a sub-base at the west end of this aisle. It possesses considerable elegance in design, with great novelty, and was certainly constructed early in the thirteenth century. Its general form is a square, the body being composed of broad semicircular mouldings divided by rows of ornaments, and resting on a column with two slender and detached columns at every angle.

A well-proportioned pointed arch opens from the south aisle of the body to the aisle of the chancel, which is now used as a vestry-room. A more spacious arch divides the body and chancel. A large semicircular arch opens the chancel to the south aisle, which was made a chapel or chantry by one of the Fitzwarrens, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary.* It contains a stone seat for the officiating priest, and a piscina. The east window of this aisle is peculiarly elegant, while the larger window of the chancel is quite plain.

At the east end of the north aisle is a large marble monument, consisting of two arches, supported on columns, and forming canopies to the kneeling figures of a male and female and three children. A long inscription records the worth of Henry Bosworth, who was buried January 3, 1633. This monument was erected A.D. 1635.

The tower contains four bells.

I. C. B.

* Value Ed. VI., £3 11s.

[1834, *Part II.*, p. 462.]

The tower of St. Giles's Church contains four bells thus inscribed :

"1. This bell was made 1605. 2. This bell was made 1602. 3. Sum rosa pulsatata mundi Katerina vocata. 4. Feare God, honor the King. 1632."

[1862, *Part II.*, p. 741.]

It may not be uninteresting to your readers to know that the mother of Bishop Turner of Thertfield was buried in the parish church of St. Giles, Oxford, to which parish (quoting from the Table of Benefactions in the vestry) "Mrs. Turner, relict of *Wm.* Turner, D.D., gave 20 lb. (*sic*) interest yearly to four poor widows." A mistake is here made in the Christian name of Dr. Turner, as will be seen from the following copy of an inscription upon a slab in the floor of the church, which records this lady's near connection with two persons of some historical note, *viz.*, Secretary Windebank and Bishop Turner :

"Sanctissima Matrona Margareta Turner, Dni Francisci Windebank Serenissimo Regi Carolo jmo Secretarij et a Secretioribus consilij, Filia; Thomæ Turner, S.T.P. Eccles: Cathed: et Metropolit: Cant: Dec: Vidua; Reverendi in Christo Patris Dni Francisci Eliensis Episcopi Mater; Hic recondi voluit; Juxta Filium suum Gulielmum Turner, S.T.P. Archidiaconum Northumbriæ, Eccles: Paroch: de Stanhope in Agro Dunelm: Rectorem.

Objit { Illa 25^{to} Julij } Aº: Ær: Xtna { 1692^{do} } Æt sua { 84^{to}.
 { Hic 20^{mo} Apr. } { 1685^{do} } { 38^{vo}.

Monumento hoc Optimæ matri Parentavit
 Thomæ Turner, C.C.C. Oxon. Præs:

Above the inscription is a coat of arms: Argent, a lion rampant between three crosses moline, gules; impaling, Azure, a chevron between three doves (?), or.

THOMAS GILES.

[1819, *Part II.*, pp. 201, 202]

The church dedicated to St. Martin, commonly called Carfax, from its situation, as some suppose, at the meeting of the four main streets of Oxford, is a building of small extent, yet of just and even excellent proportions, and displays some specimens of very ancient and curious architecture (see Plate I.). But alterations were rapidly effected in the Pointed style shortly after its establishment at the beginning of the twelfth century, which were practised on the then existing structures, whose importance did not require that their proportions also should be adapted to the new order. This is exhibited in the building now before us, which contains that variety and mixture of styles found, with very few exceptions, in ancient buildings. In the original unadorned walls of the church several elegant alterations were made by the substitution of spacious windows, with beautiful and varied tracery, for the chaste and plain lancet arches of the twelfth century; a circumstance which proves that the situa-

tion was occupied by an elegant edifice till the corrupt taste of the seventeenth century altered and injured its form, character, and relative proportions. Succeeding times have still more defaced this ancient structure ; and amidst many injudicious alterations and unnecessary dilapidations, only a portion of its originally good architecture, variety of form, and embellishments, appear undisguised or perfect. . . .

St. Martin's Church occupies the north-west angle of the intersection, or crossing of the two streets, and is so situated as to expose to the full view of the incomparable High Street nearly the whole of its eastern front ; which consists of three divisions, corresponding to the three aisles of the church ; these are separated into nave and chancel (an arrangement sufficiently apparent in the outside of the roof), with a tower of good proportions at the west end. The introduction of the highly beautiful architecture of the fourteenth century, observable in the principal windows of the east front, and in the whole of the south aisle, and the alterations of the north, has removed only a small portion of the original ancient edifice ; for the entire east and north walls, with the lower half of the tower, were doubtless built at the commencement of the twelfth century ; and those conversant with English architecture will discover in the very curious buttresses and northern window of the east front, the remarkable square door* on the north side, and in the design of the tower—a peculiar character in the proportions, mouldings, and ornaments belonging to that period, and not to a later. Nor is the masonry of this most ancient work unworthy of remark ; the east and north walls are nearly twice as old as that of the south aisle, but are yet far more substantial and strong ; and to the decay of the south wall and its being most seen, must be chiefly attributed the fear of some accident, and the demand for a new church.

The bold undertaking of opening spacious windows where only lancet arches were originally designed, has, in this church, been executed with peculiar success ; and their magnitude and beautiful tracery, particularly that of the great east window, excites no regret at these alterations, which in many instances have proved dangerous and mischievous. On the south side are three handsome windows, and between them and a double tier of small windows is the door, once a pointed arch, but altered in the year 1624 to a heavy Doric frontispiece. At the same time the pediment of the east end was deformed as it now appears, and the heavy clock and chimes placed by its side. The upper or clerestory has four windows on the south, and the same number on the north side, where, in the aisle beneath, are large windows, the most western of them containing

* The heads upon which the weather cornice of this door rests, and which were perfect until recently, have since been disgracefully, and no doubt intentionally, mutilated.

tracery like the elegant east window of the south aisle. The tower is without a door, but each side has a long narrow window spreading to a considerable width inside, where it is quite plain and sufficiently massive to withstand a siege, if required. The upper story of the tower is less ancient; each side has a window, and the whole a parapet of carved blocks and battlements.

The architecture of the interior of this church is very noble. The aisles are separated by three arches on each side, supported by octagonal columns, capitals and bases, and are beautifully proportioned, very lofty, spacious, and uniform.

The division of the body and chancel was formerly made at the most eastern column of each side by a very elegantly carved wooden screen, portions of which still remain unobscured and uninjured; over this stood the ancient rood-loft, but, together with the screen, this also was removed, except the canopy, which is a richly carved oak cove, quite entire.

The roof of the nave is ancient, subdivided by arches and ribs, the whole of it painted, and the cornice ornamented with shields and arms.

At the west end of the body, before the arch of the tower, and between the two entrances to the church, stands the font, raised on a step. Its form is octagonal, with a niche and figure in each face; at the angles are panelled buttresses, and on the parapet quatrefoils and shields. In Oxford there are a few more ancient fonts, but certainly none more curious, notwithstanding that, between wanton injury and the whitewash of centuries, it is much defaced.

The absence of neatness, and consequent gloominess of the interior of the church, and, above all, the useless bulk of the galleries, and ill-disposed, cumbrous pews which occupy much more room than is necessary, are among the objections to the present building, but these may be remedied without the demolition of an interesting edifice. The architecture cannot be considered unsightly, but the fittings are so in the extreme; and if the walls are crippled, the well-known causes are, the dilapidations of the foundations by graves, and the weakening of the columns to make room for monuments.

ANTIQUARIUS.

[1836, *Part II.*, pp. 21, 22.]

The foundation of the church of St. Martin at Carfax (that is, the Crossways, the Quatrevois, or Quadrivium), is of great antiquity. The advowson originally belonged to the Crown, and was given by Canute the Dane, about 1032, with the manors of Great and Little Linford in Buckinghamshire, and other revenues, to the Benedictines of St. Mary at Abingdon. In the charter, which is preserved in the Abingdon cartulary, the church is called "Monasteriolum," a little minster, "because," says Dr. Ingram, "it was served by the monastic

clergy, as the majority of churches then were." It was confirmed to the abbey successively by Pope Eugenius III., Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, and Pope Innocent III., between 1147 and 1202; and remained in their possession until the dissolution of monasteries in the 37 Henry VIII., when it reverted to the Crown, to which it still belongs. The rectory has always been a very poor one, and with some modern improvements is worth only £62 per annum. The parish is of small extent, containing 70 houses, and 490 inhabitants.

Several chantries are enumerated by Wood, some of which were well endowed, particularly that of the fraternity of St. John the Baptist. In the first year of Queen Mary, an attempt was made to revive the chantry of St. Thomas the Martyr; but soon after the accession of Elizabeth, an item occurs in the parish accounts, "For blacking out St. Thomas his altar, 6d., etc."

The church consisted of a nave and two side aisles, the east windows of which were exposed to the full view of the High Street. Highly enriched windows, filled with the beautiful tracery of the fourteenth century, had been inserted in the east and south sides, and one on the north. The Doric frontispiece of the south door, shown in the view, was erected in the year 1624; at which time also the pediment was added to the east end, and the heavy clock and chimes erected at the south-east corner.

In 1819, on account of the decayed state of some parts of the edifice, it was judged necessary to pull it entirely down, and erect a new one. This was not done, however, without considerable controversy, as many parts of the building were in a sound condition, and the whole was both venerable and handsome, within and without. The first stone of the new church was laid on October 23, 1820, and it was opened for divine service on June 16, 1822. Messrs. Harris and Plowman of Oxford, were both the architects and builders, and a view of the new structure, which is in the florid style of Gloucester Cathedral, will be found in Ingram's "Memorials."

The old tower remains, and, though it does not harmonise well with the modern church, is venerable for its antiquity. It is said that it rose originally much higher, but that it was partly taken down, with some other parts of the church, by command of King Edward III. in the 14th year of his reign, "because upon the complaints of the scholars, the townsmen would, in time of combat with them, retire there as to their castle, and from thence gall and annoy them with arrows and stones." At present the upper part of the tower is more modern than the rest; and from the stoutness of the building, and its having no exterior door, it appears well calculated to stand a siege, if required.

The ancient font is also still preserved, though in a rather mutilated state. It is octagonal, ornamented on each side with a statue and

[1820, *Part I.*, pp. 422, 423.]

A group of ancient and very picturesque houses, contiguous to the churchyard on the north side of St. Mary Magdalen Church in the city of Oxford, have at length been demolished ; and the large plot of ground, which for a considerable period has been thus occupied, is laid open to the spacious street leading towards St. Giles's Church. Whether or not any building of magnitude and use, or merely an obelisk, or a sign-post, is to be erected, within the non-rail inclosure, I cannot say ; but I must observe that, in having exposed the curious architecture of the north side of the church, an object of considerable interest, I may add of beauty, has been obtained ; though it is doubtful whether the ancient wall enclosing the churchyard might not have been suffered to remain.

I have nowhere met with any notice of the ancient mansion upon the ruins of which the lath-and-plaster gables and groups of brick chimneys, lately remaining, were raised, but . . . I am inclined to believe that in former times this was the rectorial house. J. B.

[1825, *Part II.*, pp. 489, 490.]

The annexed engraving represents a south-west view of St. Michael's Church, Oxford (Plate I.), no part of which is distinctly seen by reason of a high and not very ancient wall towards the south and an accumulation of old and shabby tenements on the east and north sides, excepting the tower, which is at the west end, and though the plainest, is by many years, perhaps a century, the most ancient part of the whole edifice. In a word, it is Norman, having small windows of that character in the upper part, and having had one of longer dimensions in the west front towards the basement. The walls are built of rubble, but they are of great substance, and very strong ; and though cracked in several places, and lately threatened with destruction, have been repaired, and are likely to stand securely for ages yet to come. On the north side of the body and chancel is an aisle, to which is attached a small chapel, occupying the place, and having the appearance of a transept, and on the south side is a spacious chapel, which constitutes the chief ornament both of the exterior and interior of the church. The space between this chapel and the tower is occupied by a very handsome window of the fifteenth century, and the porch, which, though plain, is not inelegant.

The lancet style of architecture appears on the south side of the chancel, but the altar window, and that of the lateral aisle, appearing over the roof of the low and ancient vestry, are in the style of the fifteenth century, and very elegant ; and the heads carved on the corbels possess considerable merit.

The chancel arch has been modernized, but its ancient wooden screen retains its situation, and most of its ornaments. All the other

arches of the interior have a handsome character; there are two on the south side of the body, three on the north side, and one on the same side of the chancel; the pillars are octagonal, and the capitals plain.

A modern font occupies the place of one of considerable antiquity and beauty, which was some years back disgracefully turned into the churchyard, from which indignity it was rescued by the venerable Alderman Fletcher, who had it conveyed to Yarnton, erected on a pedestal, and placed in the church of that village, in the room of a plain but still more ancient font, which, however, is carefully preserved in another part of the interior.

The pillars and walls are ornamented in many places with richly-carved panels and canopied niches; the remains of altars long since displaced. The following curious particulars are taken from a manuscript in the museum at Oxford.

Dionysia Burewald, an opulent lady residing in this parish, did about the year 1260 build one of the chapels on the south side of the church, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary, and had therein a chantry instituted by her, as also a priest to pray for her soul, and the souls of her relations, and also for the soul of one Burold, who lived here in the reigns of Henry I. and Stephen; for the soul of Gilbert and Radulf Burewald, her sons, together with Hugh Burewald, for Robert, the son of Gilbert, and for several others of that name, "men of great wealth and possessions within Oxford, and benefactors to religious houses, as appears from St. Frideswide's, Osney, and Godstow Books." Another chantry seems to have been founded in the Virgin Mary's chapel by one of the same name and family, if not by Dionysia herself. John Odyham, a rich burgess of Oxford, who died anno 1342, maintained one or two priests for the souls of himself and all his relations.

John Archer, another rich burgess of Oxford, who died on the last of November, anno 1524, and who, with his wife Agnes, was buried in the church, maintained two priests to pray for their souls.

There are numerous relics of painted glass in the windows, particularly in those on the north side of the body, but there are no perfect figures, or considerable patterns.

On the walls and pillars are several monumental tablets, and the floor is thickly strewn with records of mortality. Of these none are of ancient date, and not one sufficiently interesting to be particularly noticed. The extreme length of St. Michael's Church is about 116 feet, and its greatest breadth about 55 feet.

J. C. B.

[1836, *Part II.*, p. 637.]

St. Peter's Church, Oxford, is a fine and very interesting specimen of our first stone churches, so long the admiration of architectural antiquaries and draughtsmen, by whom its crypt was once regarded

as a unique specimen of Saxon construction, as the whole now is of well-authenticated, yet not less curious, Norman. The church is now in the course of receiving some important and very commendable repairs. An immense and unsightly gallery, which obscured the west window and darkened the whole nave, has been thrown back and lowered; the heavy organ gallery, which completely shut out the view of the chancel (the most beautiful part of the interior), has been entirely removed, as also has a third excrescence which separated the north aisle and the little transept known as the Lady Chapel; and the latter, hitherto dark and useless, has been rendered light and available, by reopening two delicate lancet windows, long since walled up, and by the erection of several commodious seats. In addition, an early Norman window has been brought to view, a square-headed casement superseded by a window corresponding with one formerly inserted in the same wall; and the modern reading-desk having been removed, a new carved stone pulpit has been erected near the south wall, in some degree to correspond with the beautiful ancient pulpit, now intended to be used for the reading-desk.

The Society of Merton, to whom the advowson belongs, has liberally undertaken the whole cost of the chancel; a subscription of about £600 has been collected to meet the other expenses, but further additions will still be very acceptable to carry into effect some minor improvements.

[1828, *Part II.*, p. 489.]

The annexed engraving represents St. Thomas's Church, Oxford (see Plate I.) as it appeared till about two years ago, when, in consequence of the vast and increasing population of that parish, and the very limited dimensions of the church, it was altered and considerably enlarged. The chancel arch—the most ancient and curious feature of the building—has been removed, the walls heightened and partly rebuilt, and the whole space, within a few feet of the altar, filled with pews. The embattled tower, with an octagonal staircase turret at the north-east angle, has undergone no alteration; and a short aisle on the north side of the body still retains its original character on the outside. Besides a piscina in the chancel, the only object worthy of notice in the church is the font, which is octagonal, and ornamented on the pedestal.

The chancel arch now forms the principal entrance to the church. It is ornamented with a single row of zig-zag, and is full ten feet and a half wide, and thirteen feet six inches high.

This curious relic is as old as the latter end of the twelfth century; a Norman window on the north, and a lancet window on the south side of the chancel, are other relics of corresponding antiquity; the rest of the windows were altered at various periods; the one over the altar is large and elegant, and of the age of Edward II.

J. C. B.

[1832, *Part II.*, p. 401.]

A view of Saint George's Tower, a solitary relic of the once formidable Castle of Oxford, will, it is hoped, be deemed an appropriate illustration of your valuable magazine. . . .

The origin of this ancient structure is blended in the same obscurity which envelopes the history of the city to which it appertains; and the labours of Camden, Wood, Hearne, King, and other antiquaries have failed to dispel the gloom which hangs over this important question. The well-known facts of the residence of Offa, when Oxford was included within the limits of his kingdom of Mercia, of Alfred the Great, after the heptarchy had merged in the kingdom of England, and of Canute the Dane, together with the ceremonial of the Coronation of Harold Harefoot, sufficiently demonstrate the existence of a regal mansion at Oxford in the time of the Saxons; and the silence of Domesday Book affords strong presumption that that mansion was no other than the castle which at the time of the Norman survey was held by Robert D'Oiley, to whom it was granted in 1067 by William I., in acknowledgment of the services he had rendered the Conqueror during the invasion and subjugation of his newly-acquired kingdom. Under that powerful baron Oxford Castle gained much additional importance as a fortress, being augmented and partly rebuilt on a stronger and grander scale; D'Oiley also founded and liberally endowed a chapel, which speedily became a parish—and even a collegiate church—within the precincts of the castle. The external enclosure appears to have been formed by a strong octagonal wall and moat, the latter being filled with water from a branch of the Isis, which flows under the south-western boundary. Four strong and lofty towers; two gates, one of them accessible only by means of a long and well-fortified bridge; a donjon or keep, elevated on an immense mound of earth, and commanding the adjoining city and country; together with the sacred edifice before mentioned, constituted the principal features of the ancient fortress, which wanted not suitable buildings for the accommodation of the numerous ecclesiastical and civil dependents necessary to the splendour of feudal magnificence.

Here in 1141 the Empress Maud was besieged by Stephen; and her escape by night, in a white dress, during a severe frost, and when the ground was covered by snow, has been often related.

Little alteration appears to have been made in the general form and appearance of the castle until after the civil wars. In 1649 Colonel Ingoldsby, the Parliamentary Governor, demolished great part of the ancient buildings and fortifications, and in their stead erected some expensive works on the mound of the old keep; but these soon fell into decay, and were removed in their turn.

Upon the conversion of the castle into the county gaol, the dilapidated and ruinous edifices of former times necessarily gave place to

erections more appropriate to its modern destination; yet, after all these mutations, the Tower of Saint George remains an interesting specimen of castellated architecture, of a date little posterior to the era of the Norman Conquest, and probably owing its existence to one of the actors in that national tragedy. The characteristics of this building are simplicity and strength; it is divided into stories by a diminution, at the proper stages, of the solidity of its walls, which at the basement are of prodigious thickness; and security being the first object of its erection, it presents on its external faces, the north and west, no openings but in the parapet, which has been carried up considerably above the roof, and pierced with loopholes for arrows. The apartments of its dismal interior are now seldom used, those dungeons being reserved for offenders of peculiar atrocity.

The surrounding houses, although adjoining the castle, are unconnected with it. The buildings which stand on the river are corn-mills. X.

[1783, *Part II.*, p. 481.]

Fig 3, in the annexed plate, is from a ring in the museum at Oxford.

[1795, *Part I.*, p. 194.]

Plate II., Fig. 5, is a vase of red-baked earth with the inscription raised on its side, in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. D. H.

[1833, *Part I.*, p. 489.]

Saint Bartholomew's Hospital, represented in the engraving (Plate I.), stands about half a mile to the east of the University of Oxford, on the border of Cowley Marsh, and adjoining the road leading to Garsington and Chiselhampton.

This eleemosynary establishment was founded by Henry I. about the same time that he built his palace of Beaumont on the north side of Oxford, and was endowed by that monarch for the reception of twelve leprous persons and a chaplain. In the reign of Edward II. a change took place, and its inmates were fixed as follows: a master, who was to be in priest's orders, two healthy and six infirm brethren, and a clerk. In the following reign, the inadequacy of its funds facilitated another and more important alteration in its destination, it being, at the suggestion of Adam de Brom, almoner to the late King, conveyed to the then new foundation of Oriel College, on condition of that society maintaining to a certain extent its original character of a charitable institution. The college appears to have used it subsequently as a place of retirement at those times when the university was visited by pestilential diseases, and in 1643 it was made a pest-house. During the siege of Oxford by the Parliamentary army,

a large portion of the ancient structure was destroyed, but on the termination of the civil wars it was rebuilt by the college.

About the middle of the last century part of the premises were occupied as an inn, and afterwards by a Mr. Glasse, a surgeon of Oxford, celebrated in "The Oxford Sausage" and elsewhere for his prepared magnesia. Glasse's laboratory and mansion retained their pharmaceutical pretensions even to our own times, under the superintendence of Mr. Delamotte, the father of the able Professor of Drawing to the Military College, Sandhurst.

The present state of the establishment of Saint Bartholomew's affords little matter for commendatory notice. A few almsmen still receive a trifling allowance, but they no longer find a residence among the cheerless and half-ruined buildings. The chapel, seen on the right in the annexed view, is a well-finished edifice in the later Pointed style, about thirty feet in length. Its interior is divided by a neat wooden screen into two parts, and it is furnished with double rows of seats ; but divine service is now rarely, if ever, performed in it.

X.

[1825, *Part I.*, p. 360.]

About twenty skeletons have lately been dug up in Beaumont Street, Oxford, in digging for the foundation of a house. A very curious antique key and the head of an arrow were discovered. From the appearance of the teeth, which in the skulls were perfect, it is conjectured that the bodies were those of young persons, most probably of soldiers who fell in one of our civil wars. Not the least remains of clothing or coffins could be seen at the place where the bones were found.

[1823, *Part II.*, pp. 387, 388.]

I send you a correct representation of an ancient door, rendered interesting to Protestants, as connected with those celebrated martyrs to our holy faith : Bishops Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer. It is thus spoken of in a recent work on the University of Oxford :

"The city Bridewell, a strong and judiciously planned edifice, is situated in Gloucester Green. Till within a few years of the time of its completion, anno 1789, offenders within the jurisdiction of the Mayor of Oxford were confined in the upper part of the north gate, or, as it was commonly termed, Bocardo. In the Bocardo were immured for a length of time the venerable and illustrious Archbishop Cranmer, and his dignified fellow-sufferers in the cause of true religion, the Bishops Ridley and Latimer, who quitted their dreary prison only to proceed to the stake. In 1771, when the north gate, having been sold to the commissioners under the Paving Act, was pulled down, a door of appalling strength, said to have belonged to a cell in which the prelates were confined, was procured by Alderman Fletcher, and is preserved in the lodge or entrance to this new city

prison, or Bridewell. (See the annexed representation.) It bears the following appropriate inscription :

“ This door was at the entrance of a cell in the Old City Gaol Bocardo, called the Bishop’s Room, wherein the Bishops Cranmer, Ridley and Latimer were confined, and from whence they were taken to suffer martyrdom in the town ditch, behind the houses opposite Baliol College, in the reign of Queen Mary.”

Portraits of the martyrs, burnt in wood, by an ingenious young man of the city, are placed over the door.”*
H. C. B.

[1829, *Part II.*, p. 305.]

Being at all times desirous of throwing every possible light on subjects of antiquity which may come into my possession, as I was arranging some family documents a few days since, I discovered a deed to prevent abuses, tending to the detriment and damage of Carfax Conduit, and of which I am induced to send you a copy, which will show how many years have passed away since Otho Nicholson conceived the idea of founding it. I consider it will be an illustration to the account given in the year above-mentioned. The period in which this deed is written will in a great measure supply the deficiency so much sought after; and, although it no longer stands on the spot chosen by the founder, its translation to Nuneham Park, and the care that is taken of it by the Earl of Harcourt, is a guarantee for its long continuance on the site it now occupies.
R. R. RAWLINS.

“ To all X’ian People to whome this present wrighting shall come, Sr Henry Yelverton, knight, one of his Maiesties Justices of his highnes Court of Common plees at Westmr, and William Allyn, of London, Esquier, Executors of the last will and Testam^t of Otho Nycholson, esq. deceased, send greeting. Whereas the said Otho Nicholson, for the publique benyfit of the City and univ’sity of Oxon, erected a Conduit in the parish of St. Martyn at Carfax, within the said City : And whereas divers pryvat persons, for their perticuler benyfit, have of late of their owne wrong, and without any lawfull warrant, layed pipes to the mayne pipes of the said Conduitt, and thereby have drawne a greate quantity of the water to their pryvate houses, to the greate dammage and p^rjudice both of the City and University, for whose espetiall benyfit the said Conduitt was founded : And yet neverthesse they have not as yet payed any some or somes of money to contrybutte towards the necessary reparations of the said Conduitt and pipes, wch, by reason of the abuse aforesaid, growes daylie more and more in great decaye: Now knowe yee that wee the sayd Executors, for restraynt of the generall abuse of draweing the water from the mayne pipes of the said Conduitt, and for the rayseing aswell of a competent some of

* Wade’s “Walks in Oxfordshire,” p. 316.

money for the presente repayreing of the same Conduitt and pypes, as of certain yearely rents for the mayntenance thereof hereafter, doe by these p'sents authorize and appoint Raphe Radclyffe, gentleman, Towne-clarke of the sayd City of Oxon, to allowe and graunte vnto sixteene severall p'sons, and noe more, Cittizens and Inhabittents w'thin the City and suburbs of Oxon aforesayde, libtyes thereof, at their severall costs and chardges, to laye and place for every of their severall and respective uses only, and not otherwise, severall pypes of leade to the mayne pype of the said Conduitt, where the same shalbe most servisable, to carry and convey water to their severall howses, soe alwayes as the same graunt and allowance be not p'judiciall to any the said Colledges or halls w'thin the sayd univ'sity. The sayd Raphe Radclyffe takeing for every such graunte and allowance the some of three pounds of lawfull english money for a fyne, and reservinge tenn shillings yearely rent uppon every such graunte, so longe time as they shall enjoy the same, uppon payne of forfyture of the same graunte or allowance, or other penalty, as the sayd Raphe Radclyffe shall thinke fitt, for not payem^t of the same rent. And we doe hereby authorize and appointe the sayd Raphe Radclyffe to digg upp, cutt or stopp, or cause to be digged up, cutt, or stopped, all such pypes as heretofore have beene, or hereafter shalbe layed or placed by any person or persons, without his spetiall leave and licence, directed from us to drawe the water from the sayd maine pipes of the said Conduitt, contrary to the true meaning of these presents. And for us, and in our, or either of our names, to commence and p'secute such accon or accons at the lawe, as shalbe thought fitt and advysed agaynst every person and persons wch have layed or placed, or shall hereafter laye or place, any pypes for drawing the water from the sayd Colleges or halls, and from other the vses herein expressed, ratifyeing and allowing all and whatsoever the sayd Raphe Radclyffe shall doe, or cause to be done, concerning the p'misses, according to the true intent and meaning of these presents. In witnes wherof wee the sayd p'ties above written, have hereunto putt our hands and seales the fourteenth day of december, in the second yeare of the raigne of our soveraigne Lord King Charles, of England, Scotland, france, and Ireland, defender of the faythe, A° d'ni 1626. HEN. YELVERTON, WILLIAM ALLYN.

“Sealed and delivered by Mr. William Allen, in the p'sence of us, Wm. HAMOND, EDMUNT HAMOND, WILLIAM WALLIS, THO. ffYSHER.”

[1829, *Part II.*, p. 105.]

The annexed engraving represents a view of Friar Bacon's, or as it is commonly called, Folly Bridge, in Oxford. The origin of the latter name may be doubted, but it is certain that the ancient one was derived from the Tower gateway, which once stood on this

venerable fabric, the room in which was appropriated by Friar Bacon, and called his study. The superstructure thus historically interesting has long since been demolished, and the bridge no longer remains; it was taken down a few years ago, and its place supplied by a plain and perhaps more convenient structure of stone. The arches were curiously formed, and it was not difficult to detect the additions to the original design—additions made to increase the width of the approach to the University, but which, after all, was dangerously narrow and inconvenient. The old masonry was solid and good, and its appearance, combined with the ancient houses by which it was surrounded, has often recommended it as an interesting subject for the pencil of the artist. C.

[1784, *Part II.*, p. 494.]

The seal engraved in your plate for May, No. 4,* belongs to St. John Baptist's Hospital without the east gate of Oxford, which subsisted in the reign of King John, who was a benefactor to it. Henry III. rebuilt it, laying the first stone himself. Henry VI. gave the master and brethren leave to convey it (about 1456) to William Wainfleet, Bishop of Winchester, who, on or near its site, laid the foundation of his magnificent college of St. Mary Magdalen.† P. Q.

[1784, *Part II.*, pp. 495, 496.]

Trill or Turl Gate, at Oxford, was so called from Peter Thuroid, or, Thurald, or Edward Torald, who lived by it, and built it since the foundation of Exeter College, *i.e.*, after 1316. It gave name to the narrow street leading to it.

[1784, *Part II.*, p. 568.]

The enclosed facsimile of an ancient painting at Oxford may be no improper appendage to the curious tapestry you gave us last year from Vintner's Hall. The original is on a circular piece of very thick glass, of which the ground and outline are of a reddish brown, a slight tinge of yellow upon the hair, arms, and part of the vest of St. Martin; in the girth of his saddle, and on the beard of the poor man (see the plate annexed). N. J.

[1805, *Part II.*, p. 801.]

I send you a curious ring, the legend on which others as well as myself have tried in vain to make out.

Part of the legend, "†SCA BAR." *i.e.* "† Sancta Barbara," is very legible, but the small letters puzzle me completely. The legend of St. Barbara calls her a patroness against storms and lightning, if that may at all help to the reading of the legend; but it is not "tonitru

* *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1784, part i., p. 323.

† See Wood's "Hist. and Antiq. Univ. Ox.," ii., 187, 1803; Tanner, 429.

apta," "fulguri apta," etc., as an amulet against storms. It was found near Oxford, and is the property of a right reverend prelate.

R. C.

Rollwright.

[1806, *Part II.*, p. 600.]

Avebury, Stonehenge and Rolright are of such notoriety, and have been so often described, as to render any further detail unnecessary.

The annexed view (Fig. 1.) contains only a detached portion of Avebury. It would be difficult to find a situation which, owing to the intervening houses of the village, could command the whole.

Stonehenge (Fig. 2) was delineated previous to the fall of some of the principal stones.

Rolright (Fig. 3) is of much inferior consequence to the other two. A magnificent cathedral and a village church are, perhaps, not more dissimilar in size and dignity than were the various structures raised for druidical worship.

WILLIAM HAMPER.

Rotherfield Greys.

[1824, *Part I.*, pp. 591, 592.]

I send you some particulars respecting the family of Knollys, as connected with my parish, accompanied with a drawing of some curious leaden coffins, lately discovered in a vault in Greys Church, Oxon, 1823, formerly appropriated to the above family, and now belonging to Lady Stapleton of Greys Court.

The first entry in the parish register relates to the baptism of Henry, the son of Richard Knollys, January 20, 1586, Christopher Alnutt, or Alnott (Ethelnoth), being then rector, whose admission to the church of Rotherfield Greys on the death of Alexander Clarke, and on the presentation of Sir Francis Knollys, is recorded June 6, 1565. There are several other entries relating to this family in the Register of Baptisms, and in the Register of Burials not less than seventeen illustrious individuals belonging to it are recorded as deposited in this church, perhaps in this identical vault, though not a single inscription remains to the memory of one of them. The initials T. K. in brass nails were indeed legible on some decayed fragments of an oak coffin, which soon mouldered into dust on exposure to the air; and there is mention made in the register of two daughters of Sir Thomas Knollys, brother of Sir Francis, baptized in 1591 and 1593. Sir Francis himself, who may be considered as the head of the family, is thus recorded:

"The 18th day of August, was buried the Right Honourable Sir Francis Knoulis, treasurer of his Maisties household, one of his Highnes privie counsell, and Knight of the most nobell Order of the Garter, in anno 1596." The entry of the burial of William, the

eldest son of Sir Francis, created Earl of Banbury in 1626, is very remarkable, as if it were intended as an epitaph.

“1632. Gulielmus Knowles, honoratissimus Bamburiæ comes, sacræ Maiestati a conciliis secretioribus, noblissimi Ordinis Garterii nec non superioribus annis wardorum et pupillorum Magister fidelissimus, 8^o die Junii IN HOC TUMULO—sepult.”

That I may not trespass too much on the patience of your readers, I will now conclude with two additional extracts from the register of this parish, which may illustrate the subject of the drawing sent herewith :

“1631. Lettice Knowles, fil'a Richardi Knowles de Stanford generosi, 4^o Augusti hic—sepult.”

“1631. Joh'a Winchcomb, mater Lettice Knowles, vidua, et dum vixit, secundis nuptiis iuncta M'ro Winchcomb de Buckleberry, sed primo et magis felici connubio iuncta M'ro Richardo Knowles, piissimo filio Francisci Knowles equitis aurati, regiiq' hospitii Thesaurarii fidelissimi, de villa Stanfordiæ in comitatu Berks, post mortem transportata et decimo die Octobris hic—sepult.”

J. I.

Annexed is an autograph of Sir Francis Knollys, Knight, Chamberlain and Treasurer of the household to Queen Elizabeth, from an original letter in his own hand, directed to Secretary Cecil, from Portsmouth, July 26, 1563.

Somerton.

[1827, *Part I.*, pp. 113-117.]

In the northern part of the county of Oxford there is a valley of considerable extent. The river Cherwell runs through it, fertilizes, and adds considerably to its beauty. About three miles south-east of Deddington, this valley opens with peculiar charms, and is finely featured. At this point are situated the three villages of North-Aston, Middle-Aston, and Steeple-Aston, which derive their common name from their situation on the eastern side of the vale. Opposite to them, and in full view of a richly luxuriant country, is Somerton. It takes its appellation from *Somme* (Celtic), a valley, *er*, near or at the bottom of, and *ton*, a hill. The situation is very favourable, being entirely excluded from the eastern winds, and enjoying a view of the beautiful church of Deddington to the north, the park-like grounds of Colonel Bowles and North-Aston immediately opposite, and, in addition to the Cherwell, the Oxford Canal and its numerous boats enliven the scene.

The parish extends from east to west about two miles, from north to south about a mile. The land is hilly, and, except a meadow of 100 acres, was enclosed about sixty years ago. The soil is light, of the stone brash sort, with some sand to the south-west.

In the time of the Romans, a Portway passed through the village. It was a branch of the Akeman Street, which led from the city of Alcester to Wallingford.* The tract of the road is still distinguishable.

At the period of the Domesday Survey, Rainald Wadard held "Sumertone" of Odo, Bishop of Baieux, the half-brother of the Conqueror. It contained 9 hides. The arable land was 9 carucates; of which 2 were in demesne with one serf and seventeen villeins and nine bordars held the remaining 7. There was a mill worth 20s. yearly, and the river annually produced four hundred eels. There were 40 acres of meadow, and 156 of pasture. It had been worth £9 per annum, but its value was then advanced to £12.†

The lands of Bishop Odo having reverted to the Crown, the manor of Somerton was next conferred on the Barony of Arsic. Robert de Arsic, siding with the rebellious Barons against King John, forfeited his estate to the Crown, and it was given to Sampson de Gangy, who had stood firm to the King. Again, in the following year, the King disposed of it for the support of the garrison in Oxford Castle. The Arsics, however, must have either retained or recovered part of the manor, since Walter de Grey, Archbishop of York, bought of Robert de Arsic, and at his death demised to his brother Robert, a moiety of the manor of Somerton, held by the service of keeping Dover Castle.

In the chartulary of Eynsham Abbey, Oxfordshire, it is recorded that Alice de Langetot had given to that monastery 3 virgates of land she had in Somerton, for the health of her soul, and for those of her sons and daughters, Hugh, William, and Robert, Hawise, Beatrice and Isabella; and for the souls of her husband, Roger de Chaisni, and her sons Ralph and Roger, and her daughters, etc. The date of this does not appear.‡

In 1291 the Prior of Merton had here possessions, worth annually 24s. and 8d.

Roger, son of Sir Thomas Giffard, Knight, paid a fine to the King, July 21, that he might give the manor of Somerton, and the right of a second course of presenting to the Church, to Sibil, the widow of the said Sir Thomas Giffard, for her life.§

Notwithstanding these several alienations, the descendants of the Arsics seem to have retained the paramount interest in the manor of Somerton, which descended from them through the families of Deincourt and Lovel to the Greys of Rotherfield. After the battle of Bosworth, it was declared forfeited by the latter family, and bestowed on Jasper, Duke of Bedford.|| At that nobleman's death it again reverted to the Crown, and was granted to William Fermor,

* Plot, ch. 10, sect. 27.

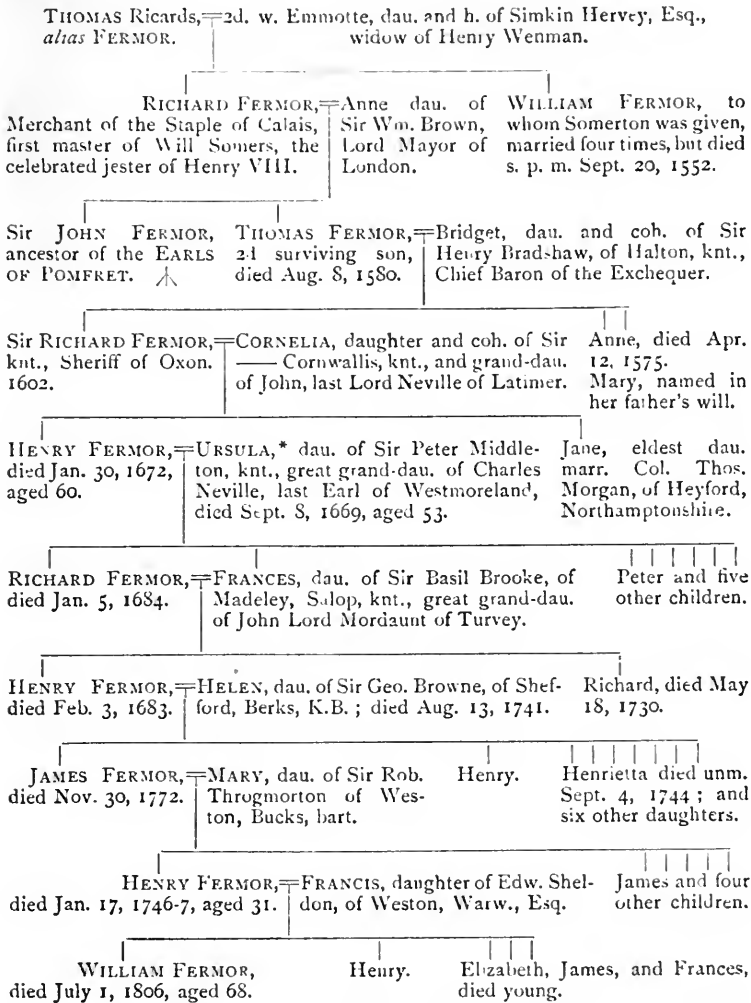
† Domesday, fo. 155 b.

‡ Dugdale's "Monasticon," new edit., vol. iii., p. 23.

§ Dodsworth MSS., vol. lii., 35.

|| Dugdale's "Baronage," ii., 242.

Esq., Clerk of the Crown, who seated himself here, and, leaving no issue male, bequeathed his estate at his death to his nephew Thomas, in whose descendants (many of whose epitaphs will be subsequently given) it continued till recently, according to the subjoined pedigree :



* Buried in St. Pancras Churchyard. See *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1788, part ii., p. 974.

Of this family, also, was Arabella Fermor, the heroine of Pope's "Rape of the Lock."

Tusmore is now the residence of this branch of the Fermors. Their ancient mansion at Somerton, which they deserted about the beginning of the last century, is now entirely dilapidated, except the window of the hall. Over this was an apartment called the Prince's Chamber, of which some old people in the village recollect to have seen a portion. It had its name from the circumstance of James, Duke of York (the misguided abdicator of his kingdom) having honoured Somerton with a visit and slept in that room. Tradition reports that, when he came to the throne, he gave to the village a charter for a fair, which was held in a place now called Broadpound. The Fermors retained the lordship of Somerton many years after discontinuing to reside there; but sold it about ten years since to the present Earl of Jersey. It is worth upwards of £1,300 per annum.

The village consists principally of a street, extending north and south.

The population is almost entirely employed in agriculture. The wake follows the Sunday after St. James.

The advowson of Somerton was given by Henry de Arsic to the religious house of St. Thomas the Martyr of Acon, reserving the right of the house of Medley, provided it were founded by the consent of the Bishop of Lincoln and the Abbot and Convent of Fescamp. The proctor of St. Thomas of Acon presented to the living in 20 Henry III. (1235). It came to the Fermors with the manor, and remained in that family till Henry Fermor, Esq., who died in 1736, sold the impropriation to Dr. Crisp, who sold it to the Rev. Barfoot Colston, Canon of Salisbury, from whom it passed to the present rector, the Rev. Henry Wintle.

The value of the rectory in the time of Henry VIII. was £15 1s. 10½d.; it is now worth £150 per annum, besides the glebe. It pays: Surrogates, 2s.; bishops, 3s. 8d.; archdeacon, 8s. 7¾d.; yearly tenths, £1 10s. 2¼d. In the endowment of the Chapter of Oxford a pension was to be paid out of it of 7s. 6d.*

Among the rectors have been:

William Juxon, the eminent Archbishop of Canterbury. He was presented to Somerton in 1614, and held the living for many years, whilst he was president of St. John's College, Oxford. During his incumbency he rebuilt the rectory, and reglazed the east window of the chancel, placing therein his arms, viz.: Or, a cross gules between four negroes' heads coupéd sable, wreathed or, with the date 1630. This, a beautiful specimen of stained glass, is now carefully preserved in the hall-window of the parsonage.

Edwin Marten, of New College, Oxford, B.C.L. 1713, D.C.L.

* Willis's "Cathedrals," p. 121.

1718, who married in 1716 the widow of Sir Robert Howard, of Ashted in Surrey, K.B., younger son of the first Earl of Berkshire.

On a recent repair of the parsonage, two antique spoons, of silver-gilt, were discovered. From the initials, R.H.M., they are presumed to have belonged to the Marten family.

The register begins in 1627.

The church, dedicated to St. James, is a handsome structure (engraved in Plate II.). It is composed of a tower (in which are five bells), nave, north and south aisles, chancel and a south chapel. The nave is about 52 feet long, and the chancel 33. On the north side of the tower is a carving of our Saviour between the two thieves; and in the church is one of the Last Supper, resembling that of Da Vinci, which has been lately repaired at the expense of the rector, and placed over the communion-table.

The Fermor epitaphs shall now be given. The first William was buried in the chapel on the north side of the chancel, under an altar-tomb of gray marble, whereon are brass plates of himself and last wife,* and under them the following inscription :

"Here lyeth buried Mr. William Fermour, Esquire, whiche was Lord of this towne and patron of this church; also Clarke of the Crowne in the King's Bench in King Henry the 7th and King Henry the 8th dawes, whiche died the 20th day of 7ber, in the year of our Lord God 1552. And also here lyeth Mestres Elizabeth Fermour, his late wyffe, which was the daughter of Sr Will'm Norrysse, Knight, upon whose and all Christene Soules Ehu have mercy."

Thomas Fermor, the nephew and successor of William, was M.P. for Chipping Wicombe in 15 Elizabeth (1572). He had, according to his will (from which see some extracts in Brydges's "Peerage," vol. iv., p. 201), an alabaster tomb erected in the same chapel, with recumbent effigies of himself and wife. It has this inscription round its verge :

"Thome Farmar armigero, viro animi magnitudine contra hostes, beneficentia erga doctos admirabili, Domino hujus territorii benignissimo, et nobe Schole fundatori optimo, in perpetuam sui, sueque conjugis Britgitte, foemine lectissime, memoriam, ex testamento executores sui hoc monumentum fentes erexerunt. Obiit vero anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo octogesimo, die Augusti octavo."

On a flat stone, from which the brass image of a child has been removed, remains this inscription :

"Here lyeth buried the body of Anne Farmor, daughter unto Thomas Farmor, Esq., who deceased the twelfth day of April, A^o 1575."

The tomb of Sir Richard, son of Thomas, was erected on the

* He married four, and another had this epitaph at Hornchurch, in Essex :

"Here lyeth Katherine, the daughter of Sir William Pawlet, Knight, wyf of William Fermour, Clarke of the Crown, who died May 26, the second of Henry the eighte."

south side of the church close to the small door. His epitaph is much obliterated, and the following are the only legible words :

“ Quis jaceam hic quæris? jaceo hoc sub marmore pulvis Olim Rich. . . . ”

His son Henry has the following, on a flat stone in the centre of the chapel :

“ Hic jacet Henricus Fermor, de Tusmore in com^u Oxoniensi armiger, filius Richardi Fermor in eodem com^u equitis aurati, et uxoris Cornelie Cornwallis, . . . equitis aurati, conjugisq; Lucie Nevil filie Johannis Nevil Baronis de Latimer istius nominis ultimi, filia fuit et cohæres. Ursulam Middleton, Petri Middleton equitis aurati filiam, uxorem ducens, ex eâ septem adultos suscepit liberos, quorum Richardus et Petrus fuere seniores. Vitam omnimodè Christianam 30 Jⁿi conclusit anno Domⁱ 1672, ætatis vero 61. Credo videre bona Domini in terrâ viventium.”

On Ursula, wife of Henry :

“ Hic jacet Ursula Fermor, Henrici Fermor armigeri conjux, Petri Middleton de Stockhill in com^u Eboracensi equitis aurati et uxoris Mariæ Engleby, . . . armigeri et Annæ Nevil uxoris, tertia filia Caroli Nevil istius nominis ultimi Comitum de Westmorland. Deo devota pauperibusque misericors, piè et feliciter diem clausit supremum, Septembris 8^o anno Domini 1669, ætatis vero 54.”

To Richard, son of Henry and Ursula, on a flat stone adjoining to that of his father :

“ Richardus Fermor de Tusmore armiger hic requiescit, Henrici Fermor de Tusmore armigeri, et uxoris Ursulæ Middleton filius, matrimonio junctus Franciscæ Brookes filie Basili Brookes de Madeley in com^u Salopiensi equitis aurati, et conjugis Franciscæ Mordant, Johannis Mordant de Turvey in comit^u Bedfordliensi baronis filie. Ex eâ adultos septem liberos suscepit; quorum Henricus et Richardus fuere seniores, Paris morbo correpti et extincti, in templo Benedic. mon^u Anglorum sepulti, Julij 30, 1679. Richardus vero Londini, Jan. 5, 1684.”

There is something mysterious in the above passage, which says that Richard's two sons died at Paris in 1679, since there are other memorials which state that they died, the youngest in 1730, and the eldest in 1683 (a year before his father's decease, which renders the circumstance the more extraordinary). The epitaph of Richard is :

“ Hic jacet Richardus Fermor, Richardi Fermor de Tusmore armigeri filius; obiit Maji 18^o an. Dom. 1730.”

That on Henry :

“ Hic jacet Henricus Fermor, de Tusmore in com^u Oxoniensi armiger, filius Richardi Fermor de Tusmore armigeri, et conjugis Franciscæ Brookes. Matrimonio sibi junxit Helenam Browne, filiam Georgii Browne de Sherford in com^u Berks equitis balnei, uxorisq; Elizabethæ Inglefield, filie Francisci Inglefield de Wooton Basset in com^u Wilts baronetti, et uxoris Winifredæ Brinkley de Scholby in com^u Lecestriensi. Ex hoc conjugio, præter filios Jacobum et Henricum, filius septem relictis, mortuus Feb. 3, an. Dom. 1683.”

To James, son of the last :

“ Hic jacet Jacobus Fermor, de Tusmore in com^u Oxoniensi armiger, filius Henrici Fermor de Tusmore armigeri, et conjugis Helenæ Browne. Matrimonio sibi junxit Mariam Throgmorton, filiam Roberti Throgmorton de Weston in com^u Bucks baronetti, ex quo conjugio sex susceptis liberis, quorum seniores fuerunt

Henricus et Jacobus: mortalitatis vinculis absolutus obdormivit in Domino, Nov. 30, an. Domi 1722."

On Helen, and Henrietta, his mother and sister :

"Hic jacet Hellena Fermor, Henrici Fermor de Tuse arm. conjux, Georgii Browne de Shefford in com. Berks. equitis balnei filia; obiit Aug. 13, 1741.

"Hic jacet Henrietta Fermor, filia Henrici Fermor de Tusmore armigeri; obiit 4 Septembris, anno salutis millesimo septimo centesimo quadragésimo quarto, ætatis vero suæ 49. R.I.P."

The next is on Henry, son of James :

"Hic jacet Henricus Fermor de Tusmore in comitatu Oxoniensi armiger. Filius fuit primogenitus Jacobi Fermor de Tusmore armigeri, ex suâ conjuge Mariâ Throckmorton. Sibi matrimonio junxit Franciscam Sheldon, filiam Edvardi Sheldon de Weston in comitatu Warwicensi armigeri; ex quo conjugio quinque suscepit liberos, Gulielmum scilicet, Elizabetham, Henricum, Jacobum, et Franciscam. Reliquis præmaturâ morte ereptis, solos Gulielmum et Henricum post se viventes reliquit. Ob. 17 Jan. ætatis anno 32, Dom. 1746-7."

On William, son of Henry :

"Sacred to the memory of William Fermor, esq., who died 1st July, 1806, aged 68 years."

The latest epitaph to any of the family is that of Richard Fermor, Esq., who died May 6, 1817, aged eighty-eight.

The following is also on a stone in the Fermor chapel :

"Hic jacet quod reliquum est eximii viri Thomæ Morgan armigeri, cujus splendor natus generosior animus illu-travit; qui Heyfordiæ in agro Northonensi diu privatus vixit,—suum vivere contentus, nam cum augustiore genio conversari non poterat. Tandem, periculorum non minus quàm gloriæ contemptor, Regiæ Militiæ nomen dedit, in quâ fortissimus Chiliarcha occubuit; reliqua mandamus famæ. . . ."

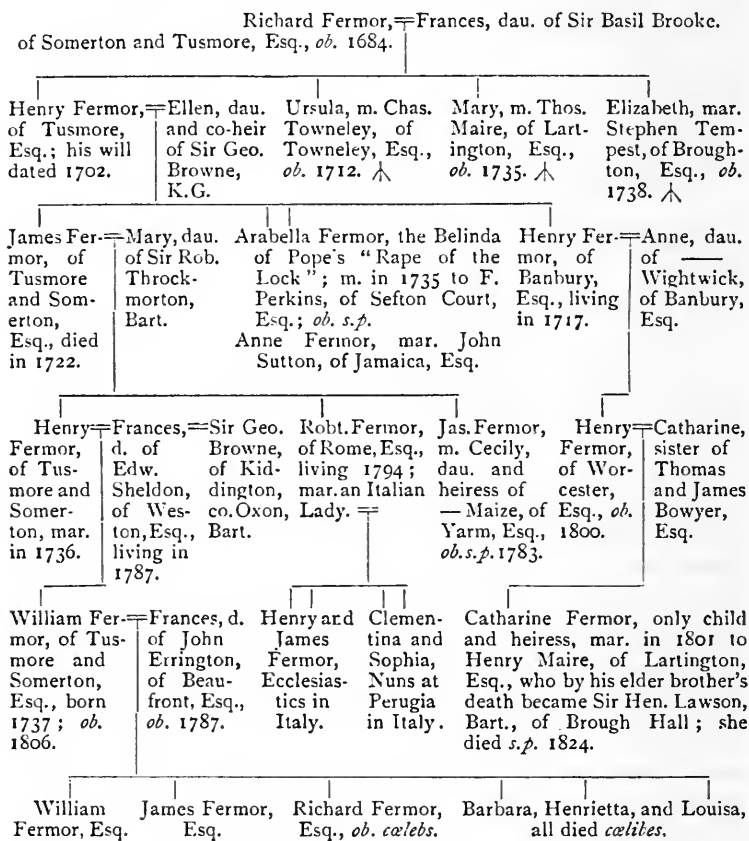
History informs us that this Colonel Morgan was slain at Newbury in the royal service, September 20, 1643. He was son-in law of Sir Richard Fermor of Somerton, having married Jane, the knight's eldest daughter; and was the son of Anthony Morgan of Mitchell Town in Monmouthshire, Esq., by Bridget, daughter and heiress of Anthony Morgan of Heyford in Northamptonshire, Esq. It is a remarkable genealogical incident that his mother's second husband was also a Morgan (Sir William of Tredegar in Monmouthshire), and thus that lady, though twice married, never lost her maiden name. (See the pedigree in Baker's "Northamptonshire," vol. i., p. 184.)

The site of a parish school at Somerton was provided by the will of Thomas Fermor, Esq., June 15, 1580, in which "the Castell-yrde and the Chappell therein standing (the water-mill only excepted)" were given for the purpose. With the £100 which he left to support the school, an annuity of £10 per annum (not land) was unfortunately purchased, and even part of this stipend is withheld from the master, because, when the property on which it was fixed passed into other hands, it was not duly mentioned in the conveyance. The Countess of Jersey has founded a school for female children.

In the churchyard is a cross which has escaped the injuries of the era of enthusiasm. On its south side is a fine crucifix in basso-relievo. H. W.

[1827, *Part I.*, pp. 580, 581.]

The pedigree of Fermor of Tusmore* is I perceive principally compiled from the epitaphs of the family, and its authenticity may therefore, in great measure, be depended upon. In the later descents, however, there are some inaccuracies as well as great omissions; and I therefore forward you, from a voluminous collection of family genealogy, the subjoined pedigree, which you will readily allow my capacity to furnish, when I inform you that I am doubly descended from this branch of the Fermors. CATARACTONIENSIS.



* *Ante*, p. 209.

As addenda to the topography of Somerton, co. Oxon, I beg leave to communicate the following Church notes from the Harleian MSS. 6365.

On the south wall of the chapel, a great monument of smooth stone, with two pillars of black marble; upon it the proportion of a man with his gauntlets at his feet lying along, to the memory of Sir Richard, son of Thomas Fermor. Over him this inscription:

“Quis jaceam hic quæris? jaceo hic sub marmore pulvis,
Olim Richardus nomine Fermor eram.
Pars cinis in cineres redeo, pars æthera scando,
Hoc moriens ut agas tu tibi vivus age.”

Arms: On one side Fermor quartering Bradshaw; impaling quarterly per fess indented ermine and azure. On the other side Fermor and Bradshaw, impaling Cornwallis and Neville.

On the north side of this chapel, a great raised monument of smooth stone; thereon the proportion of a man lying on his side. Over him these verses.

[Omitted.]

Over this, Fermor and Bradshaw; impaling Compton.

Over the south door of this chapel:

“Jacobus Smith et Elizabethæ uxor hic jacent sepulti.”

[Verses omitted.]

HENRY GWYN.

Stanton Harcourt.

[1783, *Part II.*, p. 812.]

Fig. 4, in the accompanying plate, is taken from a brass on a round stone in the choir of Stanton Harcourt Church, Oxfordshire.

Query: Whose arms?

[1819, *Part I.*, pp. 393, 394.]

The village of Stanton Harcourt is distant about seven miles from Oxford, situate between the two roads leading to Faringdon and Witney, and was once the residence of the family of the Harcourts; but the mansion no longer appears in its former splendour. The chapel is still preserved by the present lord, with a great deal of attention and care. The interior part of this edifice, which was appropriated to the service of Divine worship, is still entire; and the antique decorations of the ceiling preserve in a great degree their original form and appearance; it was adjoining the great hall, from whence there was a communication to a door opposite the altar, over which was a window enriched with stained glass, representing the various quarterings borne by the Harcourts, and also portraits of distinguished persons of that family. But the painted glass is now removed, to preserve it from the probable destruction of such a

deserted situation. In the tower are three rooms, about 13 feet square; and over part of the chapel is a fourth. The uppermost of these rooms was occupied as a study by Mr. Pope, who passed two summers here for the sake of retirement. In one of the windows is the following inscription, written by him on a pane of glass:

“In the year 1718 Alexander Pope finished here the fifth volume of Homer.”

I must not omit to notice the old kitchen at Stanton Harcourt, which is one of those ancient buildings erected without chimneys. Dr. Plot, in his history of this county, gives the description of it: “Among these eminent private structures (in the county of Oxford) could I find nothing extraordinary in the whole; but in the parts, the kitchen of the Right Worshipful Sir Simon Harcourt, Knight, of Stanton Harcourt, is so strangely unusual, that, by way of riddle, one may truly call it either a kitchen within a chimney, or a kitchen without one; for below it is nothing but a large square, and octangular above, ascending like a tower, the fires being made against the walls, and the smoke climbing up them, without any tunnels or disturbance to the cooks; which being stopped by a large conical roof at the top, goes out at loop-holes on every side, according as the wind sits, the loop-holes at the side next the wind being shut with folding doors, the adverse side open.”

The chapel described in the former part of this letter occupies the basement story of the tower, which is the principal object in the subjoined view (see Plate I.), and which is best known by the name of Pope's Tower. It is a very principal, most interesting, and certainly the most complete fragment of this ancient and extensive mansion. But the entrance gateway and the kitchen are also nearly entire. Detached fragments of buildings and walls, and one or two respectable dwelling-houses formed out of the ruins, though possessing little of antiquity, and nothing of interest, with their large gardens and orchards, now cover the site of this venerable mansion. The gate, or lodge, consists of a large arch with rooms over and at the sides, and had formerly a battlemented parapet, but is otherwise quite plain. In addition to Dr. P.'s description of the kitchen, I should observe that it is nearly of a square form, terminated with battlements, upon which is a low octagonal story, supporting a spiral or conical roof, and the figure of a lion on the top holding a vane, once charged with the arms of the family. This part is constructed of wood, every side having open compartments and trefoil arches to emit smoke from the fires within, and all being filled with luffer or weather boards, which were open or closed, according to the direction of the wind.

But the subject which these remarks are chiefly intended to illustrate must more particularly claim our attention, Pope's Tower; though now standing insulated, it was formerly joined to apartments on each side, except towards the east, where the design is the most

perfect and handsome. It consists of three stories, which gives the tower considerable altitude ; lighted by square windows throughout, except the east window of the chapel, which is pointed ; supported by buttresses at the angles, and having a square staircase turret at the south-west angle. The chief ornaments of the interior of the chapel, besides a stone-groined roof, were coarsely-painted patterns of foliage in the broad moulding, and on the piers of the chancel arch ; but these are nearly obliterated. A plain stone altar-table has been recently built ; and the seats remaining in the body leave the interior in nearly a perfect, though not in a clean or careful, state. The room over this chapel and the upper room are nearly alike in size, and are both panelled ; but the upper is the apartment distinguished as having been the study of our great poet. Each of the rooms contains a fireplace in one of the angles ; and are all alike neglected and exposed to the depredation of the mischievous curious, who rob the wainscot of its mouldings, in memory of their visit to Pope's Tower.

The magnificent church (see the Plate) stands a short distance eastward of this ruined mansion, and combines some early, as well as some very superbly enriched architecture of a later period, the description of which will form an interesting subject for a future number of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. J. C. B.

Stanton St. John.

[1838, *Part II.*, p. 651.]

Lately, on searching for stone near the garden of Woodperry House, in the parish of Stanton St. John, Oxfordshire, the pavement of a chancel of a church was discovered, with two head-stones, exhibiting ornamental crosses. The pavement consisted of yellow glazed tiles, curiously divided for adaptation to use in various parts. Under these stones the bones of two skeletons were found in a very perfect state. A tradition is still handed down in the neighbourhood that the greater portion of Woodperry, with its church, was destroyed by fire, and never rebuilt. Woodperry formerly was the property of Richard, Duke of Cornwall, King of the Romans, and at the time of the dissolution of monasteries, under Henry VIII., was possessed by the Abbey of Osney. It was purchased in the reign of Mary by New College, Oxford, to which it now belongs.

Steeple Aston.

[1842, *Part I.*, pp. 304, 305.]

The venerable church of St. Peter, at Steeple Aston, in Oxfordshire, which forms a conspicuous feature in the landscape for a considerable distance to the south and the south-east, is likely to undergo a complete restoration. This structure, when relieved of modern excrescences, will be a fine example of Christian architecture. It consists

of a handsome embattled tower, of three stories, a nave, two complete aisles, a porch on the south with a handsome canopied niche over its door, a chancel, and a mortuary chapel of corresponding size adjoining. The date of the erection of this chapel appears, by its elegant pointed window and elaborately carved piscina, to be more recent than that of the church. Anthony à Wood, writing in the latter part of the seventeenth century, describes it as containing some monumental effigies, but its appearance is now widely different from what it was in Wood's time: Sir Francis Page, one of the judges of the Queen's Bench, who was the purchaser of an estate in the parish, laid his sacrilegious hands on it, abolished the ancient monuments, constructed a vault beneath for the reception of the remains of his lady, and employed Scheemacker (the sculptor of Shakespeare's cenotaph in Westminster Abbey) to erect a monumental pile with full-length figures of himself and his lady; the figures of which are indeed worthy of the chisel of that eminent artist, but encumbered with columns, capitals, and cornices.

The seating of the body of the church, where it has not given place to modern sleeping-boxes, is probably the same that was there before the Reformation, consisting, as was anciently the fashion, of a regular arrangement of benches, ornamented at the ends with carved oakwork of singular beauty and variety of pattern, low and open, on one plan, running at right angles from either side. The pulpit and screen are devoid of neatness, having been, as well as the altar-rail, daubed over with blue paint; but the great and crowning disfigurement is a heavy wooden gallery of unwieldy dimensions, occupying a third of the nave at its western end, darkening the whole building, concealing its columns and arches, and driving the singers from their proper position to a small, inconvenient, and ill-lighted box, stuck up in the middle of the north aisle.

Of the period when the church was erected we have no definite information, but it was certainly before 1222, as we read in that year of "*Persona ecclesie de Stepeleston.*" The priory of Colde Norton exercised the right of patronage up to the year 1517, when it escheated to the Crown, upon which the king, Henry VII., gave it to the convent of St. Stephen's, Westminster, and afterwards it was purchased by Bishop Smyth, of Lincoln, for 1,150 marks, and by him presented to his then newly-founded college of Brasenose, in the hands of which society the advowson remains to this day.

Swinbrook.

[1792, *Part I.*, p. 201.]

The following epitaph was copied from a monument in Swinbrook Church, near Burford, in the county of Oxford. S.

"In pious memory of Sir EDMUND FETTIPLACE, knight. . . . He died the 20th of June, 1613."

[Verses omitted.]

Tetsworth.

[1790, *Part I.*, p. 17.]

Above the south door at Tetsworth Church (see Plate II.) is a semi-circular arch of stone, under which are figures carved in alto-relievo, the one representing a bishop, in "pontificalibus," with a crozier in his left hand, and his right hand lifted up as giving benediction. The other figure represents a priest under the tonsure, in his habiliments, holding in his left hand the New Testament open, and his right pointed up to the Paschal Lamb and banner, within a circle or nimbus. The sculpture of these figures is extremely rude, but what is most singular in the arch is the ornamental carved work of the inner moulding, somewhat similar to the west door of Iffley Church, in the same county. See Plate XIII. of "Ducant's Tour through Normandy": which doorway the doctor mentions in his list of the remains of what is usually called Saxon architecture here in England. However, I look upon this doorway at Tetsworth to be undoubtedly Early Norman. . . .

J. THORPE.

[1793, *Part II.*, p. 719.]

Tetsworth Church is of one pace, the nave divided by a plain round arch from the chancel, which has lancet windows. The south porch has a round arch, with the holy Lamb between two half-figures of saints with hair and beards; one has the right hand lifted up, and a book in the left; the other is a bishop, in a mitre, his right hand lifted to give the blessing, in his left a crozier.

On the north side of the chancel is a tablet for Thomas Cozens, who died in 1789, aged seventy-seven. In the south side, in the window, an holy-water basin, and under it a black coffin-fashioned stone, solid, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and 6 inches thick, the side and top adorned with quatrefoils just visible. In the middle aisle the brass figures of a man in gown and hair, and a woman in veil, head-dress, and gown. The pulpit is dated 1606. The font is round, on a long-fluted shaft.

Thame.

[1865, *Part I.*, pp. 181-189.]

Building Accounts of Thame Church, Oxon., transcribed from the Original Records:*

(1442.) Ex spensys of ye same yer^e as to ye twenty ele.

No. I.

	£	s.	d.
Rychard lavender for a lode of stone from hedendon . . .		1	2
John credy 1 day and a half to hele ye selur (8d.)			9

* These accounts are transcribed *verbatim et literalim*, with the exception of the following alterations, which the convenience of modern printing has suggested: 1. Arabic numerals are substituted for the old Roman notation, and the ancient

	£	s.	d.
And a C of nayle to y ^e same			6
Tomas kyngtwyn for y ^e caryage of sond and tymber 4 dayys, 25 lodys		2	2
ffor a manwel	10		6

No. II.

ffor y ^e este wyndow yn y ^e same ele for y ^e takyng down and setting up agyn		6	8
Mete and drynke to y ^e same		1	
John credy 5 dayys to rer ^e y ^e selur		1	8
Tomas sadeler 1 day and a half 3 ^d wyt many mo			
Mete and drynke to y ^e same		2	
ffor caryage of 6 carful of stone from hedendon, ex spensys mete and drynke	1		7½
To set y ^e fer ^e on y ^e cherche [yn drynke]			2
John Gyls for dygyngge of sond			6½
ffor caryage of 3 carts w ^t stone from hedendon, ex spensys mete and drynke		10	
ffor y ^e makyngge of y ^e weyys to se y ^e rep ^a syon of y ^e cherche and stone [thereto]*	17		6
John Walschef 5 dayys for to take a down y ^e gabul wal		1	10½
Tomas Kyngtwyn for caryage of 23 lods lyme and sond		1	3
We bowte of tomas mason lyme and sond y ^t come to		7	2
Tomas tyler of kadmerend, 14 quarter of lyme and 5 bochel	17		1
Jone uppe for 3 quarter and 6 bochel of lyme		3	6
John Walschef 2 dayyes and a half (to take a down y ^e) Tomas Sadeler 1 day and a half (gabul wal)		1	6
Rychard Scharpe 3 dayys (for pargettyng and takyng) John Walschef 4 dayys (down of y ^e wal)		3	
John Este of fynchamstede for y ^e makyng of rofe and setting up	4	6	8
John Walschef for 5 dayys to kast sond and to ryde y ^e ele		1	11
ffor caryage of 3 cartful stone from hedyndon, exspensys mete and dryng		1	1
ffor caryage of 4 carts from hedyndon, exspensys mete and dryng		1	6

numbers of pence are expressed in shillings and pence. 2. The omitted *n* or *m*, denoted by a superposed dash, is inserted; the *r*, when denoted by a contraction, is inserted in small; contractions generally are denoted by a full stop. 3. The short *s* is substituted for the long *s*. 4. Interlineations are thus denoted [], and obliterations thus (). 5. Passages not relating to architectural matters are omitted.

* I can give no explanation of this item.

	£	s.	d.
Rychard lavender for a lode of stone from hedyndon	1	2	
ffor (...) nayle y ^e wente to y ^e rofe [6 C]	2	6	

No. III.

ffor rydyng of scaffolds yn (...) ele and y ^e ffyse, 2 men 3 dayys	2		
a carte of weston from hedyndon, ex spensys mete and dryng	4		

No. IV.

To glorie y ^e wyndow John Walschef 1 day	4		
Rychard lavender for 2 lods from hedyndon	2	6	
John Kyng a lode from hedyndon	1	3	
To turne ye spowte of y ^e stepul to y ^e plumber	3		
ffor stone y bowte at t ^e ynton	3		
ffor caryage of y ^e same stone and stone for y ^e boteras from teynton to oxsynforde 8 lods	17	4	
And from oxsynforde to tame, 6 lods	7	10	

No. V.

ffor rydyng of y ^e trenty ele and takyng a down of y ^e ferne down of y ^e scheche	1		
ffor to make a dor ^e owte of y ^e vyse ynto y ^e ele y ^e mason*	3	2	
A laborar 1 day and a half	6		
And a dor ^e of tymbyr to y ^e same	1	8	
Rychard lavender for 2 lods from hedyngdon	2	8	
2 men a day for to sawwe stone	6		
Rychard lavender 1 lode from hedyndon	1	3	
Wyllyam halred of kadmerende 8 quarter lyme and a half	10	3	
Ire for y ^e fermente 6C of rowyr ^e and 2 li.†	1	17	6
Ire y wryotte 4C 3 quarturnys and 26 li [to y ^e same] y ^e sum	2	4	10
To y ^e dore yn y ^e trente ele for 4 bends, to John mex- bery‡	4		
And to y ^e same dor ^e for nayle	2		

No. VI.

To the wyndow John beckely of hedyndon for stone§	15	6	
John Mason for hewyng and setting of the same	4	2	6
ffor caryage to the same wyndow for 7 lods of stone from hedyndon as for 3 dayys caryage	8	5	

* The door A on plan.

† 6 cwt. of wrought iron and 2 lb.

‡ The door B on plan.

§ The great window.

	£	s.	d.
Rychard lavender for 4 lods from hedyndon	5	6	
To [a] man of yekeforde for a lodc	1		
ffor 5 lods (for) from hedyndon ex spensys yn mete and drynke	2	2½	
Tomas Knygt Wynne for 2 lods of sond		2	
John beckeley of hedyndon for the reryng of the 2 syde walls w ^t corbeltabul creste and hascheler ^e a bowte y ^e same ele 7 marke	4	13	4
ffor the workemanchepe John mason 4 dayys		2	
The same John 6 dayys		3	
John mason and Rychard scharpe 4 dayys		4	
John mason for 2 dayys		4	
Rycharde scharpe for 6 dayys }		4	
John mason for 6 dayys }		6	
And rychard scharpe 6 dayys }		6	
Rychard scharpe for 3 dayys }		3	
And John gregory for 3 dayys }		3	
Rycharde scharpe for 5 dayys }		5	
And John gregory oder 5 dayys }		5	
And laborasse for the same worke harry stokys 4 dayys	1	4	
the same harry 4 dayys and half	1	6	
John Waryn 6 dayys	2		
the same John 2 dayys and half		10	
John lawransse 6 dayys	1	6	
John waryn 6 dayys	2		
John lawransse 3 dayys		9	
the same John 5 dayys	1	3	
John Walkelyne for 2 dayys		8	
* * * * *			
ffor freestone to y ^e dor ^e and to y ^e gabulwal y bowgt of John beckely	1	9	1

The yer^e of howr^e lorde a mccccxliiii. yere the viii. day of Julius, y Joh. manyturne and Tomas bonsce schyrsche warJeyngs of the new towne of tame, we have reseyuede to the worke of the nor^e ele.

Sequitur list of Subscriptions.

* * * * *

Yn ex spensys of y^e sam yer^e.

ffor 2 lods of stone from hedyndon to Jon. mechel of resborow	2	2
Wyllyam hallered for 2 quarter of lyme and 6 boschel	3	4
the weke aftyr syntemary day Jon. masn. and rychard scharpe 5 dayys	5	

	£	s.	d.
a laborar Jon. Walkeleyne 5 dayys	2		1
Jon. Mason and rychard scharpe 6 dayys	6		5
Harry Stokys 6 dayys	2		6
Tomas Knygtewyn for 2 lods of sonde			3
Jon. mason and rychard scharpe 3 dayys	3		
Jon. Walkeleyne 3 dayys	1		
halleso for sawyng of 300 fote and a halfe of borde	4		4
ffor 2 lods of stone from hedyndon to Jon. borne of Yekeford	2		4
Rychard lavender for 2 lods from hedyndon	2		6
hallered for a quarter of lyme	1		4
Jon. Kyng for a lode from hedyndon	1		
Rychard lavender 2 lods from hedyndon	2		6
Harry pede of weston for a lode	1		2
Jon. borne 2 lods from hedyndon	2		4
Gone uppe for 7 boschel of lyme			7
Jon. mason and rychard scharpe 5 days	5		
Harry stoks 6 days	2		
Jon. yreche 5 dayys	1		8
Jon. mason and rycharde schape [6 days]	6		
Jon. yreche 6 days	2		
Jon. borne a lode from hedyndon	1		2
ffor a barre to y ^e wyndow yn y ^e gabul a bove, to tomas smygth*			8
Jon. Mason 2 days	1		
Wyllyam hallerede for 19 boschel lyme	2		3
Jon. borne a lode from hedyndon	1		2
Jon. Mason 2 days	1		
Jon. borne 2 lods from hedyndon	2		4
Jon. mason 2 days and halfe	1		3
Jon. yresche 1 day and a halfe			6
Wyllyam hallered 4 quarter lyme	4		4
To make klene the rodeseler ^e yn vyse and vernesche†	3		
Tomas yresche‡ fo caryage of 3 lods sonde			3
* * * * *			
Jon. mason and Jon. stowe 3 days	3		6
Jon. Polglas 2 days and a halfe			10
Jon. mason a weke	3		4
Jon. Polglas 2 days			8
* * * * *			

* The window in upper story.

† Cleaning and varnishing the outside of roodloft. The roodscreen was covered by a curtain on the chancel side. There were certain polished laten balls before the rood in the loft, which were from time to time "skowred."—Accounts of 1523 24.

‡ Irish.

	£	s.	d.
Jon. mason a weke			3
Jon. Polglas 1 day			4
Jon. Plommer of habyndon, to make y ^e pypys of y ^e nory ^e ele and hele y ^e fyse		3	4
And sowdyr 5 li. and a halfe		1	4
Wyllyam Plommer of Wykombe for lede that wente to y ^e pypys and to hele the fyse 5C, the C 7 ^s 5 ^d , the sum of halle	1	17	1
And for 2 krompys of yr ^e to bere the pypys, to tomas smygth			6½
And for nayle			4
Rychard lavender for workemaschepe of the rofe of the fyse, and for tymbyr borde and nayle		1	8
And for 2 dorys bords hokys and chystys, and nayle		1	3
We reseyuede of rychard stone for 7 boschel of lyme and sonde			7
And for 3 boschel of lyme of Jo. grene			4½
And for 4 boschel of lyme of a manne of hyckeford			6

Compotus Thome Bons et Johis. Chapman, yconomor. Eccle. de Thame, pro nova villa de Thame incipient^s in vigilia Pasch. Anno dni m^occcc^{mo} xlix^o.

Sequitur list of Receipts.

I ^t y reseyuede of halrede of kadmer a quarter of lyme for leyng of hys lyme yn y ^e schyrscelowse, the wysche lyme y soldde to Johs. mylys, tanner, for	10
* * * *	*
I ^t . to Wyllyam Karpynter of schylton, for making of y ^e setys yn y ^e nory ^e quarter of the chyrch at seynt reme ys tyde	13 4
I ^t . to Roberd smygt, for y ^e making of 2 [newe] k ^e yys to y ^e dor yn seynt Jone ys elle*, as for howr part	8
* * * *	*
I ^t . to Johis Pradte, bokebynder of oxford, dwellyng yn katstrete, for mendyng of the bokys, as for howre pard	5
I ^t . to Roberdd watyr for a bord of hokke to mende wyt y ^e bokys, as for how part	2
* * * *	*
I ^t . to Wyllyam Karpynter of schylton, for making of the setys at seynt hew ys tyde	13 4
* * * *	*

* The south transept.

£ s. d.

It. to Wylyyam plommer of Wykombe, for mendyng of
the rofe of the stepul, as for howr parte . . . 14 1

* * * * *

It. to Wylyyam Karpynter at hocketyde, 13^s 4^d. It. for
bed and bord 9 dayys, hym and yschylde, 1^s 5^d. It.
yn bred and hale to . . . ere to helpe hyme to drye
the setys to the walle, 2^d. It. to on of ys neyberys
for the karyage of the tymbyr from schylton hedyr
wanyt was y framed,* 1^s 5^d. It. for nayle, 1^d.

* * * * *

Sequitur the same wardens' list of contributions "to the worke of
y^e setys."

It. to y^e plommer of kodysdon for a watyrtabyll of
ledde y^t weyyt 14 li. (14^d), and mete and drynke
and setting ynto y^e walle 14

the yer^e of howr^e lordd a mcccc l, y^e 20 day of may, Thomas Bonss
and Jho. chapman schyrchewardeynys of the new towne of tame,
we reseyuede in prymis,

Of Wylyyam halrede of kadmer^eende a quarter of lyme
for leyng of ys lyme in y^e chyrchehowse, the wyche
lyme y solde to Jho. mylys, tanner^e, for 10

Account of John Walkeleyn and Thomas Ives, 1452.

Exspencys for y^e lyttull Bellwheele, makyng 1 2
Itm. nayllys to y^e same wheele 1 ¼
Itm. we spendyd to beveredg. 1
Itm. for y^e makyng of a pyne to y^e same wheele 1
Itm. half C. lathys to stope owt y^e dowffist of y^e stepull† 3 ½
Itm. for to make clene y^e stepull and y^e bellys 3
Itm. C. and half lathnaylle 1 ½

* * * * *

Itm. for y^e makeyng of y^e wedurkoke 2
Itm. y^e setting up of y^e same koke 1

* * * * *

Itm. for mendyng of y^e glasse y^e glasyar had to houyr
parte 4
Itm. y^e ledde y^t went yer^e to 7 lb. 4
Itm. for mete and dryng and hys Bedde, 2 dayys and
a halfe [he and hys mann] 8

* *I.e.*, "from Chilton hither when it was y-framed." † Doves.

‡ Compare account of 1502-3: "It. paid to Southwyke for makyng clene of
y^e stepull and makyng lates of y^e wyndowys, 12^d."

Various Extracts from Account of John Edward and John Walkeleyn,* 1452-3.

	£	s.	d.
It. op ^r ariis p ^r cariag. lapidum into the churchporch			1½
It. p ^r emend. plumbi sup ^r le Bauke eccleie.)			8
p ^r plumbo. eiusdem fact.)			
It. p ^r calce empt. p ^r emend. 1 wat ^r tabull ex p ^r te boreal			2
It. p ^r emend. fenestrar. variar. eccleie		4	8
It. p ^r plumbo et sowl ^r ad easdem fenestr.			4
It. p ^r emend. de le west dore et p ^r porta cimit ^r ii			1 0

1457. From Accounts of John Chapman and John Walkeleyn.

Also we haue payde for ye repayr of ye hows y^r Robard Gylle dwellyt in:—

to a Tyler for 2 dayes meteles and drynkeles	10
Also we payde for a man to s ^r ve hym, 2 dayes metels	6
Also for tyle 2C. we payde	1
Also we payde for 4 Crestes	2
Also we payde for 13 Got ^r tyie	6
Also we payde for 4 Buschellys lyme	6

1488-9. From the Accounts of Peter Franklin and W^m Triplade.

I ^l . sol. Johi. Cathorppe p. CC. tegul. ad domum eccleie. p. p ^r te nra.	7
It. sol. le tylemaker De Cadmerende p. CCCC. tegul. p ^r p ^r te nra.	1
It. sol. eidin. p. 4 crests p. parte nra.	1
It. sol. Johi. Cathorppe pr. le lathe nayles p ^r p ^r te nra.	½
It. sol. eid ^m Johi, p ^r le tile pynnys et clavis p ^r p ^r te nra.	½
It. sol. Thome Ide p ^r factur. le stapull campanar. p ^r p ^r te nra.	½
It. sol. Johi. Janys p ^r 1 lode sonde p ^r p ^r te nra.	1
It. sol. Thome tyler p ^r tegulac. dom ^s eccleie p ^r p ^r te nra.	10
It. sol. p ^r (una assia) [1 assere] ad le stoppyng fenestre retro Gogmagog† et factur. eiusd ^m in p ^r te boreali eccleie	2
It. sol. p ^r 4 planks [ad le flore] campanile p ^r p ^r te nra.	8
It. sol. Will ^o Wodbrigge p ^r factur. eiusd. flore et le clappsyng campanar. ac mundac ^m campanil. et factur. le style erga Crendon brigge in grosso p ^r p ^r te n ^{ra}	2

* The mechanical manner in which the clerk prefixed the apologetic *le* to unlatinizable English words, whether nouns or otherwise, is thus exemplified in the account for 1488: "It. sol. p^r le setting up horrologii quando scda. campana *fuist le newhanged*, 4^d."

† I presume a picture called Gogmagog.

1464.

£ s. d.

It. we have payde to y ^e Carpenters for mendyng of y ^e Chirch howse y ^e Baker dwellyth in	11		
It. we payde for stods to y ^e Wallys	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	
It. we payde for lathis	2	$\frac{1}{4}$	
It. we payde for lathnayle	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	
It. we payde for oth ^r naylis to set on stods and twists of y ^e dors		$\frac{3}{4}$	
It. we payde for 3 Carteful white erth	3		
It. we payde for dawbyng of y ^e Wallys and mendyng of a twist and a hok	5		
It. we payde for Rodds	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	
It. we payde for 4 pesis of Oke	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	
It. we payde for hey to make y ^e mort ^r		$\frac{1}{2}$	
It. we payde for stonys	1		$\frac{1}{2}$
It. we payde for grounde pynnyng and mete and drynke	4		
It. we payde for John Kyngs labur abowte y ^e sam howse	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	
It. we payde for dawbyng of y ^e howse yt was longs	5		
It. we payde for Rodds to y ^e sam howse	4		
It. we payde for stods to y ^e sam howse	2		
It. we payde for naylys to set on stods and (for) oth ^r thyngs		$\frac{1}{2}$	
It. we payde for white erthe to dawbe y ^e wallys	8		
It. John Kyng stodyd hit hymself, for his lab ^r we low him	1		
It. we payde for straw to make y ^e mort ^r		$\frac{1}{2}$	
It. we have payde for a rooo tyle	2	6	
It. we have payde for Raftur loggs and a post		7	$\frac{1}{2}$
It. we have payde for hewyng of them and for mete and drynke		2	

1500.

It. for 2 paddlokks, one to y ^e chirche yeate, anoth ^r to y ^e bere howse dore*	6		
It. for a lokke w ^t a key to y ^e chirche house dore	4		
It. to Thomas Powlen for grounde pynnyng, wyndyng, studdyng, dawbyng of y ^e walles, and scoryng of y ^e diche of y ^e chirche howse	3	11	
It. to William Alen for 1 lode of white erthe, 1 lode of sonde, 1 pece of elme, and 2 burden rodss	1		
It. to John Goodwyn for studde tymber		4	
It. for a lode of stone from Crendon	1	2	

* Probably a hovel near the church gate, whence the bier was brought out and placed at the gate at funerals.

1477-1480. Custus Solar. p. organ.*

	£	s.	d.
Itm. sol. Thome Carpenter s. p ^r factura 2 solarior. p. organis situand ^s in gross ^o	8	8	
It. sol. Petro Marmyon p. 1 magno ligno maeremii p. dict. solario	3	4	
It. sol. p. 7 p ^r vis peciis meremii p ^r c ca 2 ^d	1	2	
It. sol. p. 2 lignis meremii ad dict. opus	10		
It. sol. p. 1 alio ligno meremii ad idm. opus	10		
It. sol. p. 2 plankes ad idm. opus	1		
Itm. in cert ^s clavis viz. 4 peny nayle and 5 ^d nayle	6	8	
Itm. in asserbis viz. 200 and 1 qrt. ad idm. opus	6		
It. sol. Will ^{mo} Smyth p. heng ^s hoks and 2 barres ferri ad idm. op ^s	1	10	½

Sma 24^s 2½^d.Et sic p. pte. Nove Thame, 12^s 1¼^d.Sma Solar. p. organ. [p. Nova Thame], 12^s 1¼^d.

Organ maker.

Itm. sol. Johi. Organmaker pma. vice	1	6	8
Itm. sol. eidem Johi. Organmaker alia vice	1		
It. sol. eidm. de pecunia collect. p. p ^r ochianor. ut p ^r g in billa p. nra. parte	18	3	½
[It. sol. Edwardo Jonson ad delib ^r and. Johi. Organmakert]	1	6	9
	4	11	8½

Prius. It. rec. div^rsis p^rochianis p. novis organis emend. et collect. p. Joh. Kyng et Johem. Benet ut p^rg p. billam de p^rcell. 36^s 7^d unde p. pte. nra. 18 3½

These organs were sold in 1523 to the parson of Staunton (St. John?) for 50s.

1524.

It. payed for 6 bussHELLS of lyme to the wasshing of the church wallys	1		
It. payed to John Tyler for sweping and wasshing of the church walls	4		

Prices Current of Building Materials and Labour in the Middle of the Fifteenth Century (1440-1480), Thame, Oxon.

Mason per day	}	s.	d.	s.	d.
Carpenter per day		5	to	7	
Plumber per day					

* I am not aware of any other account of the building of a mediæval organ-loft. It seems to have been in two portions, like the organ.

+ There is also mention in the book of Alan Organmaker.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Labourer per day		2	to	4
Sawyer per 100 ft.	1	3		
Stone per load from Headington	1	2	to	1 4
Carriage per load from Headington, 10 miles		3	to	5½
Stone per load from Crendon	1	2		
Tiles per thousand	2	6		
— per hundred (roofing), from Cadmer End		3	to	3½
— per hundred (roofing)		6		
Gutter tiles and ridge tiles, each		6	½	
Laths per 100		1		
Sand per load (cost of digging)		1		
Lime per quarter of 8 bushels (Cadmer End)	1		to	1 4
— per bushel		1	to	1½
— and sand per bushel		1		
Roofnails per 100		5	to	6
Lath-nails per 100		1		
Eaves board per 100 ft. (run?)	2	7		
Lead per cwt.	7	5		
— per stone		11		
— per lb.		1		
Solder per lb.		3		
Coals per bushel		1		
Locks and keys, each		4		
Padlocks, each		3		
Bell founding (Hazlewood of Reading, old bell used up) per cwt.		5		
Sanctus bell	13	4		
Gudgeons to bells, per pair	2	2		
Brasses to ditto, each	1	7½		
Great bell rope		10	to	1
Rope to Sanctus bell		3½		
Whitleather for bawdricks, etc., per skin	1			
Rafters, joists, etc., of small scantlings, per ft. (cube?)		4		

Ecclesiastical Necessaries.

Wax, in the lump, per lb.	7	to	10
Making ditto, according to size, per lb.	½	to	1
Tallow candles, per lb.	1		
Sises, per lb.	7		
Lamp oil, per gallon	1 4	to	1 8
New surplices	2 6	to	5
Holy-water stick, of laton	9		
Washing surplices, albs, each	½	to	1
— a suit of vestments	4		

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Small cord for curtains, etc., per dozen ells		4		
Rope to the font		3		
Lamps, per dozen, from Oxford, delivered at Thame		5	½	
Linen cloth for rochetts for bellmen and clerks, per ell		6	¾	
Broad cloth for binding vestments, per ell		7	½	
Holland cloth for ditto, per ell		5		
Ribbon to copes, per yard		½		
Canvas to make bags for the books, etc., per ell		4		
An old yellow chasuble sold for		7	½	
A new missal	£	1		
Repairs to old books, according to amount of damage. The Priory of Notley rebound old psalters and manuals (small size), and supplied defective leaves, at 1 ^s 10 ^d each; for larger volumes from 5 ^s to 10 ^s was paid at Oxford. Bookbinding details as follows:				
Buckskins for covering, each		2		
Red skins, per dozen		4		
White skins, per dozen		3		
Brass bosses, per dozen		2		
	£		s.	d.
New bellows to organs (Dyer of Oxford)			11	
A great chest, bound with bonds of iron			9	
Basket for holy bread				5
Cases for chalices, each				3
A new cross, silver and gilt, with images of SS. Mary and John			22	
Payment to a painter of Buckingham for a picture of the blessed Mary, 1480, £1.				

Note as to the above prices. The proportionate value of money in the fifteenth century to ours may be safely taken at a minimum of shillings for pence. We shall thus arrive at an idea of the relative cheapness of different materials. Lead, for instance, at the price quoted above, was at least three times as costly in the fifteenth century as at the present day; this probably resulted from the immense cost of carriage from the mines over mediæval roads. Lamp oil was also expensive in proportion; and books are, as usual, at an enormous price. If we assume the organ to have contained one row of pipes only, the price paid for it is higher in proportion than might have been expected.

Woodstock.

[1749, p. 433.]

On this page will be found a view of the west front of Blenheim.

[1750, p. 83.]

On this page will be found a plan of the vaults in Blenheim House, with an explanation specifying the rooms both in the vaults and principal floor.

[1792, *Part I.*, p. 532.]

Everyone who visits Woodstock Park and Blenheim must feel indignant at that false taste which removed, as an unpleasing object, the ruins of the ancient palace of our kings, and the habitation of the Black Prince. There are, however, still existing some remains of the house of Chaucer, which is now made use of as a malthouse. . . . In the picture-gallery at Oxford there is a portrait of our old bard with the date of 1400 on it, the year in which he died. May not this be the work of Thomas Occlive, who, as is said in D'Urry's edition, "lived in his life, and was his scholar"? The manner, however, appears to be better than might be expected from that age, and the painting is in good preservation. I have not Tyrwhitt's edition to refer to.

M—s.

Wroxton.

[1797, *Part I.*, pp. 105 110.]

Wroxton is a tolerably large village in Oxfordshire, about three miles west of Banbury. In it the Earl of Guilford has a noble seat (formerly a priory of Augustine canons), in which is a valuable collection of family portraits, and a neat chapel, whose window of painted glass is one of the finest and completest I have anywhere seen. The park and gardens belonging to this house are exceedingly pleasant, and ornamented with much taste. The old earl, the father of our celebrated Lord North, resided here with much hospitality, and will be long remembered in this neighbourhood with veneration and regret. On an elevated part of the park is an obelisk, about seventy feet in height, with the following inscription on its pedestal in capital letters :

"Fredericus, Walliæ princeps, optimus, munificentissimus, a servo suo Francisco domino North et Guilford, Wroxtoniæ hospitio exceptus, in amœnitatis incrementum et adventus sui memoriam, obeliscum hunc extrui jussit mense Septembr. MDCCXXXIX."

The church is a handsome structure, neatly and uniformly pewed, the chancel decorated with the banners and achievements of the noble personages therein interred. The tower is a pleasing specimen of the light Gothic, and was rebuilt, about the year 1750, at the sole expense of Lord Francis.

The following monumental inscriptions relating to this family are taken from this church.

On a brass plate in Old English characters :

"Here lyeth under this stone buried MARGARET BUSTARD, wydowe, so' tyme wyf of William Pope, of Dedington, in the county of Oxford, gent., and afterward married to John Bustarde, gent., dwelling in Adderbury, in the said county; which William & Margaret were father and mother to Sir Thomas Pope, knight,* and John Pope, esquire; and the sayd Margaret dep'ted out of this worlde y^e xxv day of August a'no D'm 1557, & hopeth to ryse & live againe with Chryste eternally."

On another brass plate :

"Here lieth buried the body of the La. ANNE HOPTON, who was y^e only daughter and heire of Sir Edward Itchingham, and wife to Sir Owen Hopton, leivetenant of y^e Tower. She departed this life y^e xxx day of August, 1599, being of the age 72; and at the time of her death left 5 children, Arthur Hortō, esquier, Williā Horton, esquire, Anne La. Wentworth, dowager, and now wife to Williā Pope, of Wroxto, esquire, Mary La. Chandois, and Mrs. Cicelie Marshall."

Under a sumptuous canopy of alabaster and marble, richly gilt and surmounted with the arms of the Earl of Downe, and decorated with pyramids, figures of Time, Love, etc., are the cumbent effigies of the Earl and Countess of Downe, in their coronation robes. He is represented in a complete suit of armour, richly studded with gold, his coronet on his head, loose hair and rough beard, with a falling lace frill round his neck of four folds. The countess has her hair fully curled, a veil over her head, and a Queen Elizabeth's ruff about her neck. Both their hands are closed in prayer, and their heads rest on cushions embroidered with gold and gold tassels. At the earl's feet is a greyhound, and at the countess's a lion, both couchant, without the canopy; and at the heads of the principal figures are two of their sons in armour, their sashes and the scabbards of their swords powdered with gold fleurs-de-lys. They kneel upon their right knees, and their left hands rest upon a book supported by the left knee, whilst their right hands are placed upon the left breasts. Facing them, at the feet, is a daughter kneeling on both knees, with a book clasped between her hands, which are elevated in the attitude of prayer. Beneath the canopy is the earl's arms, quartering the countess's, and the following inscription :

"Here lyeth the body of the Right Ho'ble Sir WILLIAM POPE, knight of the Bath and baronet, Baron of Bealurbit and Earl of Downe, who died the 2 of June, anno 1631; and also the body of the Lady ANNE, his wife, who was dowager to the Right Ho'ble Henry Lord Wentworth. By her he had issue Sir William Pope, knight, and the Lady Anne, both interred here, and Sir Thomas Pope, knight, now liuinge."

The three following epitaphs are to the memory of the descendants of Anne, Countess of Downe, by her first husband, Henry Lord Wentworth.

* Founder of Trinity College, Oxford.

1. "Here lyeth buried the body of Dame JANE FINET, only daughter of Henry Lord Wentworth, Baron of Nettlested, in the county of Suffolke, and widow of Sir John Finet, master of the ceremonies to King Charles. She departed this life the 18th day of July, 1652, and left behind her one sonn and five daughters."

2. "Here lyeth the body of THOMAS MORTON, esq., who departed this life the 10th day of May, 1704, in the 75th year of his age. Here lyeth the body of ELIZABETH MORTON, the wife of Thomas Morton, esq., who departed this life the 2d day of Feb. in the year of our Lord 1705, and in the 83 year of her age. She was daughter of Sir John Finet, master of the ceremonies, and grand-daughter to Anne, Countesse of Down. Interred in this place."

3. "Here lyeth the body of FINETA FINET, who departed this life the 4th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1709. And in the 84th year of her age. She was daughter of Sir John Finet, master of the ceremonies, and grand-daughter to Ann, Countesse of Down. Interred in this place."

On a black stone slab within the communion rails, on which is engraved the arms of the earls of Down, and bordered with a square of white marble :

"H. S. E., illustrissimus dominus d^{nus} THOMAS POPE, de Wilcot, in agro Oxoniensi, baronettus, baro Baiturbet, comes Dunensis in Hibernia."

[Rest of inscription omitted.]

He died on December 28, 1660, aged 39.

On a black marble slab adjoining the foregoing :

"Pietati et memoriæ sacrum. Monumentum doloris singularis, paris fati et conditionis, posuit sanctissima BEATA comitissa DUNENSIS filio suo officiosissimo ac florentissimo THOMÆ POPE, ultimo comiti DUNENSIS. . . . Sanctitatis, adeoque virtutis plenus, obiit 18 Maij, M.DC.LXVIII."

On two free-stone monuments in the chancel :

1. "Here lyeth the body of BEATA, Countesse of Down, the late wife of Thomas, Earle of Down, daughter of Sir Henry Poole, of Saperton, in the county of Gloucester, baronet, who departed this life the 16 day of July, anno Dom. 1678."

2. "Here lyes the body of Mr. HENRY POPE, second sonne to the now Thomas Earle of Down, and Beata his wife, daughter to Sir Henry Poole, of Sapperton, in Gloster-sheire, kt. and baronett. He died of the small pox at Trinity colledg, in Oxon, the 20th day of June, aged nineteene yeares, and three moneths, an. Dom. 1665."

On a black marble slab in the chancel. The arms of North, with coronet and supporters, bearing those of Pope on an escutcheon of pretence :

"Here lyeth the body of the Right Hon^{ble} FRANCIS Lord Guilford, lord keeper of the great seale of England. He was borne the 22 of October, 1637, and departed this life the 5th of September, in the year of our Lord 1685."

The following inscription is on a monument of gray marble, in memory of Dame Frances North, who died on November 15, 1678, aged 31, having a cenotaph above it, on which are seated two boys weeping ; between them is a death's head, torch, trumpet and hour-glass. The sides of the monument are ornamented with festoons of fruit and flowers admirably carved, and at the bottom are the arms of North impaling Pope.

[Inscription omitted.]

On a black marble slab aside the Lord Keeper's. Arms : North impaling Greville.

"Here lyeth the body of ELIZABETH, late wife to the Right Hon^{ble} Francis Lord Guildford, and one of the daughters of the R^t H^{ble} Fulke, Lord Brook, who departed this life the 4th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1699."

On a white marble monument. Arms : North :

"Be this stone a memorial of y^e Hon^{ble} CHARLES NORTH, youngest (surviving) son of the R^t H^{ble} Francis Lord Guildford, some time Lord Keeper of y^e Great Seal of England. He died at London Decem^r y^e 9th, 1714, ætat. 37."

On a gray marble monument :

"Near this place lyes interred the body of the Hon^{ble} M^{rs} ANNE NORTH, the only sister of the R^t Hon^{ble} Francis Lord Guildford. . . . She dyed at London on the 22d day of Feb^{ry}, 1719-20. Anno ætat. 45."

On the right-hand side of the communion-table is a beautiful monument of white marble erected by Francis, Earl of Guilford, to the memory of his three wives (all heresses). The inscriptions are in three compartments ; that of his last wife in the centre. On the base of the monument is their eulogium. It is surmounted by three elegant urns, each bearing the Christian name of the lady whose inscription it is placed over. And on the pedestal of each urn are the arms of North with a coronet, bearing those of the respective ladies on an escutcheon of pretence.

1. "Sacred to the Memory of LUCY, Lady Guilford, only surviving daughter of George, Earl of Halifax, by Richarda Posthuma, his first wife, daughter and heir of Richard Saltonstal, of Chipping Warden, in the county of Northampton, esq. She departed this life May the 7th, 1734, aged 25 years ; leaving one only son, Frederick, and a daughter, Lucy, who survived her but a few days, and was here interred with her mother."

2. "Sacred to the memory of ELIZABETH, Lady North and Guilford, daughter and heir of Sir Arthur Kaye, of Woodsome, in the county of York, bart., widow of George, Lord Lewisham, son of William, Earl of Dartmouth. She departed this life on the 21st day of April, 1745, aged thirty-eight years ; leaving issue by George, Lord Lewisham, William, now Earl of Dartmouth, the Hon. Anne and Elizabeth Legge, and by the Lord North and Guilford had Louisa, now Lady Willoughby de Broke, Frances and Augustus-Francis (who died infants), Brownlow, Lord Bishop of Winchester, and Charlotte, who died an infant. Her ladyship was interred here."

3. "Sacred to the memory of KATHERINE, Countess of Guildford, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Sir Robert Furnese, of Waldershare, in the county of Kent, bart., by the Lady Arabella Watson, daughter of Lewis, Earl of Rockingham : was also sister and heir to Sir Henry Furnese, bart. (who died in his minority). She departed this life December the 22d, 1766, in the 52d year of her age, leaving no issue : and was, by direction of her will, interred at this place."

X. Y. Z.

The following articles, which are not of any special interest, are omitted :

- 1790, part i., pp. 99, 100. Antiquity of Oxford.
 1800, part i., pp. 209, 210. Description of Adderbury.
 1800, part ii., p. 1136. Original name of Oxford.
 1801, part ii., pp. 706-708. Mr. Dallaway on the improvements at Oxford.
 1819, part i., pp. 122, 123. St. Martin's, Oxford.
 1840, part ii., pp. 378-382, 516, 517. Oxford Martyrs' Memorial.
 1861, part ii. pp. 107-123. On the city walls and other fortifications at Oxford.

References to previous volumes of the *Gentleman's Magazine Library* :

- Prehistoric Archaeology* :—Diluvian remains at Oxford; excavations at Standlake; burial-ground at Yarnton.—*Archæology*, part i., pp. 3, 4, 301-306. Stones at Rollwright; stone coffin at Burford; upright stone near Enstone.—*Archæology*, part ii., pp. 4, 67, 68, 187, 188.
Roman Remains :—Discoveries at Stonesfield.—*Romano-British Remains*, part i., p. 261.
Architectural :—Burford and Wood-tock Churches; churches and colleges at Oxford; Carfax Conduit, Oxford.—*Architectural Antiquities*, part i., pp. 133-140, 175-180, 276, 372, 377, 382; part ii., pp. 44, 247-249, 264.
Dialect, etc.—Proverbial expression; street called the "Turl" at Oxford.—*Dialect and Wordlore*, pp. 122, 178.
Folklore :—Bread scrambled for at church door at Barford; St. Scholastica's Day at Oxford.—*Manners and Customs*, pp. 194, 226. See superstition.—*Popular Superstitions*, p. 137. Apparition at Oxford.—*English Traditions*, pp. 199, 191.
Ecclesiology :—Monument in church at Adwell; mural paintings at Chalgrove; chancel screen at Cropredy; church at Dorchester; traces of confessionals at Elsfield and Garsington; carved font cover at Ewelme; figures over north door at Heythorp; sculpture on south porch at Langford; churches and colleges at Oxford; stained glass at Rollwright; altar sculpture at Sandford and Somerton; evidence of tabernacle at Thame.—*Ecclesiology*, pp. 45, 54, 75-85, 90, 96, 97, 112, 119, 120, 122-125, 129, 132, 134, 135, 147, 150-152, 154, 235, 269-273.



Rutland.



RUTLAND.

[1821, *Part I.*, pp. 11-13.]

ANCIENT STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants.—Coritani.

Roman Province.—Flavia Cæsariensis. *Station.*—Bridge Chester-ton, but antiquaries disagree as to its ancient name.

Saxon Heptarchy.—Mercia.

Antiquities.—Oakham Castle and Hall; Church and Hospital, Churches of Empingham, Essenden (its south doorway the most ancient specimen of architecture in this county), Exton (the hand, some church in Rutland), Ketton (spire 180 feet high), Stretton, Tickencote, and Tynwall. Monuments in Ashwell and (of the Digbys) in Drystoke Churches. Lyddington Hospital, originally a palace of the Bishops of Lincoln. Preston Manor House.

The first time a peer of the realm comes within the precinct of the manor of Oakham he forfeits a shoe from his horse, to be nailed on the castle gate; and should he refuse it, or a compensation in money, the bailiff is empowered to take it by force. This custom originated at the first erection of the castle in the reign of Henry II. as a token of the territorial power of its lord, Walcheline de Ferrers, whose ancestor, who came over with the Conqueror, bore, Argent, six horse-shoes pierced sable, designative of his office of Master of the Horse to the Dukes of Normandy.

At Ryall was buried St. Tibba, a virgin anchorite at Godmanchester, who was the patroness of falconers; and the present hunter's cry of "Tantivy" is probably a corruption of an old ejaculation for the assistance of "Sancta Tibba." Ryall was the residence of Waltheof, the powerful Earl of Northumberland and Huntingdon, the first person recorded as suffering decapitation in this kingdom, being beheaded at Winchester in 1075.

Tickencote Church, being in a state of complete decay, was rebuilt in 1792 by Mrs. Eliza Wingfield (buried in it 1794), but many interesting remains of antiquity were scrupulously preserved, and the modern erection is a complete representation of the ancient building.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers.—Chater, Cotsmore, Guash or Wash, Little Eye, Welland.

Inland Navigation.—Oakham Canal.

Lake.—Oakham Canal Reservoir, near Langham.

Eminences and Views.—Manton, the highest ground in the county; Preston and Bee Hills; Beaumont Chase; Burley House; Rakesborough Hill; Teigh Village; Wissendine Hills; Witchley Common.

Natural Curiosities.—Catmose Vale; Lyfield Forest, including Beaumont Chase; red ochry land about Glaiston, whence by many authors is derived the name of Rutland, quasi Red-land; numerous marine exuviae in the limestone; Tolthorpe medicinal water and chalybeate springs between Teigh and Market Overton (the strongest in the county), at Hambledon, Lyndon, Martin's-thorpe, Normanton, and North Luffenham.

Public Edifices.—Oakham Gaol; School; Hospital; and Market Cross. Uppingham School and Hospital.

Seats.—Burley-on-the-Hill, Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, Lord-Lieutenant of the county; Ayston, George Fludyer, Esq.; Clipsham, John Hack, Esq.; Clipsham, Rev. — Snow; Cotesmore House, Earl of Lonsdale; Edith Weston, late Robert Tomlin, Esq.; Edith Weston, Walden Orme, Esq.; Empingham, Thomas Forsyth, Esq.; Exton, Sir Gerard Noel Noel, Bart.; Glaiston, H. S. O'Brien, Esq.; Hambleton, Capt. Gardner; Ketton, Lord Northwick; Lyndon, Thomas Barker, Esq.; Morcott, Nathaniel Tryon, Esq.; Normanton, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart.; Oakham Lodge, Sir G. Noel Noel, Bart.; Pilton, R. G. Bateman, Esq.; Preston, William Belgrave, Esq.; Preston, Rev. — Shields; Ridlington, Thomas Cheselden, Esq.; Ryall, Matthew Pierrepont, Esq.; South Luffenham, Thomas Hotchkys, Esq.; Stretton, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart.; Teigh, Rev. — Postlethwaite; Thissleton, George Fludyer, Esq.; Tickencote, John Wingfield, Esq.; Tixover, Henry O'Brien, Esq.; Tolthorpe, Mrs. Brown; Tynwell, Rev. Thomas Paster; Uppingham, C. B. Adderley, Esq.; Whitwell, Samuel Barker, Esq.; Wissendine, Earl of Harborough.

HISTORY.

A.D. 1016, near Essenden, the Danes at first repulsed by the inhabitants and the men of Stamford, under the Baron of Essenden; but the Saxons being disordered in the pursuit, the Danes were finally victorious.

A.D. 1381, at Burley-on-the-hill, the warlike Henry Spencer, Bishop of Norwich, assembled the troops with which he defeated the Norfolk insurgents under John Litester, during the time of Wat Tyler's insurrection.

A.D. 1470, at Horne, April 27, Lancastrians, principally Lincolnshire men, defeated, and 13,000 slain by Edward IV. As the fugitives cast off their coats, which impeded them in their flight, this engagement has been styled the Battle of Lose-coat-field. The Lancastrian commander, Sir Thomas Wells, and Sir Thomas de Launde, were taken prisoners, and shortly afterwards beheaded.

EMINENT NATIVES.

Barker, Thomas, philosophical and theological writer, Lyndon, 1722.

Bayly, Thomas, Bishop of Killaloe, editor of Theophylact, about 1615.

Browne, William, benefactor to Stamford, Tolthorpe (flor. 15th century).

Digby, Sir Everard, conspirator in Gunpowder Plot, Drystoke, 1581.

Harrington, John, first Baron of Exton, benefactor, Exton (died 1613).

Hudson, Jeffrey, dwarf to Queen Henrietta Maria, Oakham, 1619.

Russel, Richard, Roman Catholic Bishop of Portalegro (died about 1695).

Tibba, St., patroness of falconers, Ryal (flor. 690).

Wing, Vincent, author of almanac called by his name, Luffenham, 1619.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

At Burley on-the-hill James I. visited his favourite, George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, when Ben Jonson's masque of "The Gypsies" was first performed, all the actors being noblemen. In 1606, when Charles I. was on a visit here, Jeffrey Hudson, the dwarf of Oakham, was served up to table in a cold pie. The park contains 1,085 acres. The terrace is 300 yards long, and 12 broad. The front of the house, exclusive of the colonnade connecting it with the offices, is 196 feet long. The painted saloon, which extends the whole breadth of the house, is 66 feet long, 36 wide, and 55 high. The house contains many valuable portraits and other paintings.*

In Exton Church are many very sumptuous monuments, of which the most remarkable are those of Robert Keylway, lawyer, 1580; Sir James Harrington, progenitor of very many noble families, 1591; Anne Lady Bruce (in a shroud and coffin), 1627; Baptist Noel,

* See view and account of Burley Hall, *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1830, Part II., p. 393.

Viscount Campden (by Grinling Gibbons; cost £1,000), 1683; Lieutenant-General Noel (by Nollekens), 1766; and Baptist Noel, fourth Earl of Gainsborough, and his lady (by Nollekens)—she died 1771. A great part of Exton Hall, which contained a fine collection of paintings, was burnt down May 24, 1810. The deer park contains 1,510 acres.

At Lyndon was buried William Whiston, divine and mathematician, 1752.

North Luffenham was the rectory, residence, and burial-place of Robert Johnson, Archdeacon of Leicester, the founder of Oakham and Uppingham Free Schools and Hospitals. He died in 1616.

Uppingham was the rectory of the excellent Jeremy Taylor, afterwards Bishop of Downe and Connor. He was married here to Mrs. Phœbe Laudisdale, May 27, 1639. BYRO.

Tour through Rutland.

[1796, *Part I.*, p. 17.]

Last spring I made a hasty tour through the little county of Rutland, for the sole purpose of taking drawings of the churches, which, with some pains, I accomplished, and have now a complete set of all the churches and chapels, which amount to fifty in number. I had some notion of having them engraved, but as yet have come to no determination on the subject. Some short notes which I made in the course of my peregrination here follow, and, if you judge them worthy a place in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, they are very much at your service.

In Aiston Church, a window of coloured glass, the centre Christ on the cross, the rest scriptural. In the manor-house, near the church, are some coats of arms in glass; in the churchyard two figures, very much defaced, carved in stone; on the breast of one a cross, the foot of which runs down the body, which is, downwards from the middle, overgrown with weeds; the other figure appears as if in mail, but so defaced as hardly to be made out; they lie side by side, and are both carved out of one stone; they were very likely once within the church.

In Ashwell Church three ancient altar monuments; on one, carved in wood, is the figure of a knight in mail, cross-legged (of as ancient a date as those in the Temple Church, by the style). On the second, in stone, is an ecclesiastic in pontificalibus. The third has the figure of a man and his wife, chased on the cover-stone, with the following inscription, which is to be found in Wright's "History of Rutlandshire," in black letter:

"Hic jacent Johannes Vernam, & Rosa uxor ejus, parentes Magistri Johannis Vernam, Canonici Ecclesie, Cath. Sax. & Hen. qui quid Johannes obiit xx die Januarii, Anno Dom, M.CCCC. octogesimo. Et Rosa memorata obiit decimo septimo die mensis Decembris Anno Domini M.CCCC. septuagesimo nono, quor' animabus p'picietur Deus. Amen."

On the wall enclosing the churchyard of Belton is put, by way of coping, part of an old monument formed ariseways, as that of William Rufus in Winchester Cathedral, with an uncommon sort of cross carved thereon, the top of which finishes with a head.

In Brooke Church is a monument for one of the Noels, in the style prevailing in James's time. In this parish are the ruins of a mansion, formerly of the Noel family; on one of the lodges, now turned into a dovecote, is their coat: Frettée a canton ermine.

In the windows of Clipsham Church I noted these following coats of arms, etc.:

1st, quarterly, France (of 3 fleurs) and England, within a blue garter, without inscription; above it, by way of crest, a fleur-de-lis. 2nd, quarterly, first quarter quarterly France and England as before; second quarter broken; third quarter Ireland; fourth quarter as the first, all within a garter, with the motto: "Honi soit qui mal y pense," in Roman capitals. 3rd coat, Checquy, or and az., with an impalement broken. 4th coat, Gules, three garbs argent. 5th coat, Gules, a saltire charged with five ermine spots. 7th coat, quarterly, first and fourth a lion rampant and label of three points; second and third three chess rooks. There is also the cognizance of the port-cullice, etc.

The vane of the spire of Egleton Church is a pegasus, the crest of the Right Hon. the Earl of Winchelsea.

In Empingham Church windows are these coats of arms: 1st, Gules, 14 bezants, 4, 4, 3, 2, and 1, and a canton ermine. 2nd, Gules, 3 water-budgets arg. 3rd, Gules, a cross moline arg. 4th, Or a lion rampant double queue sab. 5th, Gules, a fess between 2 bars gemmells arg. 6th, Azure, a cross recerceleée or. 7th, Gules, a chevron between 3 escallops or.

The church of Exton, upon the whole, is, I think, the handsomest in the county of Rutland; the steeple is very prettily constructed; the square tower is of considerable height—the corners have turrets finishing in pinnacles; from the centre rises an octagon or decagonal embattled tower, out of which again springs a pretty taper spire, lighted at intervals by open windows; within it is decorated in the ancient style. On the spandrils of the arches are fastenings, from which the helmets, tabards, pennons, and banners of the Harrington and Noel families hang in an orderly and graceful manner, not huddled together in one corner of a small chapel, but so regularly distributed throughout the whole edifice as to be a very elegant ornament to it, conveying, through the eye of taste, ideas of the grandeur of ancient chivalry.

The Earl of Gainsborough's seat at Exton is in the Elizabethan manner of building; there is a print of it in Wright's "History of Rutlandshire."

The tower of Glaiston Church is over the centre of the church, cathedral-ways.

Hambleton Hall, a mansion belonging to the Barber family, now let as a farmhouse, is in the Elizabethan style; there still remain in the upper part of the house several suits of plate armour, which, by the weight and stoutness, seems to have been made for hardy service.

Ketton Church has the most taper spire in the county, and, though the tower is but low, together they exceed most in the county for height; it springs from the middle of the building, the same as Glaiston.

In the east window of North Luffenham Church are several coats of arms, and three or four figures of saints. An ancient house here was inhabited by John Heathcote, Esq., brother to Sir Gilbert Heathcote, who is lately dead.

Abutting on Lydington churchyard is an ancient building; it is an hospital with a warden, etc.; in some of the windows are coats of arms.

At Normanton Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart., has a fine seat.

O.

[1796, *Part I.*, pp. 186, 187.]

Oakham, the county town, has a very handsome church and ancient castle, both of which are engraved in Wright's History, since which there are some alterations in the castle. "The lord of this castle and manor claims by prescription a franchise of a very uncommon kind—viz., that the first time a peer of this kingdom shall happen to pass through the precincts of this lordship, he shall forfeit as a homage a shoe from the horse whereon he rideth, unless he redeem it with money." And, according to the liberality of the nobleman who incurs the forfeit, a shoe is made in size, gilt, decorated, and inscribed with his title and the date when compounded for, which is placed in the castle or on the gate, in a conspicuous point of view. Five, and sometimes ten, guineas are the douceur on these occasions, which the clerk of the market informed me the Earl of Winchelsea, lord of the manor, permits him to have for a perquisite. When I was at Oakham I copied such of the inscriptions of the shoes as were legible. Many are gone, for I find the late clerk of the market used to take down several old ones when a new one was fixed, which he gave in exchange to save himself expense. The gentleman who now holds the office rescued a number from the hands of a smith, which he caused to be fixed against the jury-box within the castle.

Inscriptions on the shoes fixed to the outer gate :

"John, Earl of Exeter, August 7, 1714."

"Brownlow, Earl of Exeter, April 10, 1755."

"Henry, Earl of Gainsborough, 1764."

"Robert, Earl of Harborough, 1772."

Inscriptions on the shoes on the door into the castle :

- "Edward E. Dudley."
- "P. L. Whartun."
- "Georg. E. Cumberland."
- "E. Wiloughby."
- "Philip, E. of Mountmorris."
- "1602, xx Septem., He'ri L. Mordant."
- "12 My., 1607, Henri Montegle."
- "Henry, Lord Grey, 1614."
- "Edward, Earle of Lincoln, May 29, 1680 "
- "April the 8, 1687, Thomas, Earle of Stamford."
- "W^m E. Berners, 1704."

Inscriptions on the shoes fixed against the jury-box inside the castle :

- "Baptist, Earl of Gainsborough, Decem. 17, 1604."
- "Robert, Earle of Cardigan, April 30, 1667."
- "April the 10, 1687, Edward, Earl of Gainsborough."
- "August 14, Edward, Viscount Ipswich, An. D^o 1687."
- "Francis, Lord Guildford, 1690."
- "George, Earl of Hertford, Sept., 1703."
- "Lewis, Earl of Rockingham, May 30, 1733."
- "Phillip, Lord Hardwick, Aug. 6, 1736."

Inscriptions on shoes against the wall above the judges' bench.

- "Bennet, Earl of Harborough, 1753."
- "Brownlow, Earl of Exeter, 1757."
- "William, Lord Mansfield, L.C.J., 1763."
- "Lewis, Lord Sonds, 1766."
- "Charles, Lord Camden, 1766."
- "Elizabeth, Baroness Percy, 1771."
- "Heneage, Earl of Aylesforde, 1779."
- "John Frederick, Duke of Dorset, 1782."
- "Alexander, Lord Loughborough, L.C.J., 1782."
- "John, Earl of Westmorland, 1783."
- "George John, Earl Spencer, 1784."
- "His Royal Highness Frederick, Duke of York and Albany, March 30, 1788."

This shoe is a very splendid one, and has his Royal Highness's coronet over it.

"John, Lord Clifton, Earl of Darnley in Ireland, 1791."

This is also an elegant shoe, and has his lordship's crest over it—viz. : On a wreath arg. and az. a griffin's head erased or.

"Thomas James, Viscount Bulkely, October 10, 1793."

"Henry, Earl of Exeter, March 22, 1794."

Colonel Edwards, of the Rutland fencibles, has a handsome house here, over against which he has erected stables and a very capital riding-house, which he intended for the service of his Majesty.

In the south wall of the chancel of Ridlington Church, on the outside, is an ancient carving, represented in the enclosed sketch (Plate II., Fig. 6). The workmanship is very rude.

At Ryall is a house, now an ale-house, formerly apparently a religious building. The cellar is a crypt, and I was informed by the

landlady that, in her mother's time, Dr. Stukeley came to see it. One of the chamber doors is made of the remains of old painted panels. I made out part of a crucifixion. The paintings are done by a good hand.

The church of Tickencote has been within these few years rebuilt in the Norman style, and does the person who designed it much credit, as there is more purity in it than is usually found in attempts of the sort.

— Wingfield, Esq., has a seat here.

In many of the parishes of this county remain the pedestals and shafts of stone crosses. At Lydington there is one raised upon several greices. At Oakham one like it, and the pedestal of a cross carved with cherubim, etc., which is now made use of as a horse-block. An old font in the yard of the public-house at Ryall, now made a trough, confirms me in my supposition of its having been a religious foundation, as a font must be an appendage to a chapel, and perhaps the room over the crypt might be the place. This and some of the bordering counties have an advantage towards building which many others have not—viz., stone near at hand, which is, I take it, the reason we see so many stone spires, and so much ornamental work about the buildings. Getting the material at an easy rate, they could afford to spend more in labour. O—.

[1796, *Part I.*, pp. 187, 188.]

I feel myself bound to acknowledge the honour you have done me by the insertion of my notes in "Rutlandshire," and beg the correction of the inscription from Ashwell, where, in line 3, it runs, "Canonici Ecclesiæ Cath. Sax & Hen," instead of which it should be, "Canonici Ecclesiæ Cath. Sar. & Her.," meaning, as I take it, of the cathedrals of Salisbury and Hereford.

Hambleton Hall, a mansion belonging to the Barber family, should be Barker family.

Part of the old monument which I mentioned on the wall of Belton churchyard is of the figure here sketched (Plate II., Fig. 7). An ancient cross, much of the same nature, is on a stone in Clothall Church, Hertfordshire.

I would be much obliged to any of your correspondents to inform me if the coarse portrait of Sir John Digby prefixed to his "Physical Receipts" is a copy from any other print, or if it is any way scarce.

O.

[1796, *Part I.*, p. 188.]

Perhaps your correspondent may be glad to receive some farther information concerning the two figures which he mentions in Aiston churchyard. It is reported that they represent two sisters who had something remarkable in their birth, for an account of which we refer him to some intelligent inhabitant of Uppingham. These

sisters had only two arms between them, but were so well able to employ themselves in spinning that they earned a sufficient sum of money to purchase a field, now called the Wilkesey, in the parish of Uppingham, near the beautiful spot of Beaumont chace, and left this field for the benefit of the poor of Uppingham parish.

A VISITOR.

Coats of Arms in Rutlandshire Churches in the neighbourhood of Stamford.

[1862, *Part I.*, pp. 77, 78.]

CASTERTON MAGNA.

The roof of the belfry in the tower is groined, and has shields at the four corners, one of which has no arms upon it. The other three are :

1. On a chevron three roses—Browe.
2. Quarterly: (1 and 4) Browe; (2) Checquy, and on a canton a lion rampant—Warren; (3) A cross moline—Folville, with a helmet and an ass's head, the crest of Browe.
3. Browe, impaling Warren.

RYHALL.

In the chancel are the following monuments on the walls :

1. Sir William Bodenham, alias Bodenden, Knight, 1613. On it are three shields of arms: (1) Quarterly, (1) (Azure),* a fesse between three chess-rooks (or)—Bodenham (modern); (2) . . . Barry of six; (3) (Argent), a talbot passant (sable, langued gules)—Ragon; (4) (Argent), on a cross (gules) five mullets (or)—Bodenham (ancient). The second shield bears, (Argent), a canton (sable)—Sutton. And the third, (Or, a fesse dancetté ermines), between three eagles close (vert)—Quarles. Crest (of Bodenham): A dragon's head erased (sable).

2. Sir Francis Bodenham, alias Bodenden, Knight (died 1645); Penelope, his first wife, daughter of Sir Edward Wingfield, Knight, of Kimbolton Castle, Hunts (who died 1625); and his second wife Theodosia, daughter of Francis Lord Hastings (died 1671): Quarterly of 6: (1) Bodenham (modern); (2) Barry of 6; (3) A talbot passant; (4) A canton, with a crescent for difference; (5) A lion rampant; (6) Bodenham (ancient). Crest as before.

3. Beaumont Bodenham, Esq., September 1, 1681: Bodenham, impaling (Argent), three greyhounds passant (sable, collared or)—Wigmore.

4. Samuel Barker, October 30, 1696: Barry of 8 (or and sable?), over all a bend (gules?), and in chief a crescent for difference—

* The colours thus distinguished have faded; their restoration may in some cases be erroneous.

(Barker); impaling A roundle between two bendlets—(Brown?).
Crest : Out of a ducal coronet (or) an eagle displayed (sable, beaked and legged gules)—Barker.

5. Thomas Harrison, D.D., August 10, 1782 : Or, on a bend azure, three lozenges of the field—Harrison; impaling Wingfield.
Crest of Harrison : A demi-gryphon segreant holding a lozenge.

6. Margaret (Wingfield), relict of the above, April 12, 1795 ; Harrison, impaling Wingfield.

7. Rev. Martin Amphlett, M.A., December 26, 1833 ; also Peggy, his relict, April 13, 1834 : On a fesse a cinquefoil between three lozenges ; impaling A lion rampant. Crest : A dromedary proper.

8. Michael Pierrepont, Esq., April 24, 1834 : Arms of Pierrepont.
Crest : A lion rampant (sable) between two wings erect (argent).
Motto : "Pie repone te."

SEATON.

In the south wall of the south aisle is a sepulchral recess, but whether it contained an effigy or not there is nothing to show. On each side are two shields of arms ; that on the dexter bears : Quarterly (1 and 4) ; Two lions passant ducally crowned ; (2) Bendy of 8 ; (3) Two bars, over all a bend. The crest is destroyed. The sinister shield is charged as 1 and 4 of the last.

On the floor of the chancel is a square plate of brass to the Rev. Mr. Henry Geast, M.A., died October 12, 1749 : Argent, a chevron gules between three (2 and 1) swans' necks erased. Crest : A swan's neck erased argent, between two ostrich feathers erect, of the last.

On the east side of the chancel-arch are three hatchments placed in a row. The centre one bears : Sable, on a chevron, between three martlets or, as many mullets of the field. Crest : A martlet or—Monckton. The dexter bears : Monckton, impaling azure, on a bend engrailed argent three mullets sable ; and the sinister as the first. Crest as before.

NORTH LUFFENHAM.

[1862, *Part I.*, pp. 745, 746.]

In the east window is some good stained glass, which sadly wants judicious restoration by cleaning and re-glazing. The following coats of arms are there :

1. Gules, two chevronels or.
2. Gules, three water-bougets argent.
3. Argent, on a chief gules a rose between two cross crosslets or.
4. Gules, six crosses botony or.
5. Argent (?), two bars gules, in chief three torteauxes of the last.
6. Azure, a bend cottised (?) between six escutcheons (3 and 3) argent, each charged with a griffin rampant or.
7. This shield is very dirty and hardly distinguishable, but it seems

apparently to be : Vair (ancient), impaling Checquy or and azure, two bars gules, within a bordure vair azure and or.

8. Or, three chevronels (?) gules.

9. Gules, three annulets or.

10. Gules (?), three annulets or, each charged with a cross crosslet of the second ; impaling Checquy azure and or, a fesse gules within a bordure vair azure and argent.

11. Or, a bend gules between two chevrons of the field.

12. Gules, a cross flory or.

Within the communion-rails is a monument to the Hon. Henry Noel, second son of Baptist Noel, Viscount Camden, died September 20, 1677 : Or, fretty gules, a canton ermine, a crescent for difference. Crest : A buck at gaze argent, attired or.

Next to the above is a stone thus inscribed :

“Here lyeth Col. Henry Markham, who was very instru'tal in y^e happy restauration of K. Charles y^e 2d, and was one of y^e 48 Gentlemen of y^e Privy Chamber to y^e said King of ever blessed memory.”

From a monument on the south wall, just above, erected by his widow, Hester, the daughter of Christopher Weaver, in 1673, we learn that he died the 15th day of January, 1672. On it are these arms : Quarterly : 1. On a canton a lion rampant ; 2. Checquy, over all a bend ; 3. On a fesse cottised (?) two garbs ; 4. On a bend cottised three bears' (?) heads coupé ; 5. On a cross saltier engrailed nine annulets ; 6. A chevron between three bucks' heads cabossed ; 7. A lion rampant ; 8. As No. 3. Crest, a winged lion, holding a lyre sans strings.

On the dexter side of the above is a monument to Samuel Wynter, D.D., late Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, who departed this life the 24th day of December, 1666 : Checquy or and sable, a fesse or ; impaling Or, on a fesse cottised argent two garbs of the field.

On the south wall of the chancel :

1. Mrs. Susanna Noel (Howland), wife of Mr. Henry Noel, second son of Edward Lord Noel and Hicks Viscount Campden, October 10, 1640 : Noel, impaling argent, two bars sable, in chief three lions rampant of the second—Howland.

2. John Digby, Esq., who died May 19, 1758 : Azure, a fleur-de-lis argent ; impaling Paly of 6, sable and argent—Fardell (?).

On the south wall of the south aisle is a monument to Simon and Roger Digby, Esqs., 1582, on which are two shields ; the dexter, Digby ; impaling Argent, on a bend sable six fleurs-de-lis or, 2, 2, and 2—Clapham ; and that on the sinister, Digby ; impaling Checquy or and azure, a fesse gules fretted argent—Cheney.

On the north wall of the north aisle is a monument to Jonathan and John Barker, Gents. ; the former died January 6, 1668, and the latter November 2, 1675. On it are these arms : Or, three martlets ; but the arms of the family are : Per fesse nebulée sable and or, three

martlets counterchanged, so that the fesse on the monument has become obliterated by time or some other cause.

On the north wall of the centre aisle is a hatchment, bearing: Quarterly (1 and 4): Ermine, three pomeis, each charged with a cross or; (2 and 3) Azure, a saltire engrailed ermine—Heathcote; on an escutcheon of pretence argent two chevronels gules, each charged with a mullet of the field. Crest: On a mural crown azure a pomeis as in the arms, between two wings displayed ermine.

SOUTH LUFFENHAM.

On the south wall of the south aisle is a monument to Mr. Leonard Towne, Gent., who died December 9, 1796: Argent, a chevron sable between three cross crosslets.

On the north side of the chancel is an altar-tomb, on which is a good full-length effigy of a lady, *circa* Edward II.; at the end is: A bend indented (?), a label of three points.

On the north and south side of the tower is a shield, each charged with a cross patonce, and on the west side is another charged with a fesse between six cross crosslets.

CASTERTON PARVA.

On the floor of the chancel is a good brass (*circa* 1410) to Sir Thomas Burton, Knight, and his wife Margaret, with their effigies, who died August 1, 1381: Sable, a chevron between three owls argent, crowned or.

TINWELL.

On the south wall is a monument to Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Cecil, Esq., and sister of William Lord Burghley, who was first married to Richard Wingfield, Esq., and after his death to Hugh Allington:* 1. Wingfield, with a crescent gules for difference, impaling Cecil. Above is the crest of Wingfield: On a wreath argent and gules, between two wings addorsed argent, a roundle per pale argent and gules, ermine and ermines. 2. Cecil, with a crescent gules for difference; above is the crest of the family. 3. Sable, a bend engrailed argent, charged with a crescent gules for difference, between six (2, 1, 3) billets of the second—Allington; impaling Cecil. Above is the Allington crest: A talbot passant ermine, charged with a crescent gules.

In the north window, recently filled with stained glass to the memory of Nelson Graham Arnold (a son of the rector), Lieutenant 1st Madras Fusiliers, died at Lucknow October 6, 1857, aged 23: Quarterly: (1 and 4) Gules, on a chevron engrailed argent five pears of the first, between three pheons or; (2 and 3) Argent, a chevron

* She was buried November 13, 1638.

between three crescents sable. Crest: A demi-tyger regardant holding in the paws a pheon, as in the arms.

KETTON.

[1862, *Part II.*, pp. 204-207.]

In the chancel is a hatchment to Stephen Eaton, Esq., who died September 25, 1834: A bend sable between three tygers' heads erased gules; impaling Or, a fret sable.

In the south aisle is a monument on the wall to Cotton Thompson, Esq., who died May 30, 1835: A chevron between three hanks of cotton. Crest: A lion rampant.

On the east wall of the north aisle is a monument to Ferdinando Caldecote, 1594: Quarterly: 1. Three bendlets (sable)—Caldecote. 2. Three eagles' heads erased—Whitwell.* 3. On a bend three wolves' heads erased. 4. As the first.

The monument on the chancel floor to Anthony Hotchkin, February 19, 1763, is mentioned by Blore in his History of the county, at p. 184, as bearing a chevron between three lions rampant. Crest: A lion's head erased and crowned, is now gone; also the following arms which were in the chancel and in the church, but an account of which is preserved in the College of Arms.

In the chancel were:

1. Quarterly, azure, semée of fleurs-de-lis or, France (ancient); and Gules, three lions passant gardant or, England; within a bordure argent—Plantagenet of Woodstock, Duke of Buckingham.

2. Quarterly, France (ancient) and England, a label of five points parted per pale, ermine and azure, semée of fleurs-de-lis or—Plantagenet of Lancaster, Duke of Bedford.

3. Quarterly, France and England, on a label nine fleurs-de-lis—
. . . . Plantagenet of. . . .

4. Quarterly, France and England, a label of three points ermine—Plantagenet of Bolingbroke, Earl of Derby.

5. Quarterly, France and England, a label of three points ermine; impaling quarterly, Gules a tower, or, Castile; and Or, a lion rampant gules, Leon—Plantagenet of Ghent, Duke of Lancaster.

6. Gules, a cross botoné or.

7. Quarterly, checquy or and azure, a chevron ermine; and Gules, a fesse between six cross crosslets or—Warwick and Beauchamp.

8. Per pale, — and —, on a bend three lions passant.

9. Argent, a fesse dancetté gules, three cross crosslets fitchée sable; and underneath it: "Orate pro anima Roberti Whytbie quondam Prebendarij de Ketton."

10. Barry of eight, argent and gules, on a chief of the second three cinquefoils or—Greneham.

* In Burke's "General Armory" the arms of Whitwell of Northants is thus entered: Azure, three griffins' heads erased or.

In the church were :

1. Gules, three lions passant gardant or, within a bordure argent—Plantagenet of Woodstock, Earl of Kent.
2. England.
3. France.
4. France and England, quarterly, on a label of three points argent, nine torteauxes—Plantagenet, Earl of Rutland.
5. Gules, three lions passant gardant or, a label of three points argent.
6. Sable, three Danish battle-axes argent—Daneys.
7. Barry of six, argent and azure—Grey.
8. Or, a chevron gules—Stafford.
9. Or, three chevrons gules—Clare.
10. Argent, on a bend gules three water-bougets of the field.
11. Vert, on a bend gules three bulls' heads caboshed argent.
12. Gules, two lions passant gardant or—England (ancient).
13. Checquy, or and azure—Warren.

EMPINGHAM.

Blore, in his *History of the county*, 1811, at pp. 139 and 140, has entered the following coats of arms as being in this church :

In the north windows :

1. Gules, a fesse between two bars gemelles argent—Normanvill.
2. Azure, a cross moline voided or—Basynges.
3. Gules, ten bezants (4, 3, 2, 1) and a canton ermine—Zouche.
4. Gules, three water-bougets argent—Ros.
5. Gules, a cross moline argent—Beeke.
6. Or, a lion rampant sable, tail forked—Welles.
7. Sable, a chevron between three owls, argent, crowned or—Burton.
8. Gules, a chevron between three escallops or—Chamberlayne.

Above these windows is a hatchment charged with these arms : Quarterly of eight coats : 1. Per pale indented sable and ermine, a chevron gules, frettée or—Mackworth ; 2. Azure, a cross moline (not voided) or—Basynges ; 3. Gules, a fesse between two bars gemelles argent—Normanville ; 4. Gules, a chief argent—Hercy ; 5. Argent, on a saltire engrailed sable nine annulets or—Leeke ; 6. Argent, crusillée and three fleurs-de-lis gules—Talbot of Swannington ; 7. Ermine, on two bars (should be sable), six annulets or—Hopton ; 8. Sable (should be vert), on a chevron argent three barbed arrow-heads sable—Kemeys. Crest : A demi-vol argent.

On the floor of the chancel is a stone to Henry Mackworth, ob. July 3, 1690—Mackworth ; impaling Two ravens—Corbet.

When I visited this church in March of the present year I found the following coats of arms—viz., the hatchment mentioned by Blore, the monument of Henry Mackworth (now very imperfect), and Nos.

3, 4, 7, and 8, coats mentioned by him as being in the *north* windows, are in reality in the *east* window of the *north* aisle; and in addition I met with the following, which escaped the notice of that learned antiquary: 1. Gules, a cross moline argent; 2. Barry of eight, gules and argent, which occurs twice; and 3. Azure, a — or.

In the north windows are some fragments; one or two pieces seem to be charged with Two lions passant or; only their hind legs and tails are seen. The other coats mentioned by Blore must have been removed or destroyed since his time.

On a hatchment on the north wall of the chancel are these arms: Quarterly: 1. Vert, a fesse crenellé or, in chief two pheons argent, in base two shin-bones in saltier of the last; 2. Azure, on a bend wavy or three ravens sable, within a bordure engrailed argent, charged with roundles counterchanged; 3. Purpure, a cross saltier argent, on a chief of the last three bulls' heads cabossed sable, ringed or; 4. Sable, two mullets and a crescent in pale argent; 5. Sable, on a bend cottised argent, a lion passant or, between two fleurs-de-lis gules (1 and 1); 6. Argent, six fleurs-de-lis (3, 2, 1) azure, a chief indented or; impaling Ermine, a cross botony sable.

TICKENCOTE.

On the floor of the chancel is a slab to the Rev. Thoma: Wingfield; he died December 19, 1759; also Elizabeth (Julian) his relict, who died March 23, 1783: Argent, on a bend gules, cottised sable, three pair of wings conjoined in leure of the field, on an escutcheon of pretence (argent) a cross crosslet in saltire (sable). Crest: A wing.

On the west wall is a monument to John Wingfield, Esq., who died February 4, A.D. 1841; Mary Anne (Muxloe), his wife, who died July 10, A.D. 1831; also to two sons and two daughters of the above. Arms: Wingfield; impaling A lion rampant, on a chief two fleurs-de-lis between an escallop-shell. Crest: A cap, per pale ermine and argent, charged with a fesse gules between two wings expanded, the dexter of the second, the sinister of the first. Motto: "Posse nosse nobile."

[1862, *Part II.*, pp. 341, 342.]

I am under the impression that there are at least *two* errors in the blazon of the coat of arms to which I alluded in my former letter.

1862, Part I., p. 745, North Luffenham, No. 11: "Or, a bend gules between two chevrons of the field."

"A bend between two chevrons" is surely beyond speculation, and as improbable as it is impossible that the said "chevrons" could be "of the field"; hence a note of interrogation would be superfluous.

It was not my intention to descend into particulars, but since I have been asked to point out other mistakes, a few evident violations of the laws of heraldry are hereunto appended.

1862, Part II., p. 205: "11. 'Vert, on a bend gules' three bulls' heads caboshed argent."

P. 206: "Azure, on a bend wavy or three ravens sable, within a bordure engrailed argent, charged with roundles 'counterchanged.'" "Sable, 'on a bend cottised argent' a lion passant 'or,' between two fleurs-de-lis gules."

CLYPEUS.

[Having submitted the above letter to our contributor, we have received the following explanation.]

With reference to the letter of "Clypeus," kindly pointing out errors in my account of the arms in the churches of Stamford and its neighbourhood, I beg to say that I am glad to be set right, and on reference to my notes I find that I have to make the following corrections:

1862, Part I., p. 745, North Luffenham: "11. Argent, two chevrons or, over all a bend gules."

1862, Part II., p. 205, No. 11, I have given on the authority of Blore, who in his "History of Rutland," p. 184, gives this coat among others which were formerly in this church (Ketton), and a description of which is preserved in the College of Arms.

P. 206, lines 17, 18, from bottom: "2. Azure, on a bend wavy or three ravens proper, within a bordure argent, charged with roundles counterchanged." With regard to the roundles being counterchanged (for they are red, blue, and, I think, green), I have taken for my authority Clarke's "Introduction to Heraldry," edition 1829, p. 30, who states: "If there be two, three, or more in a coat, counterchanged, being of any colour or metal, they retain the name of roundle."

The following coat (5) should read: "Sable, on a bend gules, cottised argent, a lion passant or, between two fleurs-de-lis." The colour of the latter I cannot remember, as I have not at hand, in this instance, my notes taken on the spot.

J. SIMPSON.

[1863, *Part I.*, pp. 493, 494.]

In looking over some back numbers of your valuable magazine I have noticed a short correspondence between "Clypeus" and Mr. Simpson of Stamford, respecting some alleged inaccuracies in the latter gentleman's very interesting notes on the arms in the churches of Stamford and its neighbourhood.

In the remarks with which I venture to trouble you I shall confine my attention almost exclusively to the notes on the shields of arms in the east window of North Luffenham Church, given in your last June number.

"Clypeus," in your August number, justly takes exception to the blazoning of the shield No. 11 as unintelligible, and in your September number Mr. Simpson gives a different blazoning of that

shield—viz.: “Argent, two chevrons or, over all a bend gules.” This, however, is heraldically incorrect, as it places metal upon metal, which is contrary to a fundamental law of heraldry; and I confidently assert that there is no such coat of arms in that church window.

I have carefully cleaned and examined the inner side of the glass (which is very fine), and have therefore had a better opportunity of conning the shields than your correspondent. Indeed, from the great height of the window it is almost impossible to blazon the shields correctly without mounting a very long ladder, partly from the corroded state of the glass, and partly from the fact that in more than one instance the saddle-bars of the window almost entirely conceal important charges from the spectator below. I proceed to give you what, I venture to assert, a careful inspection of the window will show to be the correct blazoning of its interesting shields of arms. There are several shields which seem to have quite escaped Mr. Simpson's notice. I will first take the twelve mentioned by him, in the order in which he gives them:

1. Gules, a fess between two chevronels or.

Here the fess is almost entirely hidden by the saddle-bar.

2. Gules, three water-bougets argent.

3. Argent, on a fess gules a five-leaved rose between two martlets or.

Here the chief is hidden by the saddle-bar, so that the fess looks like a chief. The form of the shield, however, might have suggested further examination. It is impossible for the spectator below to distinguish the martlets with the naked eye.

4. Gules, a fess between six crosses botony or; the crosses are, three in chief, two and one below the fess.

How the “fess” escaped your correspondent's eye I am at a loss to imagine. There is upon it some diaper work in enamel brown, representing running foliage, hardly visible from below. Perhaps, therefore, he may have looked upon the fess as a random insertion of the glazier when repairing the window; but diaper work on shields was not uncommon in the fourteenth century, and even if it be an interloper, it evidently occupies the place of an original fess.

5. The only shield in the window that approximates to this is: Gules, two bars, and in chief three bezants or.

6. Azure, a bend cottised between six griffins rampant or.

7. This shield is certainly not easily distinguishable. I shall refer to it again.

8. Or, three chevronels gules.

9. Gules, three annulets or.

10. There is nothing in the whole window at all like what your correspondent gives as 10. He must, I think, have introduced this by mistake from notes of some other church, the more so as he does not blazon several of the most conspicuous shields.

11. Or, a fess between two chevronels gules.

12. Gules, a cross patonce or.

In addition to these there are :

13. Argent, a cross gules.

14. Checky or and azure, a fess gules.

15. Gules, three crosses patée or, a border vair argent and azure.

16. Gules, three crosses patée argent, a border vair argent and azure.

I now revert to the shield of arms which is No. 10 in Mr. Simpson's list. It consists of two coats arranged palewise. The dexter coat is : Argent, three bars indented gules ; the sinister coat is : Gules, a chief compony and two bars gobony or and azure. This is without a doubt the blazoning of the shield as it is at present, and perhaps some of your numerous correspondents can say to whom these two coats of arms belong. I have, however, a suspicion that the shield may not be exactly in its original state. The two triangular pieces of glass which form the bases of the dexter and sinister coats respectively are of about the same size ; that on the sinister side is, of course, ruby glass, or, heraldically, gules ; that on the dexter ought, from its position, to be white, but is of a very yellowish hue, though so much blackened with dirt, etc., on the outside as to make it difficult to decide of what colour it is. If, then, the coats as above blazoned are not known, I would suggest that possibly these two small pieces of glass may have changed places, in which case the blazoning will be : Gules, a chief and two bars indented argent ; impaling Checky or and azure, two bars gules.

I may observe that the blazoning of a shield which Mr. Simpson gives in his reply to "Clypeus"*—viz., "Argent, a bend 'or' between three cinquefoils gules," is still incorrect, placing as it does metal upon metal.

In conclusion, I must apologize for having troubled you with so long a letter. I, however, quite agree with your correspondent "Clypeus" that "the entire value of this work depends upon extreme accuracy."

Several of Mr. Simpson's errors were unavoidable, viewing the window as he did from the ground, and I trust that he will receive my criticisms in the spirit in which they are made.

RICHARD H. MANLEY, M.A.

[1863, *Part I.*, pp. 633, 634.]

Having just made another examination of the east window of Luffenham Church, I am in a position to reply to the letter in your last number from Mr. Manley, who seems to have had a much better opportunity of conning the shields than I had on my former visit. The result I beg to append.

* *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1862, Part II., p. 342.

1. In this shield I have omitted the fess, which, as Mr. Manley remarks, is almost entirely hidden by the saddle-bar of the window.

2. Is the same as I have before given.

3. I do not quite agree that there are martlets on both sides of the rose; I look upon them as being fleurs-de-lis, and I certainly think that it is still a chief and not a fess, because it takes up only one-fourth of the shield.

4. In this coat I have omitted the fess.

5. In this coat I see reason to alter my account only in this respect, that the griffins rampant are not on as many escutcheons.

6. This coat I have misnumbered; it ought to be 5; but I see no reason to alter my opinion as to its proper blazoning. Hugh Clarke's "Introduction to Heraldry" (ed. 1829, p. 30) states: "If there be two, three, or more [roundles] in a coat, counterchanged, being of any colour or metal, they retain the name of roundle; when of metal, bezants; when of colour, *torteauxes*." If I may be allowed to hazard a speculation, the field was originally or, and the arms belonged to the powerful family of Wakes.

7. This coat I have described as being very dirty and hardly distinguishable. I look upon the sinister coat as being: Checky or and azure, two bars gules, and the dexter as described by Mr. Manley.

8. Or, three chevronels gules.

9. Gules, three annulets or. These annulets are circular and hollow, and are, I think, described heraldically.

10. Checky or and azure, a fess gules. No. 9 is described again in No. 10 of my former account inaccurately.

11. Or, a fess gules between two chevronels of the last.

12. Gules, a cross patonce or.

Mr. Manley states that I have omitted several of the more important coats, and gives a list of them. No. 13 I certainly overlooked; Nos. 15 and 16 I saw, but I looked upon them as being the opposite, and as a fanciful insertion, as I viewed them from the ground. No. 14 I have described under No. 10 in this account; and No. 13 Mr. Manley describes as Argent, a cross gules. I do not agree with him in describing this coat. The field is certainly argent, but the cross is sable, as viewed through a powerful glass from the ground (for I do not like trusting to ladders), and there seems to me to be a smaller cross within of gules, in the centre of which is a pellet (?). Lastly, with reference to the last error in the second quarter of the arms on the monument to Sir Richard Cust, Bart., in St. George's Church, Stamford, I have again examined the same, and I find that the field is argent, the bend ermines, and the cinquefoils (2 and 1) are as white as the field. I am perfectly aware this is not according to the laws of the science, but it must be understood that the coat is upon white marble, and it would puzzle the most learned

herald to say of what colour they are upon the monument in question.

In conclusion, permit me to apologize to you for troubling you with so long a letter. I trust that it will be clearly seen that many of my errors arose from my viewing the windows of the above church from the ground, and with the naked eye only, and I may remark also that I had placed a note of interrogation after most of the numbers in my former account.

Hoping that the above explanations will be received in the spirit they are given,
JUSTIN SIMPSON.

[1863, *Part I.*, pp. 770-772.]

As your correspondent Mr. Simpson of Stamford has taken the trouble to repeat his inspection of the east window at North Luffenham Church, an investigation which has led to his accepting most of my corrections of his previous statements, I send you a few additional remarks as to the points on which we still differ, and the names of the families to whom certain of the coats of arms belong. I shall refer to them as numbered in my letter which appeared in your April number.*

I may premise that Mr. Simpson, with a regard for his personal safety for which I cannot blame him, has not availed himself of the ladder which I suggested. As to those cases, therefore, in which the question turns upon the evidence of the senses, and where I have the misfortune still to differ with him, I must again repeat that I have actually cleaned with hot water every inch of stained glass in the window, and therefore have had the best possible opportunity of deciphering the shields.

1. Mr. Simpson accepts my emendation of his blazoning of this shield.

2. We were agreed as to this. No doubt this is the coat of arms of a branch of the De Ros family. Boutell, in his valuable chapter on "Cadency," remarks that their arms appear sometimes as above, and at others with the tinctures varied: Or, three water-bougets sable.

3. I can assure Mr. Simpson that although the birds may appear fleurs-de-lis, even through a powerful glass, from the ground, there is no possibility of mistaking them for flowers when seen close to the eye. Birds they are, and I think intended for martlets. It is probably an instance of "differencing a difference," the original arms of the family, Argent, a fess gules, having been first differenced with a five-leaved rose, for a seventh son, whose fourth son would bear the arms as above.

The question whether the martlets are upon a fess or a chief is a different matter. I am still of opinion that it is a fess.

4. Mr. Simpson allows my correction.

* *Ante*, pp. 255, 256.

5. Mr. Simpson has misunderstood the passage in Clarke.

There, at any rate, plainly to be seen from the ground, are three roundles "or"—*i.e.*, as I have blazoned them, bezants, and the shield is, as I have described it: Gules, two bars, and in chief three bezants, or.

I have little doubt that it is the shield of a branch of the Wakes, as Mr. Simpson has suggested. Burton, in his "History of Leicestershire," published 1777, p. 75, mentions a coat of arms in one of the Leicestershire churches, of which the blazon is the same as that of this coat, and ascribes it to the Wakes. No doubt the arms of the Wakes as usually blazoned are: Or, two bars gules, and in chief three torteauxes, which is what Mr. Simpson would have this coat to be. Different branches of the same family, however, as is well known, not unusually bore arms differing in the tinctures of the field or principal charges, or both.

6. Mr. Simpson accepts my correction. I have, however, a further emendation to suggest. In the notes which I took when examining the glass I described the animate charges as griffins or lions, although, as Mr. Simpson had considered them to be griffins, I so described them in my letter to you.

A further examination, however, which I made of them before leaving that part of the country, has convinced me that they are lions, and not griffins. The bend, too, is at present half argent, and the other half or, the window having been repaired. It may, therefore, as well be argent as or.

The shield, then, I have little doubt, is that of the De Bohuns: Azure, a bend argent cottised or, between six lioncels rampant of the last.

7. As this coat is probably not in its original state, it is not worth while discussing it.

8. Here we were agreed. These are the arms of Clare, still borne by the Master and Fellows of the college which Lady Elizabeth de Clare founded at Cambridge in the fourteenth century.

9. Here also we were agreed.

10. Mr. Simpson explains that he had in his June letter to you mixed up the description of No. 9 with what is No. 14 in my letter.

11. Mr. Simpson accepts my correction, now giving a blazoning which is equivalent to mine. This coat of arms is that of Fitzwalter.

12. Mr. Simpson allows my correction. These are the arms of Latimer, a Northamptonshire family.

13. Argent, a cross gules.

From the ground the cross undoubtedly appears to the naked eye to be sable. Viewed through a glass, Mr. Simpson says it is apparently a cross gules upon another sable. This arises from the leading, which of course follows the outline of the cross. It could not be as Mr. Simpson supposes, as gules upon sable is colour upon

colour, which is false heraldry. It is the coat of arms of a hospital or lazarus-house formerly existing at Burton Lazars, in Leicestershire, of which an account is given in Burton's "Leicestershire." He says:

"This hospital was founded about the time of Henry I. by the Lord Mowbray, for a master and eight brethren of the order of St. Augustine, and in their common seal they gave the picture of St. Augustine, with two escutcheons, one of Mowbray, and the other a 'red cross on a white field.'

"This house was the head of all the spittle-houses in this land, and itself was subject to the house of Lazars in Jerusalem."

Possibly the hospital had land in the parish of North Luffenham, or the shield, which is very small, may have been inserted, at a time when stained glass was so cheap as in the fourteenth century, as a votive offering by some parishioner who had been cured there.

14. The arms of Clifford, a branch of which family also bear, Chequéé or and azure, a bend gules.

When I sent you my description of the shields of arms at Luffenham, I had not seen the curious old work by Burton to which I have referred above, and was therefore unable to assign the shield No. 13.

It is rather singular that, although he gives the blazoning of all the shields of arms, which are very numerous, in all the churches of the neighbouring county of Leicester, there are only five, or at most six of them, that are amongst those found in Luffenham Church—viz., those of De Ros, Wake, Clare, Latimer, hospital of Burton Lazars, and perhaps De Bohun.

RICHARD H. MANLEY, M.A.

[1864, *Part II.*, pp. 500-502.]

PRESTON.

On the north wall of the chancel is a monument to Mr. Con. Belgrave, A.M., late Rector of Lyndon and Ridlington; he departed this life July 23, 1777. Above are the arms of the family; crest lost. Adjoining this is another one to the Rev. Cornelius Belgrave, late Rector of Ridlington and North Kilworth, Leicestershire; he died February 17, 1757. Also Mary his wife, daughter and heiress of William Shield, Gent., of this parish, and Sophia his wife, was buried here December 19, 1719. Above are these arms: Gules, a chevron ermine between three mascles argent. Crest: A ram's head coupé. In the chancel is another one to the Rev. Jeremiah Belgrave, A.M., Rector of this parish and North Kilworth, Leicestershire, who died April 8, 1802; also to his two sons. Above are the arms of the family. Adjoining this is another tablet to the Rev. Henry Shield, A.M., Rector of this parish and of Stoke Dry in this county, who departed this life on the xxviii. of February, MDCCCL., aged LXXXIII. Above are these arms: Gules, on a bend engrailed or, three escutcheons sable. Crest: A demi-arm, coupé at the elbow, grasping a scimitar. Motto: "Pro lege rege, grege."

AYSTON.

On the south side of the chancel is a marble monument thus inscribed :

“H. S. E. Thomas White. A.M., hujusce Eccles. et de Nailston in agro Leicestrensi Rector nec non Eccles. Lincolnii Prebendarius, obiit 27^{mo} Jan. A. D. 1735, ætatis suæ 59. Uxorem habuit Elizabetham Johannis Yates hujus olim Eccles. Rectoris filiam ejus quæ Promisi memor juxta cineris ejus suos etiam reponi voluit curate Georgii Fenwick, S.T.B., cui Vidua nuperat, Obiit Jan. 111.

Anno { Salutis M DCC LIV.
Ætatis LXVI.”

Below is a coat of arms which were once coloured, but a great portion is gone. From what is left I distinguished : An annulet or, on a canton ermine a lion rampant ; impaling A fesse sable between three gates. The crest lost.

UPPINGHAM.

On the south wall of the chancel is a tablet to Elias John Lafargue, Esq., who died April 29, 1828; also Mary, relict of the above, who died August 1, 1842. Below are these arms : Quarterly, 1 and 4. Argent, a chevron gules between three pellets sable ; 2 and 3. Argent, a chevron gules between three torteauxes. Motto : “ Religionis ergo Fugimus.”

At the east end of the church is a monument to Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, who died February 22, 1744. Above are these arms : Or, a lion rampant azure ; impaling A fesse ermine between three church-bells proper. Motto : “ Vim promovet Justiciam.” Crest : the Holy Lamb passant bearing a pendant.

Near here is one to Everard Faulkner, Esq., who died May 2, 1653. Above are these arms : Paly of eight argent and azure, over all on a bend azure three cinquefoils (or trefoils) or. The other side of the shield is divided into three parts ; the upper is charged with — (?) ; 2. A shield bearing, Sable, a chevron or, between three roses of the second ; 3. Three cross crosslets fitchée.

STOKE DRY.

Against the south wall is an altar-tomb, on the table of which is well cut the effigy of a lady and children on each side. It has this inscription round the ledge, in black letter :

“(Hic jacet Jaqueta Digby, quondam uxor) Everardi Digby arm., qui obiit vicesimo nono die mensis Junij, Anno Dni' M CCCC LXXXVI. (cujus animæ propitiatur Deus Amen).”

The portions in brackets I have taken from the notes of a learned antiquary. On each side of the effigy is a coat of arms ; that on the sinister a fleur-de-lis, and on the dexter, Party per bend sinister, a dolphin naiant. A part of the ledge of this monument is hid from view, but the table portion is much disfigured by parties who have

scratched their initials on its face. Within the altar rails, on the south side, is a very handsome altar-monument, having on the top the effigies of a male and female in the costume of the time, and which, I think, were once highly gilded. Around the sides of the monument are the figures of six daughters and three sons; the youngest one of each is represented in swaddling clothes; the second son is supporting a shield bearing the arms of Digby, with a crescent for difference; impaling another coat, which is obliterated; and at the end is another shield bearing Digby; impaling Argent, on a chevron azure, between three roses gules stalked and leaved vert, as many fleurs-de-lis of the field—Cope. Around the shield is a garter bearing the family motto: "None but one" (*Nul Qui Vng*). On the ledge is this inscription: "Here lyeth the bodyes of Kenelm Digby, Esq., which Kenelm deceased the 21 of April, 1590, and Anne his wife"; the remainder is hid by the wall of an adjoining chantry. This Kenelm was the grandfather of Sir Everard Digby, who was executed January 30, 1606, for his share in the Gunpowder Plot. In the adjoining chantry is the effigy of a knight, much mutilated, on an altar-tomb; around the front side are three shields of arms, two bearing Digby, and the centre Digby impaling a cross. Quoting again from an antiquary's notes was this inscription (which has either escaped my vision or else become obliterated):

"Hic jacet Everardius Digbi, miles, qui obiit undecimo die Aprilis, anno Domini M cccc xl., cujus animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen."

On a slab in the chancel is this inscription:

"Here lyeth the body of Dorothy Stevens, virgin, aged XL., waiting for a joyful resurrection, Nov. x., 1637."

LYDDINGTON.

On the south side of the chancel is a brass to Edward Watson, Emma his wife, and children, whose effigies are represented. Beneath are Latin verses, and around them was this inscription:

"Of your charite pray for the soule of Master Edward Watson, esquire, Justice of the Peace, and ——— to three reverend fathers in God, that is to say, to my Lord William Smith, to my Lord William Attwater, to my Lord John Longland, late successively beyng Bishops of Lincōln, which Edward decessy'd the x. day of October, the yere of our Lord 1530."

Above are these arms: Argent, a chevron azure between three martlets sable, as many crescents or. The south wall of the churchyard is coped with stone coffin-lids, some of which are of a very interesting character, and one of them represents a semi-effigy of a lady in a trefoil-headed sunk panel, below which is a cross. On the north side of the church is Jesus Hospital, formerly a palace of the bishops of Lincoln, which was converted into an hospital by Thomas, Earl of Exeter, in 1602. The principal apartment—indeed, the hospital itself—is well worthy of a visit, the windows being composed

of rich stained glass, among which are the following coats of arms : Azure, a cross saltier ermine ; a chevron between three roses, and a rose gules, surmounted by a crown or. Over the fireplace is a shield bearing three roses, and on the wall three hatchments with numerous quarterings to members of the Cecil family, said to have been brought from St. Martin's Church, Stamford. In the window of the adjoining room, now occupied by the warden, is the figure of a bishop or abbot in a devotional attitude, with a crozier over his shoulder, and in full costume, and which may be designated a perfect gem. At the corner of the hospital garden, and abutting on the street, is a curious octagonal tower, having on the west side these arms : A chevron between three roses.

Burley-on-the-Hill.

[1823, *Part II.*, pp. 593, 594.]

The village of Burley-on-the-Hill, in the hundred of Oakham, county Rutland, is small, but owes its celebrity to the noble mansion of the Earl of Winchelsea, which is the pride of this little county, and must be acknowledged amongst the finest seats in the kingdom.

In the reign of our first James it was purchased by the Duke of Buckingham, who made it one of the finest seats in the midland parts of England. Here the Duke entertained King James and all his Court. Here it was, also, that Ben Jonson's "Masque of the Gypsies" was first performed before the King and his Court. The performers were all of the nobility, and the pedant monarch was so delighted with it as to have it performed several times during the same progress, particularly at Belvoir and at Windsor.

In the Civil War the Parliamentarians garrisoned this place ; but, fearing an attack, they set fire to the house and furniture, and left it. The fine stables escaped, and remain to this day.

After the Restoration the edifice lay long in ruins, till it was purchased of the last Duke of Buckingham by Daniel, Earl of Nottingham, who rebuilt the mansion in its present form (see Plate I.). This family, afterwards inheriting the older title of Winchelsea, have since made it their principal residence.

After rebuilding the house, the Earl of Nottingham enclosed the Park with a stone wall of nearly six miles round. It now contains 1,085 acres, and is covered with very large oaks, elms, and beech trees of great value, and beautifully intermixed with all kinds of forest trees. The lawns and open grounds are very extensive, and though its surface is flat, yet it possesses some very rich scenery, with a curious grotto, and other ornamental decorations.

The approach to the house leads through a thick shrubbery, so as that the whole north side bursts upon the spectator at once. This presents a centre of fine elevation, 196 feet in length, with an extensive colonnade on each side joining it to the offices. A long range

of superb iron-railing separates the court from the road, and the tourist enters between two handsome lodges, after which he has to traverse a walk of 270 yards to the grand entrance, which is in the north façade. It is difficult to imagine anything more superb than this grand *coup d'œil* with the mansion in front, the circular colonnade, supported by light, airy pillars, on the sides, and the offices on each wing, all built of a fine light gray stone, brought at an immense expense from the quarries at Ketton and at Clipsham, and forming a court supposed to be the largest in the kingdom. Its style of architecture is of the Doric order, but not overloaded with ornaments. The east and west fronts are even plain, and are each 96 feet in extent; and the south front is a counterpart of the northern face. On the southern front is the superb terrace, 300 yards in length and 12 broad, from whence the view over the gardens, ornamented grounds, and adjacent country is beautiful in the extreme.

This elegant mansion owes much of its modern splendour to the present Earl, for it had been in some parts almost in a state of dilapidation during his long minority; but it is now throughout in complete repair and preservation.

The whole of this superb mansion is most elegantly furnished; the bedchambers are numerous; and even the apartments designed for show and state are still not too magnificent to be comfortable.

The state apartments, with the pictures contained in each, are minutely described in "The Beauties of England and Wales." The gardens and grounds are seen to great advantage from the south front and eastern wing of the house; the west end is occupied by the church and its surrounding cemetery; and the views from the terrace and of the house from different parts of the garden are very striking. The gardens have enough of the ancient regularity of alleys, lawns, and parterres to serve as a specimen of that style, and they have at the same time enough of the modern taste to show that Art has been but the handmaid of Nature. But the most interesting prospect about the house is from the roof, which looks down upon the grounds and park as in a map, and from whence, indeed, the visitor may see the whole of this diminutive county.

The church is a plain, neat building, embosomed in trees, and the whole vicinity very appropriately joins its neatness with the magnificence of the lordly mansion.

B. N.

Caldecot.

[1797, *Part I.*, pp. 817, 818.]

The readiness you have shown in inserting my former communications induces me to trouble you with the inclosed hasty remarks which I lately made at Caldecot, co. Rutland, together with a drawing of that church (three or four days after it was damaged by a dreadful

storm of thunder and lightning (see Plate I. ; in which Fig. 2 shows the top of the spire as it appears from the south-west).

Caldecot Church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, consists of an embattled tower, upon which is a neat slender spire of freestone (which, before the top was struck off, together measured about 34 yards in height), in which are five bells, the least of which is inscribed, "Peter Browne gave me to this towne"; a nave and chancel, and a south aisle separated from the nave by three pointed arches. On the south side, near the east-end of the aisle, is a piscina with a pointed arch ; and between the aisle and nave, at the north-east corner, are (what I take to be) the remains of a rood-loft with four steps, the bottom one of which is about five feet from the floor. In the chancel south wall are two stone seats of equal height, with pointed arches and a piscina. At the east end is a large locker, and two small ones on the north side. A south porch, on the front of which, upon a square stone, is embossed the date 1648.

The font appears ancient, and is an irregular octagon ; of which I inclose a sketch (Fig. 3).

The chancel is separated from the nave by a pointed arch. A corresponding one separates the nave from the steeple, which is now walled up. On the upper part (which is the back part of the neat deal gallery) is painted Time with his scythe and hour-glass, and Death. On the north wall, at the end of the gallery, is an ancient painting of the Garden of Eden, with Adam and Eve under the tree of knowledge, with birds and beasts around them.

There are no arms or monuments, nor any painted glass in the windows, and only the four following inscriptions in this church.

1. In the nave, on a flat freestone :

"Here lies the body of JOHN HAND, who departed this life April 16, 1770, aged 70 years."

2. On a flat stone in the south aisle :

"Here lyeth interred the body of JOHN FREEMAN, who departed this life Feb. 5, 1708, aged 73 years."

3. "ANNE, his wife, buried near this place Nov. 26, 1709."

4. On another stone, near the last :

"In memory of WALTER FREEMAN, who died Nov. 22, 1764, aged 89 years."

In the churchyard, near the south side of the steeple, is a large altar-tomb ; the sides and ends are brick, the cover and corner pillars of freestone. On the west end, upon a brass plate, is :

"Vnder this ston was buried y^e body of PETER BROWNE,* May 16th, 1711, aged near 59 years."

Caldecot (commonly pronounced "Cawcott"), situated in the very extremity of the county, in the south-west angle thereof, is a small

* The same person, I suppose, who gave the little bell.

handsome village. The houses are in general built of a yellowish-red, well-faced stone, which have a very neat appearance. It is about a mile from Easton, in Leicestershire, and the same distance from Rockingham, in Northamptonshire, whence the turnpike-road passes through it to Uppingham.

Of the dreadful thunder-storm, which happened more particularly at this place in the morning of Sunday, July 30, from the intelligence of several credible inhabitants, and my own observations, made upon the spot, I am able to give the following account.

Between three and four o'clock in the morning a rumbling of distant and frequent thunder, accompanied with some lightning, was heard; which increased, and about six the lightning was remarkably frequent and vivid. In the short intervals between each flash the darkness appeared as great as at midnight, and torrents of rain poured down. The claps of thunder, particularly three, were tremendous and awful, causing the bold as well as the timid to be astonished and tremble. About this time the lightning struck the church and the spire, from which it took entirely off about a yard and a half, with the weathercock and spindle, which was broken in two about half a yard from the top, then making a large chasm in the south-south-east and east angles for about four yards and a half below where it was wholly gone. A large hole is also made through the south side of the south-south-east angle, a little below the uppermost bell-window south, and the stone shivered. Below the middle bell-window is a piece chipped off, supposed by the fall of a stone from above. Over the door of the steeple, in the churchyard, some large pieces of stone are shattered off the mouldings of the arch, the joints opened, the mortar struck out so as to appear as if the south side of the arch was rather removed from its original position. The frames and wheels of the bells are also shattered, so as none at present can be used except the fourth, which can only be tolled. Whether the bells are damaged is not at present known, it being very dangerous to go up to them; for, when I took this account (the wind being high), the stones and mortar kept frequently falling upon the leads and in the churchyard.

The north wall of the nave near the pulpit, in which are an upper and a lower window directly under each other, is cracked from the top to within about three feet and a half of the bottom, in nearly a perpendicular direction down the middle lights of each window, above, between, and below these windows. Within the church this crack plainly appears; and at the top of the stone stanchion of the uppermost window is a hole perforated quite through, part of a stone being forced out, of about six or seven inches diameter, and the edges shattered. The opposite window in the south aisle, within the church, is also much shattered, and perforated in irregular holes about two inches diameter and two or three deep, the pargeting and stone about it shivered off, but not a pane of glass broken in this or any of the

other windows (except a small circular single pane between the gallery and steeple). Why no glass was broken in the north windows (before described), I conjecture, the iron stanchions conducted the electric fluid from the upper to the lower part of the wall, as the cracks are in that direction. The stones about the window near the west end of the aisle and pargeting are also shivered off, but not so much as the former. A modern stone lintel over the west clerestory window is also cracked in an oblique direction, which is apparent in the churchyard. A large hole is made (nearly over this window) in the leads of the nave of more than a yard square, by the falling of stones from the spire and spindle of the weathercock, part (about 3 yards) of which lay across it when I was there; and the clerk told me there was scarcely a pew or seat in the church but had more or less of stones or mortar in them after the storm was over. There was no damage done to the chancel.

J. TAILEY.

P.S., September 13.—The spire is to be taken down as far as is damaged and necessary (which is begun), and to be rebuilt with Weldon stone (an inferior freestone), several loads of which are fetched, and now lie in the churchyard for that purpose.

Caldecot was anciently part of the forest of Liefeld.* It is an open field at this time; but notices have been placed upon the church door this month for an inclosure.

J. T.

Clipsham.

[1864, *Part II.*, pp. 762, 763.]

In the east window of the north aisle are some pictures of mediæval stained glass said to have been brought from the destroyed church at Pickworth. Amongst them are the following coats:

1. A shield bearing quarterly, (1) France and England, (2) plain, (3) Argent, a harp (a portion only) azure, (4) quarterly, (1) Argent, 3 fleurs-de-lis or; (2) gules, 3 lions passant gardant in pale or; (3) plain; (4) azure, 3 fleurs-de-lis or.

2. Gules, 3 lions passant gardant or; impaling chequy azure and or.

3. Perbend dancetté argent and sable.

4. Bendy of six, Or and sable, a canton ermine, impaling a lion passant gardant sable, crowned or; the latter half of the part bearing the impalement is thus charged, but the upper part is plain.

5. Gules, a cross saltier ermine; underneath is this legend . . .
"MAS. NEVILE."

6. Quarterly, 1 and 4, France; 2 and 3, England; both this and No. 1 are surrounded with the motto of the Order of the Garter.

7. Azure, a lion rampant argent, a label of 3 points gules—Colvyle (of Newton, Cambridgeshire); impaling Or (not argent, as described by

* Wright's "Rutland," p. 76 or 77. See also the county map there.

Blore in his "History of Rutland," p. 91), 3 mill rinds gules—De Marisco.

8. Argent, a fleur-de-lis sable.

In the north aisle are the following monuments :

1. "In memory of Esther, the beloved wife of Edward Russell, who departed March 9, 173 $\frac{2}{3}$, aged 34 years. She was one of the progeny of Mr. William Kirk, of Gramham (Grantham?)." At the top is a coat of arms, of which only the impalement remains ; the field is or, in the centre is a mascle gules, and on its dexter side is a lion passant gardant sable. Crest : a demi-arm embowed, holding a scimitar.

2. A handsome marble monument with a bust, probably intended for the deceased lady, at the top, to the memory of Anne, wife of Richard Snow, Esq., and daughter of John Sandys, Esq., of South Petherton, Somerset, who died June 3, 1706 ; also of five infants, who died between 1685 and 1694. Arms : Party per fesse nebulée azure and argent, 3 goats' heads coupéd counterchanged—Snow ; impaling Or, a fosse dancetté between 3 crosses crosslet gules—Sandys.

3. Adjoining is a very handsome brass designed by the late Mr. Pugin. It contains an inscription under exquisitely wrought foliated canopies and minute buttresses panelled and crocketed :

"In memory of the Rev. Matthew Snow, A.M., the only son of Paul George and Mary Snow, Rector, and Lord of the Manor of this parish ; born Jan. 31, 1759, died April 18, 1809. And of his 6 sisters : Jane, married to John Paget, Esq., of Cranmore Hall, Somerset, died Dec. 13, 1845 ; Mary Anne Snow, died April 9, 1829 ; Frances, died Feb. 3, 1843 ; Mary, died May 31, 1847."

Above are the arms : Quarterly, 1 and 2, Sable, four eagles displayed argent, on a cross engrailed argent 5 lions passant gardant sable ; 3, Sable, within a bordure engrailed or a swan vusant argent ; 4, Azure, a fesse argent between 3 eagles' heads coupéd of the second ; over all on an escutcheon of pretence—Snow.

4. Adjoining is a tablet to the Rev. Paul George Snow, M.A., only child of Matthew Snow, Esq., and Marianne Muriel his wife, and grand-daughter of Richard Snow, Esq., of this place, Prebend of Wells Cathedral, Rector of Stanton Wyville, Leicestershire, and of this parish, who died August 27, 1796, aged 66 years. Also to the memory of May, his widow, youngest daughter of the Right Rev. Edward Willes, Bishop of Bath and Wells ; died August 31, 1818, aged 85 years. Beneath are these arms : Snow, impaling (Argent), a chevron (sable) between 3 mullets (gules). Crest : a horse's head erased.

On the south side of the wall which divides this aisle from the chancel are two stones affixed to the wall, crests lost ; one has the arms of Snow with a crescent for difference, and the other Snow impaling three demi-bears erased.

Langham.

[1825, *Part I.*, p. 260.]

In a small close near the village of Langham, in Rutland, which for many centuries has been known by the name of the Chapel Close, the workmen have found at different times eight complete human skeletons, one of which measured considerably more than six feet from the skull to the bottom of the leg-bone, and at the bottom of the arm-bone lay a ring which is supposed to have been on the finger of the deceased. No remains of a coffin of any kind have been found. The ring was so much decayed that it broke into pieces. They have likewise found five pieces of silver coin, about the size of an old sixpence, but are worn very thin. There is an ancient figure of some monarch on them, with a Latin inscription hardly visible. One figure seems like that of some saint.

Lyddington.

[1796, *Part I.*, pp. 457, 458.]

The town of Lyddington, in Rutlandshire, formerly more considerable than at present, is situate in the hundred of Wrangdike, in the south part of the county, and near the eastern edge of Leicestershire, about three miles south of Uppingham. In Domesday Book it is written "Lidentone," and reckoned as part of the bishopric of Lincoln, in the county of Northampton, of which, till the reign of John, Rutlandshire made a part. Edward III., a. r. 3, granted Henry Burghersh, then Bishop of Lincoln, free warren in this manor, which continued annexed to the see till the reign of Edward VI., when Bishop Holbech gave it up to the Crown, but on what condition does not appear. It was granted 2 Edward VI. to Gregory, Lord Cromwell, and his wife for their lives, during the King's pleasure; and 5 Edward VI. the reversion in fee to Sir William Cecyl, Lord Burghley, whose son Thomas was, 3 James I., created Earl of Exeter, and in this family it still remains. This Thomas, Earl of Exeter, about the year 1602, converted part of the Bishop of Lincoln's palace here into a hospital for a warden, twelve poor men, and two women nurses, by the name of Jesus Hospital, which foundation still subsists. This building is on the north side of the churchyard, the south front of which is here represented (Plate I.). Behind is a cloister, and between the chimneys a window under a pediment, four doors and a porch, stone steps ascending to the hall, in the windows of which are the red rose crowned, and several times repeated, "D'N'S EXALTATIO MEA," and "DELECTARE IN DOMINO," a border of crosses moline a. and s. and a saltire a. and erm. between four fleurs-de-lis g. the arms of Bishop Longland (Fig. 1). There were, in Wright's time, those of Bishop Russel, a chevron between three roses (Fig. 2).

In the window of the warden's room, on a label: "O LUX
 PREFVLGENS ENVSTA REX SINE MANERIS
 EM ORATE." A bishop in a red rochet and mitre, jewels on his hands,
 kneeling and praying, holding a crosier with a scroll round it: "EGNO
 RESIDENS O DIVINA PATRONA PARADISI GAVDIA DONO
 ET LIMS." Over the chimney three roses, perhaps the arms of
 Bishop Russel, but without the chevron.

In the hall lies a folio Bible inscribed: "Liddington hospital
 Bible, by John Clare, esq., steward to lord Exeter"; and a written
 prayer for the hospital, read with the rest of the service by the warden.
 At the entrance to the churchyard is a stone watch-tower.

The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, consists of a body on five
 pointed arches, clustered columns, and five square clerestory windows.
 Two aisles. In the east end of the south aisle a piscina, a perk over
 it, and two on each side of it. In the east end of the north aisle is a
 perk and no piscina. Door to loft, and steps to rood-loft.

On the floor the brass figure of a woman in the veil head-dress,
 thin, meagre visage, mitten sleeves, belt and cordon.

In the south wall of the chancel a small window low as a door.

Three steps lead up to the altar on the chancel floor.

Three seats and a piscina are in the south wall.

A brass figure of a man in hair, fur gown, long loose sleeves furred
 at the end, long close sleeves, a woman in the veil head-dress, fallen
 cape to gown, furred cuffs, long belt and cordon, fur falls from the
 hips. Below, five sons and ten daughters.

Arms, twice, on a chevron three roundlets between three birds.
 Two shields gone.

"Here lyeth Helyn Harby, the wyf of Robert Harby, gentilman, wch
 decessyd on Whitsonday, in the yere of our lord God a^o M^o CCCC^o LXXX^o,
 on whose soule God have mercy. R. H. E. A."

The epitaph on Edward Watson, secretary to three bishops of
 Lincoln, who died 1530, mentioned by Mr. Wright, p. 81, is still
 remaining.

Here is a school—the master's salary £6 14s. 8d. for five boys—
 to which a lady left £300, the interest of which, much improved,
 arising from land, is for the benefit of three parishes—Nottingham,
 Lenton, county Nottingham, and Lyddington.

The church is a vicarage, a prebend of Lincoln, the corps whereof
 consists of the impropriation and advowson, valued, 1534, at £20
 10s., now in the King's Books at £20.

A list of the prebends may be seen in Willis's "Lincoln,"
 pp. 209-212. The vicarage was endowed so early as the reign of
 Henry III., and consisted in altarage and all the small tithes of
 Lyddington, except those of the bishop's court (*curia*), and of all mills
 in the parish, and in two marks a year from the churches of Caldecot
 and Snelleston. Valued altogether at £8 2s. ("Wright," p. 81).

Clear yearly value, £43 17s. 1d., being a discharged living, and, though in the diocese of Peterborough, exempt from the jurisdiction of that see, being a peculiar of the church of Lincoln (Bacon, 849). . . .

In Fitzherbert's "Natura Brevium," p. 184, is a writ of nuisance, directed to the Sheriff of Rutland, authorizing the Bishop of Lincoln to disannul (*prosterne*) the market at Uppingham, set up unjustly to the prejudice of the free market of C., Bishop of Lincoln, by P. de M. (Peter de Montfort). Mr. Wright supposes this writ of the time of Henry III., when Peter de Montfort was lord of the manor of Uppingham. D. H.

[1803, *Part I.*, p. 417.]

The inscription (Fig 3) stands in one line across the south window of a chamber of the hospital of Lyddington, county Rutland, formerly the palace of the Bishops of Lincoln.

Fig. 4 is an inscription on a stone placed on the outside of the east wall of a house at Lyddington, fronting the street, but a little distance from, and nearly opposite, the postern tower leading to the Bishop's hospital. The characters are sunk deep into the stone, which is about 13 inches long and 12 deep. It was drawn September 8, 1802, by Mr. Allason and myself. J. TAILBY.

Tickencote.

[1797, *Part I.*, p. 378.]

Tickencote Church, in Rutland (Fig. 9) exhibits evident marks of great antiquity. Mr. Gough, in his "British Topography," says Dr. Stukeley supposed it to be the oldest church remaining in England, and that it was built by Peada, son of Penda, the King of Mercia in the year 746.*

This church was pulled down three years since, and rebuilt by Mrs. Elizabeth Wingfield (of the family of Wingfields, lords of the manor), the chancel alone being preserved. PALÆOPHILUS.

Whitwell.

[1853, *Part II.*, pp. 270, 271.]

At Whitwell, in the county of Rutland, considerable interest was recently excited by the discovery of an assemblage of human skeletons, reckoned to be about twenty-two in number. This discovery took place about the beginning of June, in a grass bank which is about one hundred yards long, with a slope of four or five yards wide, running east and west, a quarter of a mile from the village of Whitwell, near the road leading to Exton. The bodies lay in the direction of the bank, singly, with one exception, in which four distinct skeletons could clearly be made out in the same spot. The

* Peck's "History of Stamford," Bk. viii., p. 53.

first and last found were fenced round with rough stones, such as the bank would afford, in the shape of the remains, under and over which stones were also placed. In these instances the head and foot stones were chipped round. Two small fragments of metal were found in the first of these graves, and two small copper coins and portions of an earthen crock or jar were elsewhere discovered during the removal of the bank. All these remains were about three feet below the surface, with the exception of one skull, which was found (without any bones) at a greater depth. The teeth were generally sound. There are no parish records nor even a tradition to throw light upon the cause of the bodies being buried there. The nature of the ground negatives the idea that any religious house was near the site, or that even the village, though existing from the time of the Saxons, could never have extended in this north-west direction.

The foregoing account appeared in the *Lincoln Mercury* on June 8. Since then I have been informed by a person said to be skilled in old coins that of the two found one is a common foreign piece of the seventeenth century, and the other a tradesman's token of about 1650. This so much confirms my previous conjecture, that I cannot but conclude that these skeletons were so many slain in the Great Rebellion about the period when Burley House (on the Hill) was burnt by the rebels, and also Great Luffenham manor-house plundered. The ground would seem never to have been disturbed but for the burial of these remains. The jar was also broken when discovered. The bottom measures four inches across, and I should conclude, from the remaining fragments, that it might have stood a foot or thirteen inches, and have been nine or ten inches at its swell.

C. ELLICOTT.

References to former volumes of the *Gentleman's Magazine Library* :

Prehistoric Remains :—Subterranean cavern at Tinwell.—*Archæology*, part i., p. 29.

Roman Remains :—Discoveries at Market Overton.—*Romano-British Remains*, part i., pp. 262, 263 ; part ii., p. 594.

Anglo-Saxon Remains :—Cemetery at North Luffenham.—*Archæology*, part ii., pp. 188, 189, 268.



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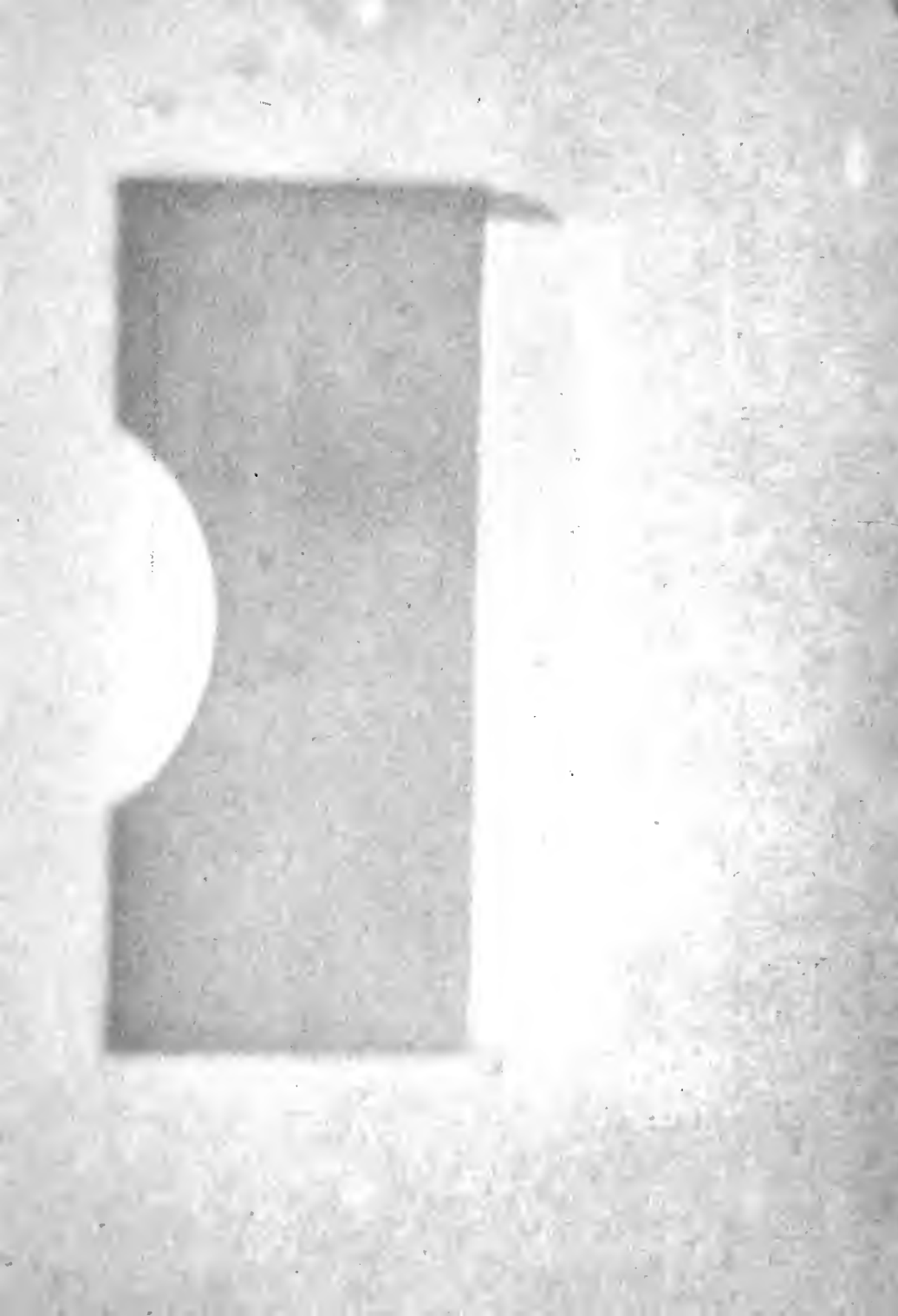
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